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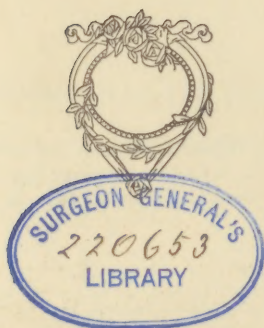
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ΑΣΚΛΕΠΙΟΣ

THE
MEDICAL HISTORY
of
MILWAUKEE
1834—1914

by
Dr. LOUIS FREDERICK FRANK ✓



Illustrated with Portraits, Photographs
and
Original Charts

GERMANIA PUBLISHING CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

[1915]

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DEDICATED
TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION
OF
MILWAUKEE

"From the experience thus obtained, from the happiness that has arisen from it, and from the use I know it has been to many others, I would urge every student, whether medical or general, to start life with a good biographical training. Sometimes it seems to me as if the whole field of knowledge were open to a man if he first become conversant with the lives, characters and works of his predecessors who have cultivated the world and its literature."—*Vita Medica*.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D.

(After finishing his *Disciples of Aesculapius*.)

Foreword.



At a meeting of the State Medical Society in June, 1904, a plea was made in the House of Delegates for medical history, the editorial comment of the Wisconsin Medical Journal in behalf of this important branch of medicine being as follows:

"The movement for the organization of the physicians in the various sections of the country into bodies of scientific, earnest men being well under way, the time is ripe for the consideration of another field of effort, not so important materially, but nevertheless well worth serious thought: We refer to preserving in permanent form the records of those who have preceded us in the work of healing the sick.

The innate modesty of the physician seems to forbid the exploitation before the public of the accomplishments and successes of a fellow practitioner, a feeling which, while admirable, is carried somewhat to extremes. A striking example of this was seen recently in the contest for the selection of names which should grace the panels of the Hall of Fame in New York. The indifference of the medical profession in compelling a recognition of the work of our illustrious dead was truly painful. What profession or calling can show instances of greater self-sacrifice, self-denial, than are to be found in our medical leaders in their efforts to aid the masses and to protect them from affliction? And yet, they are relegated to a position subordinate to that of the poet, the statesman, the financier.

There is but one corrective. While a few names stand out pre-eminently in the medical history of the world, every commonwealth has had its medical heroes, who, at the call of suffering humanity, braved the fierce storms of the winter, the toils and hardships of a trackless forest. These men who "blazed the trail" for us deserve some form of recognition, and the best and only way we can honor them is to emblazon their names on the pages of a state medical history. Let each state society delegate some physician or physicians for this work, let each member of the profession take personal pride in contributing whatever facts of historical interest he may possess, and let the whole be edited as a medical monument. Collectively these histories would be an exceedingly valuable record to place on the archives of a national medical library."

It must be regretfully admitted that very little of importance in the field of the medical history of our city and state has so far been accomplished,

only scattered references are to be found in incomplete general histories of Milwaukee and Wisconsin. The earnest attempt and tedious labor of a committee appointed by the State Medical Society for this purpose, has so far not completed its mission.

General history, whether political, social or religious, is but the accumulation and summary of local pasts and as such the value of local history cannot be overrated. This is especially true of biography, on which our knowledge of general history hinges, which according to Carlyle is but the essence of innumerable biographies.

As scientists are enabled by joining together a few scattered bones, upturned by the plow share, to draw conclusions of the shape and habits of animals long since extinct and geologists, from isolated specimens, to determine the structure and development of the earth thousands of years ago, so the historian from detached links of records, chronicles, narration, manuscripts, etc., can formulate a chain of historical facts.

By the transit of time merely, Milwaukee must be counted as yet young, but she is really old in the measure of her experience. Our city today after a brief existence of barely 60 years is rapidly approaching the half million mark, where only three quarters of a century ago was a morass, untenanted and almost untenable. So rapid has been the succession of events within this limited period, so eagerly is the present population engaged in the development of the remarkable growth of the city, that the short past has been long lost sight of and has come to be regarded with much of the veneration that attaches to a remote antiquity. And yet a child who first saw the light during the infancy of our city, should today be only in the meridian of life.

Notwithstanding this amazingly short period it seems incomprehensible, that much of the early history of our city, its very origin, is vague and shrouded in obscurity; possibly the paucity and imperfection of these details must be attributed to the peculiar conditions of pioneer days, which were not conducive to the recording of historical facts.

This compilation is devoid of thrilling interest as might be gathered from the broader history of state or national history. The declaration of independence awoke no responsive echoes on the shores of Lake Michigan. No blood of revolutionary patriots was spilled on Wisconsin soil. No thrilling stories of Indian warfare have been handed down by the pioneers of Milwaukee to their descendants. Peaceably the aborigines yielded to the inevitable and gave up to the early settlers the lands which they claimed for scores of years, in pursuance of treaty stipulation.

Within 80 years the wilderness was transformed into a metropolis distinguished for its commercial, industrial and social progress. Ignorance of the history of a community less than four score years old is a reproach to those, who rely solely upon traditions, cherishing a sentiment, which should have passed away with the aborigines.

In attempting to present a sketch of the medical history of Milwaukee and of the predecessors of the large body of medical men, who are now engaged in

the practice of their profession in our thriving city, I am well aware of the difficulty of the task, due mainly to the scarcity of full and reliable information.

The elements that composed the new commonwealth from the first white settlements in 1834, with the exception of a number of intelligent, educated and farseeing organizers, consisted of land-agents, casual emigrants, speculators, rogues of every description, white, black and red, sharpers, pedlars, grog-sellers, Indian traders, etc., who could not well be counted upon to leave a record of their experiences to posterity. Through the kindness of the descendants of the well-known German-American pioneer physician, Dr. Francis Huebschmann, who came to Milwaukee in 1842, I obtained possession of an interesting letter written to Dr. Huebschmann by a French physician, who had visited Milwaukee in 1843. It contains in graphic word pictures a trenchant criticism of conditions of the new country as it impressed him, as follows:

Chicago, the 1st of Sept. 1843.

"My dear Sir:

.... Yes, my dear Sir, I shall, in a short time, be on the point (say in a month, will God) of leaving this country for home, with a mind thoroughly sobered from many illusory notions on this pretended, modern Canaan, and with the same feelings, as I presume the soul of a Catholic quits the purgatory, still staring with amazement at what it there beheld.

To give you a delineation or a sketch of my observations and impressions about this country might be, I think, rather superfluous, since yourself with an enlightened mind and a true European standard to go by, are fully as able as myself to make comparisons and to draw correct and judicious inferences—I have already verbally intimated to you my experience and views on the subject of the character and manners of this people, if indeed they can be said to have either, and, what I since then have met with, goes, with few exceptions, only to corroborate my previous opinion.—Any really educated and refined person from the other side of the waters must necessarily feel disappointed and thrown, as it were, wholly out of the track of civilized society into a muddy whirlpool, where every one is irresistibly whirled round and round again by one single faculty of the soul at the exclusion of all others, which is the insatiable thirst after money-making, but where also most commonly, after having raked through the length, the breadth and the width of the pool, every one is not much better off than when he set out, his whole profit being, in most cases, the gain of means to keep soul and body together so as not to dissolve from inanition, and thus the amassment of riches will still be, as the gold of the alchemist, always dreamt of but never realized.—Most certainly neither you nor I need expatiate on such terms.—

The penury and distress of the country at large is great and on the increase. I hear it talked of, I read of it from all quarters and I see it here myself most convincingly.—Farming is a losing concern on these large, so much boasted of prairies; produce don't pay at all in proportion to the expenses.—Farmers complain bitterly, many get ruined, move off going to Oregon

or Florida to act over the same farce again or rather tragedy, all the while talking and bragging mightily to foreigners and strangers about the wondrous fertility of the soil, the lucrativeness of business in general, in order to make them swallow the bait laid out for them to get their money, somehow or other, and by that means extricate themselves from their own embarrassment.—Times have formerly been better here, no doubt, but do not hold up to me as examples people now well off, having moved in 10, 12 years ago; such instances will not hold good with regard to the present state of things.

A great number of laborers from the old country go now here without employment, what will it then not be in winter? This city has about 7000 inhabitants, 280 of whom are merchants and retailers with open stores and shops of every description.—Business is dull, money scarce, all on trust and perhaps never payment.

Every Sunday twelve different religious denominations perform the most heterogeneous ceremonies and ear-rending conjurations, meaning to take heaven by storm, that ever human being witnessed.—Religious bigotry and fanaticism have here reached their zenith or more truly their nadir.—The bible and nothing but the bible is the all-absorbing topic of conversation.—

Eight newspapers are here published, all of a crass, low character, biased by mean, ignoble party-spirit and conducted in a language worthy of their readers “la canaille” and congenial to their taste.—Foreigners are looked upon with an indifference bordering nearly on contempt, as though they constituted an inferior race of human beings.

Most of the laborers and servants are Norwegians and Catholic Germans, whose language is considered as a kind of gibberish, their mental education as a little above that of the negro-slave, and their rank in the scale of the human family is assigned next to that of the negro, as a matter of course, the negro, in his turn, being ranked next to the brute, animal creation.—The self-conceit of these yankeys and their high estimate of themselves is truly shocking and passing all decency.—Two well educated and well behaved German physicians have been living here for years, without still associating or holding any intercourse with a single yankey-family of, what they call, standing.—They cannot, they will not, and they, among the yankeys, pass by the common nickname of Dutch doctors always expressed sneeringly and contemptuously.—

I foresee and predict that you never can choose this country for your second home, no you cannot, since unhappily, as I know, your education has wholly spoiled and uprooted your taste for a semi-barbarous state of life.—At all events my cordial wish is, that you may succeed in hoarding up “pecunia” if it be possible, and your purpose gained, that you happily and soon may find your way back again from this desert of social enjoyments to the home of your father, the glorious land of your birth, the land of reason, rationality and sober thoughts! God bless you, my dear Sir—

Adieu:

Anonymous.....

Des lettres égarent quelquefois dans ce pays-ci, et voilà la raison de mon anonymité.— — —

Milwaukee, for many years the site of an Indian village, a trading-post and meeting place of the Indian tribes, became a permanent settlement in 1835, Solomon Juneau being the only white settler previous. The Sauk war of 1832 brought the beautiful country about Milwaukee into public notice by glowing descriptions of the beauty of the new country. In 1836 Wisconsin became a separate territory, which up to this time had included all of Minnesota and Iowa, with parts of Michigan and Dakota. Little by little, it was cut down to its present limits and in 1848 was admitted to the Union as a State.

According to Increase Lapham not until the autumn of 1835 can the settlement of Milwaukee be dated. At that time nine families made their home here. The occupation of the whites, mostly fur-traders, prior to this time, Jean Baptist Mirandeau (1789), Jacques Vieau (1795) and Solomon Juneau (1818), had no reference to any permanent settlement or the forming of a political community. From 1835—1837 there was a large increase in population, when a general commercial disaster caused a decided stand-still until 1840. The prosperous year of 1847 was followed by three years of poor crops, which drew many away to California and again to the East. During these years German emigration became conspicuous, giving an unquestionable impetus to the struggling community. The value of real estate again rose, with a demand for stores and dwellings and corresponding high rents. 1853-1857 marked a period of **unequaled prosperity** with a doubling of population, business and wealth. By the adoption of a charter January 5, 1846, Milwaukee took her rightful position as a municipality among her sisters of the great West.

The biographies of a large number of pioneer practitioners I have been fortunate to obtain are gratifying and reveal a class of men, who in every way, in profound learning, in high ideals, in devotion to their chosen vocation, have been an honor to our ranks, and who have left their impression on the time allotted to their work. The reverse side of the medal, however, I regret to say, discloses a considerable proportion of that well-known type of medical men, everywhere found, the unscrupulous charlatan, who utilizes the profession of medicine as a medium to further his selfish motives in his love for gold. In the early days of settlers the spirit of adventure, the desire for rapid accumulation of wealth guided their actions. Thus we find in 1834-1839 that a large proportion of thoroughly educated physicians, mostly natives of the New England States, who **were attracted to the well advertised new western Eldorado**, soon abandoned their profession to follow mercantile pursuits and engage in speculations. The names of Drs. Chase, Bigelow, Barber, Messinger, Weeks, etc., for instance, will be commemorated more as founders and developers of a young town than as disciples of Hippocrates. It is obvious, that a commercial and trading pursuit was more alluring and preferable than the care of the sick amid such primitive, half barbaric surroundings, in a village of perhaps 1200 unsophisticated inhabitants.

After the propitious year 1836 the records fail to indicate the immigration of any physician until the year 1839. It was firmly believed the extraordinary growth and prosperity of the young city during the past two years would be

even surpassed, but instead of that came a crash. A great financial embarrassment convulsed the whole country, putting an end to all improvements, particularly in the West, and leaving Milwaukee on the rocks of bankruptcy. In the East, almost all banks suspended payment, ready money disappeared from the market, which became overflowed with wild-cat money from Michigan, counterfeit bank notes and worthless paper money from Canada. This with the increased cost of living and a long Siberian winter proved a severe calamity to the youthful settlement. Instead of an additional population, the inhabitants began to migrate to the neighboring towns of Sheboygan, Racine and Southport (Kenosha), or into the interior of the Territory between the Milwaukee and Rock River; the population of 1206 in 1836 decreased to about 700 in 1837. Lots and lands for which fabulous prices had been paid in 1836 were now of no commercial value whatever. Many a lot for which the owner had paid \$500 or \$1000 was given in exchange for a barrel of pork and flour or a suit of clothes. The great desideratum that year was bread and clothing and the man who could procure these was lucky.

The questions of fees too in these Wild West conditions with a surplus of deficiency in money is not without a ludicrous aspect; currency being scarce, the medical fee was taken out in trade, as is evident from the following extracts of two old German physicians' diaries in the writer's possession:

Dec. 1842	16 office visits at 37½c.....	\$6.00
	Solutions and powders	2.52

8.52

Paid by receiving a stove.

July 29, 1853	19 visits at 50c.....	\$9.50
	2 oz. Syr. of rhubarb.....	.25
	Opening of abscess of breast....	1.00
	Pencil fluid	.50

11.25

Received 18 yds. of cotton for	
underwear at 11c.....	1.98

Bal. 9.27

While the earliest physicians who settled in the young town were for the greater part natives of the New England States, the increased emigration from Germany during and before the revolutionary years of 1848 was accompanied by an unusual large influx of highly educated Germans, longing for a field of labor unincumbered by political oppression. Among this class were to be found many physicians, whose attention was drawn to the already far-famed State of Wisconsin as an Eldorado for colonization with Milwaukee as center of attraction. Between the years 1842 and 1856 the medical directory of our young

city was enriched by such names as Drs. Huebschmann, Luening, Wunderly, Fessel, Ortalli, Wundsch, Lorenz, Meinecke, who not only were provided with a thorough professional education from their classical Universities, but as newly arrived European democrats were eager to adapt themselves patriotically to their new surroundings and to give in exchange for the political freedom bestowed, their best efforts as devoted citizens. As professional men, as soldiers, as defenders of personal rights, as educators, as upholders of ideals, as patronizers of art, their work has left an imprint on our community well discernible at the present day.

To obtain the necessary information in compiling a medical history, extending over a period of eighty years from the very origin of a new place, most various resources had to be employed. Official records and registrations which today are an essential part of every regulated health office were entirely wanting until the year 1882 and had to be acquired through the ordinary, often misleading city directories, which date back to 1847. The most valuable assistance rendered were the excellent, although incomplete medical histories written by Drs. Walter Kempster and Solon Marks, the former Nestor of the Milwaukee medical profession, in 1895 and 1909. Likewise, the German-American medical element, very superficially considered by Milwaukee historians, formed a useful addition in Rudolph Koss's "Milwaukee", extending to the year 1855. The valuable collections of the Old Settler's Club consisting of photographs, manuscripts, scrap-books and interesting reminiscences, devoutly gathered by Milwaukee's oldest, well-informed pioneer, Peter von Vechten, (died Dec. 23, 1913) were kindly placed at the disposal of the writer. Personal interviews with old friends and relatives of deceased members of the medical profession completed the investigation of sources. Great care has been taken to furnish accurate data. At the same time the sources here and there proved inadequate, where for instance the name of a physician appears in the city directory a year or more later than his enrollment or settlement. However, the records are as nearly complete as the character of the material available for its preparation permitted. The directories were compiled by so many different persons, with varying ideas of what was required, that some errors may have slipped in. Special difficulties had to be met with in the effort to determine the correct form of proper names, which often appeared in different forms, as Hipsman, Heubschmann, instead of Huebschmann, etc. etc.

The various events making up the medical history of our city, viz., the enrollment of physicians, their biographies, the formation of medical societies, the establishment of hospitals, colleges, the epidemics, etc., have been arranged in chronological order.

Barring a few exceptions, the rule has been followed of inserting in this collection only the biographies of deceased members of the medical profession. Even among those a selection had to be made of such as were well-known or whose activity, professionally or socially was intimately connected with the development of our community.

The controversy as to who was the first physician in Milwaukee may well be referred into the realm of hypothetical speculation. Among the early settlers was a Vermonter named Thompson, who pretended to have some knowledge of the art of Hippocrates. He was really a blacksmith and the proud possessor of a medicine chest, whose contents were promiscuously applied to suffering humanity. There was a faint suspicion that his therapeutics were hardly of the highest order, which became a certainty, when a real physician was called in to save the life of a patient for whom the pretender had prescribed a teaspoonful of calomel. "Dr." Thompson soon afterward left the community.

In the early days of the settlement diseases were treated with teas and decoctions and serious cases were dependent on outside assistance. It is related that in January 1884 Mrs. Solomon Juneau was taken seriously ill and that Albert Fowler, a young man in the employ of Mr. Juneau, went to Chicago and returned with a physician. From this incident it would appear that no disciple of Aesculapius had at that time become a denizen of Milwaukee. During the next few years, a number of thoroughly educated physicians, pioneers of dominant will power and set aims, natives of New England States, made Milwaukee their field of activity, foremost of which was Dr. Enoch Chase, who probably deserves the distinction of being the first educated physician of Milwaukee.

The co-operation of many of my colleagues and others who kindly furnished me with information, is gratefully remembered and in most cases is acknowledged on the particular page where their valued assistance was made use of.

I cannot too sincerely express my obligation to Prof. A. B. Faust of Cornell University, for his kind interest in my attempt of an historical treatise and some valuable suggestions offered.

Milwaukee, Jan. 1915.

L. F. F.

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MILWAUKEE IN 1837.

1834—1836.

Arrival of new practitioners:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
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| Belknap. | * Loomis, Hubbell. |
| * Bigelow, A. | * Messinger, John A. |
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| ** Chase, Enoch. | * Proudfit, Wm. P. |
| ** Gorham, Wm. Meeker. | ** Weeks, Lemuel W. |

* *Dr. Lucius Barber* arrived in July, 1835, and found lodging for a time with Daniel Wells, Jr. He was a native of Connecticut and well educated in his profession. Soon after opening his office he saw opportunities to make money by dealing in real estate, like many of his colleagues, and later became prominent in politics, which practically ended his career as a physician. He was a member of the first legislature, served one term as speaker of the assembly and by his investments in real estate and commercial enterprises acquired considerable wealth. He finally removed to Jefferson, Wis., where he passed the remaining years of his life.

* In the latter part of 1834, a *Dr. A. Bigelow*, a Thompsonian or botanic physician, appeared, whose sovereign remedy for fevers was a preparation called "hot drops," the praises of which he sang on all occasions, telling of almost miraculous cures of fever and ague in Michigan by means of them. But the few pioneers of Milwaukee enjoyed good health and *Dr. Bigelow* turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber by putting up a saw-mill—the first in Milwaukee—from which he derived the greater portion of his income.

ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN.

*Popular pioneer physician, military surgeon, Pres. State Medical Society,
writer.*

** *Dr. Alfred L. Castleman* was a native of Kentucky and had attended lectures at Louisville before coming to Milwaukee in 1835, becoming one of the popular physicians of the new territory. He took a keen interest in every

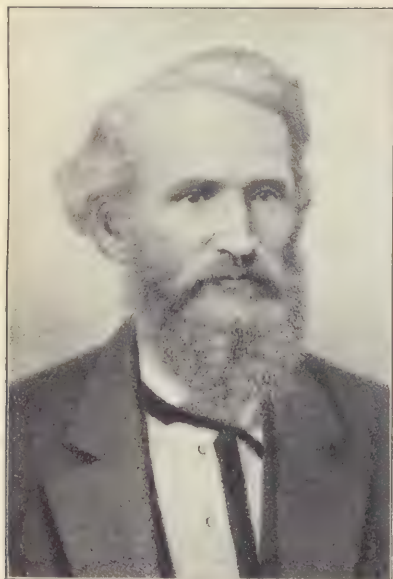
* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

question of local interest and like many of the cultured settlers played a considerable part in the development of the new settlement, along lines entirely foreign to his chosen profession. After a few years he went to Washington, D. C., but soon returned and in 1847 was elected a delegate from Milwaukee County to the constitutional convention. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1850, 1851 and 1855, and for several years a regent of the University of Wisconsin. When the civil war broke out he exerted all his influence in raising troops, etc., and was commissioned surgeon of the fifth Wisconsin infantry, with which he served under Gen. Hancock in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the year 1863. While in the army he kept a diary, which he afterwards published under the title "The Army of the Potomac behind the scenes." In 1873 he went to California in an effort to restore his health, which had been much impaired by exposure in the army, but he never regained his former superb physical strength and died in California in 1877.

*** Dr. Enoch Chase* was a native of Derby, Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and after completing his studies settled in Coldwater, Michigan, where he practised until he came to Milwaukee, April 9, 1835, "so full of fever and ague (fever 'nager'), that it could not hold any more." It was not his intention to practice his profession in Milwaukee, but as soon as it became known that he was a doctor his services were called into requisition. He did not practice much after 1839, devoting his attention to other lines of business. His favorite remedy for fevers was calomel, administered in heroic doses. At that time quinine was just beginning to come into use and it is related that on one occasion he gave what he supposed to be twenty-five grains of calomel to a woman, but soon afterwards discovered that he had given quinine by mistake. With considerable anxiety he awaited the consequences and was agreeably surprised when the fever disappeared and the patient rapidly recovered. From that time he used less calomel and more quinine. He was a popular "medicine man" with the Indians, who however preferred their simple herbs to the remedies he prescribed. In all matters of public interest he has always taken an active part. He was chosen School Commissioner at the first election held in Milwaukee and was a member of the "Judiciary Committee" of the famous claim committee; was elected to the assembly in 1849, 1851-1853 and 1870. In 1880 he secured the erection of two glass factories, the only ones in Wisconsin. His first wife, who died in 1837, was the first Anglo-Saxon woman on the South side. Dr. Chase died Aug. 23, 1892.

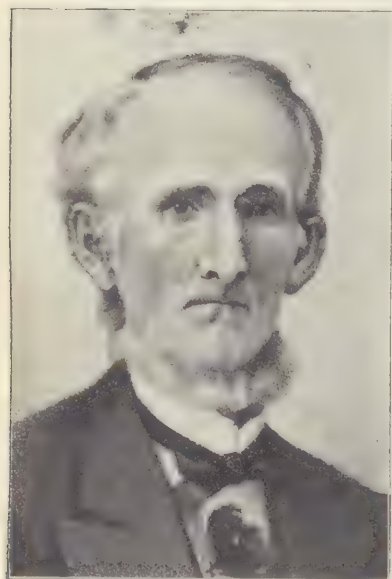
In connection with above, the following reminiscence by Charles Milwaukee Sivyer, the first white male child born in Milwaukee, may be of interest: "Our small frame house stood on a little knoll near the river bank, I think where Iversen's picture store stands opposite the Kirby House. On May 4th, 1836, Dr. Chase was called from his home and little trading store on the beach of the old outlet of Milwaukee river, to attend my mother. My uncle, Henry Sivyer, mounted on an Indian pony, was the messenger to the



ENOCH CHASE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1835—1839



ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1835—1873



WILLIAM MEEKER GORHAM
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1836—?



LEMUEL W. WEEKS
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1836—?

doctor. Following the lake beach and passing over what is now Jones Island and arriving at the outlet, Henry got a canoe and paddled across to the doctor's place on the North side. The doctor hastened to my mother and a few days later the village folks, headed by Solomon Juneau, requested my parents to name me Milwaukee Sivyver, as the first born white boy."

** *Dr. William M. Gorham*, born at Newberry, N. J., July 4, 1810, came to Milwaukee in 1836 with the intention of engaging in the mercantile business, but the stock of goods he brought with him was not suited to the demands of a frontier town and he took up the practice of medicine, for which he prepared himself by graduating at the Castleton Medical College, Vt., in 1833. His methods were of the "old school" type. Whatever skill he may have possessed seems to have been more than offset by his sedate and melancholy manner, which generally had a depressing effect upon his patients, though during the earlier years he was several times called to "Rock River settlement," as Janesville was then called, making his way over a trail through dense woods. His last years were passed in retirement on a farm, comparatively poor and broken in health. He died in 1884.

* But little is known of *Dr. Hewitt's* early history, though it is believed he came from New York, arriving in Milwaukee in 1835. He has been described as a man of genial disposition, affable manner and a "somewhat erratic member of the profession." However, he built up a lucrative practice, a fact due no doubt to his personal popularity as much as to his professional ability. He was a member of the Episcopal church and was one of the first wardens of St. Paul's, but some years later he became a Roman Catholic. Rudolph Koss in his history of Milwaukee relates that, when the Episcopalian church, holding services in a two-story building on the north-east corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, was unable on account of the hard times in 1837 to raise a salary of \$2,000 for their pastor, John Noble, Dr. Hewitt officiated at the divine services. His ideas regarding practice underwent a change. For a number of years after coming to Milwaukee he was a staunch advocate of the "regular school" and was honored with the presidency of the Milwaukee Medical Association. Not long after this he began to use the methods of the homoepathists in his practice and was finally dismissed from the association. He died in 1848.

* *Dr. Hubbell Loomis* of St. Joseph, Mich., visited Chicago and Milwaukee in 1834, but not finding a satisfactory environment on the "West Shore," returned to St. Joseph. In 1836 he again came to Milwaukee with a party of immigrants and located on Walker's Point, but afterwards bought a homestead on what is now the square bounded by Reed, Hanover, Florida and Oregon streets. Dr. Loomis was born in New London, Conn., in 1798; he was an "old school" physician, having received a license from the New York State Medical Association, settling in Michigan 1827. In Milwaukee he built up a large practice, which he continued to enjoy until his death in 1849.

* *Dr. John A. Messinger*, from Egremont, Mass., soon abandoned the practice of medicine after reaching Milwaukee in 1836 and engaged in speculation. He was a bitter opponent of slavery and on one occasion rescued a negro, who had been arrested under the fugitive slave law, took him in his carriage and drove to Waukesha, the officers of the law pursuing for some distance, but the doctor drove a fast horse and could not be overtaken. From Waukesha the runaway slave made his escape to Canada. Fearing arrest in Milwaukee the doctor went to Racine, finally deciding to return and "face the music." He escaped punishment, but his death, Aug. 4th, 1854, was believed to have been hastened by reflections that preyed on his mind.

* *Dr. Thomas J. Noyes* came to Milwaukee in 1836 from Franklin, N. H., and acquired a large practice by his jovial disposition, carrying a cheering air into the sick room. His good-fellowship soon led him into politics. In 1843, during the first small-pox epidemic, he was appointed chairman of the board of health, though he had ceased to practise his profession. He was justice of the peace for several years and proprietor of the hotel known as the Milwaukee House for a while. In 1837 he was elected president of the first medical society of Milwaukee. In 1855 he started for California, but died before reaching his destination.

* Early in 1836 *Dr. William P. Proudfit* located in Milwaukee, coming from Rome, N. J., and soon achieved the reputation of a conscientious physician. He was employed by the authorities to look after the health of homeless children, observing that the children were not properly cared for. He went to Daniel Wells, Jr., then superintendent of the poor, and remonstrated so earnestly against the system then in vogue, that a better one was instituted. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and has been described as "a liberal-minded, large-hearted man, who exerted a continuous influence for the betterment of mankind." He died of pneumonia March 11, 1843, aged 37 years.

** *Dr. Lemuel W. Weeks* was born at Hardwick, Vt., Nov. 18, 1805, where his boyhood was spent on a farm. His thirst for knowledge lead him to obtain books from the nearest town, with which, by dint of his own exertions, he secured the means for an academic course. He taught school and studied medicine at Castleton, graduating in 1828. At Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., he began to practise and later moved to Keeserville, N. Y. Finding the life of a country physician too arduous, he entered mercantile pursuits and the western fever overtaking him, he traveled by stage coach and on horseback to St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, where he settled in 1837 with his family. Like a number of professional men in those days he relinquished his profession and became speculator, builder, grain dealer, merchant and farmer. In 1846 he retired from the mercantile business to devote all his time to his large real estate transactions at Walker's Point, residing on the corner of



ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1839—1880

Hanover and Elisabeth streets in a fine, rambling old house, occupying a commanding position, but razed since then; large market gardens and a large farm of 80 acres in what is now the 12th ward adjoined his homestead. He became the founder and president of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Co., for many years a leading company on the lakes. He also built the first grain warehouse in the city, known as the "Checkered warehouse," below East Water street bridge, and with Alexander Mitchell the "Blue warehouse" on Erie street. He was also one of the organizers of the first railroad company in Wisconsin, the "Milwaukee and Waukesha," which became afterward the "Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad." The panic of 1857 forced him to the wall, shortly after having purchased 150 acres adjoining the city on the south from Alex. Mitchell, platted as Weeks' sub-division. With indomitable courage he entered afresh upon new enterprises. Failing health induced him to seek rest and buy a small farm in Summit, near Oconomowoc, where with his wife he spent the remainder of his active life, passing away May 7th, 1884, in the 79th year of his age.

1838—1839.

Population: 700.

Total number of physicians: 10. Rate per 1000: 70.

Arrival of new practitioners:

** *Wolcott, Erastus B.*

E. B. WOLCOTT.

Performer of first nephrectomy in America, patriot, public-spirited citizen, humanitarian.

** *Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott* was born Oct. 18th, 1804, in Benton, N. Y., a lineal descendant of Gov. Oliver W., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from the Med. Coll. of Western New York in 1829. In 1835 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the army and not long after was stationed at Mackinaw. Resigning his commission in 1838 he settled in Milwaukee, where he practised his profession until the time of his death, Jan. 5th, 1880. Prominent as a physician he took the keenest interest in medical affairs of every nature, being a faithful attendant of the early Territorial and State Societies held in winter at Madison, when the state roads and public conveyances were anything but inviting. He was a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society when first organized in 1846 and among the originators of the first local society, the "Milwaukee City Medical Association," in 1845. His personality is intimately connected with the Wis. State Med. Soc., in which he occupied every position of honor. Further marks of public

distinction are the following: Surgeon-General of the State Militia 1842, Maj.-Gen. of the first Div. of Wis. Militia 1846, Regent of the State Univ. 1850, member of the board of trustees of the N. W. Mut. Life Ins. Co. 1858, and consulting director, trustee of the State Insane Hosp. 1860, one of the Board of Managers of the National Home 1866, representative of the state at the International Exposition in Paris 1867, and first vice-pres. of the Humane Society, in the object and work of which he was much interested. His war record is an enviable one and the greatest tribute paid was the deserved compliment of naming the Grand Army Post in Milwaukee in his honor, the E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1 G. A. R.

In surgery he soon acquired a reputation which spread to the remote settlements, his skill and ingenuity aiding him to devise novel methods for the relief of suffering humanity. His most celebrated operation was the removal of a kidney, on June 4th, 1861, with the assistance of Dr. Chas. L. Stoddard, the first operation of nephrectomy † recorded. But his memory will live in the hearts of thousands to whom he has been an "angel of good," whom with kind-hearted words of encouragement "he restoreth with good advice and little medicine."

In 1836 Dr. Wolcott married Elisabeth Dousman, who died in 1860, leaving a son and a daughter. In 1869 he married Dr. Laura J. Ross, one of the first women, who broke through the phalanx of prejudice and precedent, which forbade women from the medical profession, in whom he found a most perfect partner and friend.

Dr. Wolcott died at the ripe age of seventy-six, but with undiminished faculties, on Jan. 5th, 1880, from an illness caused by exposure to extreme dampness and cold. The funeral was to have been quiet and private, but when he was to be interred, the judges and rulers of a state of which he was a citizen, the elders of the city, yea the community demanded that special honors be paid to his memory, and never was there a more memorable funeral marked by true grief and reverence.

With his demise an exceptionally rare man passed away. Coming from an ancestry, conspicuous in statecraft, diplomacy and the learned profession, from an aristocracy of intellect (not of blood), there came to him the probity, wisdom, courage and patriotism of many generations of picked men. Harmoniously blended with the nobility of thought and heart was the external appearance of this exceptional personality, his conspicuous figure, attracting attention everywhere, tall, straight as an arrow, elastic in movement and with a manner that had far more about it of the courtier than the pioneer. Men of courage, men of sense and men of letters are frequent; but a true gentleman is rare.

† The above operation was described by Dr. C. L. Stoddard, father of Dr. Chas. H. Stoddard of Milwaukee, commented upon in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" and mentioned in later surgical works.



JOHN K. BARTLETT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1841—1889

And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soiled with all ignoble use.

"He was a man, take him for all in all," and the foremost citizen of the city of his adoption. Will Milwaukee, particularly its medical profession, become alive to his value, by honoring him and themselves with an appropriate monument to his memory?

1840—1841.

Population: 2000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 8. Rate per 1000: 250.

Arrival of new practitioners:

** *Bartlett, John K.*

J. K. BARTLETT.

Scholar, upholder of medical ethics and advocate of thorough preliminary education.

** *Dr. John K. Bartlett*, † one of Milwaukee's most prominent physicians, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1816 and was a graduate of Yale College in 1836 and of the New Haven Med. School in 1841, whereupon he settled in Milwaukee. He first formed a partnership with Dr. Proudfit, which was terminated by the death of the latter. Writer remembers him as a man of dignified bearing, deliberate in action and speech. In dress particularly neat he paid no attention to prevailing styles: black, almost skin-tight trousers, a waist-coat displaying an immaculate shirt-front, sack-coat and soft felt hat covering a head of abundant flowing hair. He was a passionate smoker. As a great reader and constant student he surrounded himself with an excellent large library of which he was exceedingly proud. Completely wrapped up in his professional duties it became the aim of his life to promote the different branches of medicine, especially advocating a thorough preliminary education for medical students, in which effort he may be considered a pioneer of a movement, which as late as today engages the deep attention of medical educators. In therapeutics he deviated from the then universal custom of giving enormous doses of nauseating agents, indiscriminate bleeding and similar barbarous practices. As a citizen he took an active part in the advancement of public sanitary improvements, in the extension of common school education and in

** Biography and portrait.

† Dr. Bartlett was a descendant of Richard Bartlett, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. Genealogical records from an old church of Stropham, dating to the 13th century, show the family name to have been Bartelot.

the establishment of a public library. He was conspicuous in maintaining the professional etiquette and was an enthusiastic upholder of the "Code of Ethics" and a firm believer in the establishment and membership of medical associations, local, county, state and national, and as such was the originator and active supporter of various societies. In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association, in 1876 one of the vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress, and in 1877 he was made president of the Wis. State Medical Society. Besides being president of several local medical associations, he was honored by having the "Clinical Club," organized in 1886, named after him. Failing health caused him to seek a less vigorous climate and his last years were spent in Berkeley, California, where he died Nov. 26, 1889, of epithelioma. Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee, is named in his honor.

1842.

Population: 2500 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 9. Rate per 1000: 273.

Arrival of new practitioners:

**** Dousman, John B.**

**** Huebschmann, Francis.**

**** John B. Dousman** was born July 30, 1807, at Mackinaw, Mich., and died in Milwaukee Feb. 4, 1868. Dr. E. B. Wolcott was married to his sister. Dr. Dousman received his early education at the classical college of the Rev. Dr. Rudd at Elisabethtown, N. J., for six years, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Twichell of Keene, N. H., a prominent practitioner. He then attended medical lectures alternately at Boston or New York, but it is not known from which of these two places he graduated. He began to practise with his preceptor Dr. Twichell in 1826 and came to Wisconsin in 1840, practising two years in the village of Waukesha. In 1842 he came to Milwaukee, where he continued his practice almost to the day of his death. Dr. Dousman was never known to cater to the whims or prejudices of popular ignorance or to betray the confidence of a friend; his intercourse was open, frank and courteous, with strict adherence to the etiquette and ethics of the profession. He was ready at all times in pointed and positive language to defend his professional opinion with clear and defined arguments based upon practical facts and philosophic reasoning, reaching from Hippocrates to the present era. The old members of the Territorial and State organizations will bear witness to his punctuality in attendance to all meetings of the society and his great zeal in every good work, which had for its object the advancement of medical science. His professional career was an eventful one due to his quick conception, strong will, indomitable energy and strict integrity.



JOHN B. DOUSMAN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1842—1868
(From a Daguerreotype)



FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1842—1880

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN.

*Public-spirited citizen, upholder of personal rights, military surgeon,
promoter of education.*

**** Dr. Francis Huebschmann** was the first German physician to come to Milwaukee, which up to this date had been largely populated by settlers from the Eastern States, distinctively a community of Americans. He was born in Saxy-Weimar, April 19th, 1817, and was graduated from the University of Jena in 1841, arriving in Milwaukee in 1842 after vain attempts to find a sphere of action in his native country. Of impulsive temperament and infatuated with the excitement of political life he soon participated in all public affairs and became a leader among his fellow-countrymen. Already after one year he was elected school commissioner, which position he held for eight years. On March 22nd, 1843, with Father Kundig he led the grand procession in celebration of the first government appropriation to improve the Milwaukee harbor.

With Mathias Stein and Edward Wiesner he made a count of the Germans and found 7 in number, the following year increased to 13, against 400 Irishmen. His object was to secure to foreigners equal rights with Americans in the constitution about to be adopted, which otherwise would have excluded one third of the territorial population. He became the champion opponent and succeeded in spite of the strongest opposition to be elected as delegate with eleven Democrats and one Whig, John H. Tweedy. The election franchise was the great question and Dr. Huebschmann won his point. His chief opponent said: "G—d d—m the Dutchman! but he is right anyhow and I'll vote with him on account of his talents!"

In 1848 and 1852 he was presidential elector-at-large. In consideration of his valuable services President Pierce in 1853 appointed him superintendent of Indian affairs, which position he held until 1857; he had charge of the northern district which comprised New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and several states.

When the civil war broke out he received a commission as surgeon of the 26th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, mainly composed of German-born Milwaukeeans; later as Brigade-Surgeon, he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Dallas and Atlanta. At Gettysburg he with nine assistants and 500 wounded was held prisoner of war for three days. Though rather brusque by nature he enjoyed the respect and love of both men and officers, as a conservative surgeon and warm-hearted friend.

As a public-spirited citizen he took an active interest in all civic affairs. He assisted Moritz Schoeffler in establishing the well-known German paper "Der Banner". He, with Fritz Annecke, subsequently colonel of the 34th Wisconsin, and Dr. Luening, became one of the founders of "Engelmann's School", today well-known as the "German-English Academy". He, with E. G. Ryan, later the chief-justice, Nov. 29th, 1853, were the leading speakers at a reception in honor of Gottfried Kinkel, the hero of the Baden revolution, liberated

from the prison of Spandau by Carl Schurz. With Rufus King (father of General Charles King), Theo. Wettstein, Chas. Wendt and Jacob Mahler, he was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Musical Society. In 1852 he served as alderman and in 1860 was acting mayor under William Pitt Lynde.

Whatever affected the people at large, social questions of every nature and the welfare of the community found in him a willing, unsolicited worker. Such men are rare, nor can their value in a body politic, not yet firmly established, be too highly appreciated. No better portrayal of this remarkable man's character and career exists than in the closing words of an excellent monograph by Robert Wild, A. B., LL. B., of the Milwaukee County Bar (Wisconsin, its Story and Biography by Ellis Baker Usher):

"In the memory of those who knew him, and for the historical student, Dr. Huebschmann is a representative man of his generation. Originality and force of character, moral and physical courage, natural eloquence, vigor of thought, sense of duty, the "noblesse oblige" of the scholar and the gentleman—these were the ingredients of this remarkable personality. His learning, his patriotism, his statesmanship, are historical elements in the development of Milwaukee and the state."

Dr. Huebschmann was twice married, his first wife, a daughter of D. Upmann, being one of the first victims of the cholera Asiatica in 1849; in 1852 he married a daughter of a well-known German pioneer, John Hess. He lived to be 63 years old, dying suddenly March 21st, 1880.

1843.

† Population: 6000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 11. Rate per 1000: 1:545.

Arrival of new practitioners:

* *Bean, Walker L.*

** *Kalckhoff, Ferdinand.*

** *Luening, Frederick August.*

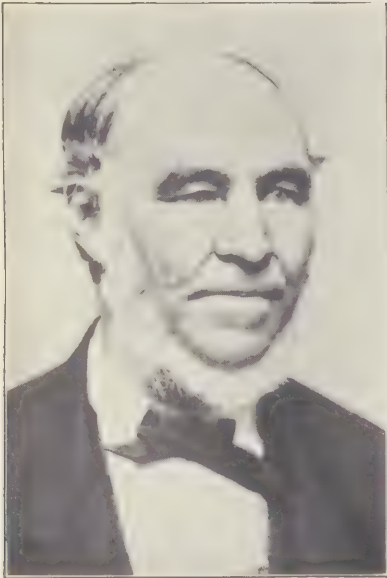
* *Marsh, E. S.*

* *Dr. Walker Linsley Bean* was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and first practised in Charleston, N. C. Upon arriving at Milwaukee he formed a partnership with Dr. J. K. Bartlett until his death in 1845. In the treatment of diseases of children he was especially successful and was the first Milwaukee physician to advocate a limited diet in almost all cases of

† There was considerable sparring between Chicago and Milwaukee, each claiming to have the largest population. Chicago accused Milwaukee of foul play in counting all the crews of the steam boats and vessels that chanced to be in port the day the census was taken.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.



FERDINAND KALCKHOFF
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1843—1846



FREDERICK AUGUST LUENING
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1843—1861

limited illness. During the first small-pox epidemic he had charge of the isolation hospital conjointly with his partner.

A humorous reflection on the methods of Dr. Bean's practice appeared in the "Courier," whose editor was accused of partiality towards the foreign population of Milwaukee and giving vent to his feelings, as follows: "Some ten days ago we were accused, tried, found guilty of being unfit to attend to any kind of business, for which crime we were given over to the tender mercies of Doctor Bean, who bled us, cupped us, put a seton in our neck, after which he gave us three doses of strychnine a day, for three days, but it did not cause us the least trouble. No one who ever edited the Courier will ever be killed by strychnine."

*** Dr. Ferdinand Kalkhoff* was born in Duisdorf, Germany, April 18, 1805, and received his medical education at the University of Bonn. He came to the United States in 1839 and practised his profession for three years at Fort Wayne, Ind. He removed to Milwaukee in 1843, where he practised for several years when he entered the drug business which he followed until his death in 1872.

FREDERICK LUENING.

*Prominent in German-American circles, defender of personal rights,
director of Engelmann's School.*

*** Dr. Frederick Aug. Luening*, one of the best known early German-American practitioners, was born March 4th, 1811, in Harpstedt, Hanover, and received his medical education in the universities of Bonn and Goettingen. He came to Milwaukee in 1843, equipped with a high-class schooling, imbued with high ideals, the development of which soon made him an influential factor in the political and social growth of the land of his adoption.

Associated in the same cause with his colleagues Drs. Huebschmann, Wunderly, Fessel, Wundsch, and others, he endeavored to maintain that personal and political freedom, which had been withheld from them in their native land, enviously censuring and fighting what they considered an infringement on their rights. As such in self-defense against nativistic tendencies they petitioned the legislature to grant the same rights to foreign-born citizens as to native Americans. Dr. Luening, likewise with prominent German-Americans such as Bielfeld, Preusser, Neukirch, etc., became an active supporter of the free soil party in 1848, and in 1849 an opponent of a distasteful liquor law, which held the vendor of intoxicating drinks pecuniarily responsible for all damages to the community justly chargeable to such sale or traffic. His interest in educational matters was shown in the foundation of Engelmann's school (German-English Academy) of which he was one of the first directors. Dr. Luening's eventful career was ended by death July 19th, 1861.

* *Dr. E. S. Marsh*, a well educated man, coming from Rochester, N. Y., was active in promoting all matters pertaining to his profession, being also one of the organizers of the first medical society. He and Dr. Wolcott loved hunting and fishing, often joining in trips with the rod and gun. He went to California during the gold excitement and acquired some wealth. He was killed by a steamboat explosion at New Orleans in 1849, while on his way back to Milwaukee from California.

1844.

Population 6400 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 14. Rate per 1000: 1:450.

Arrival of new practitioners:

Bristol, J.

Hoyt, E. R.

** *Johnson, James.*

JAMES JOHNSON.

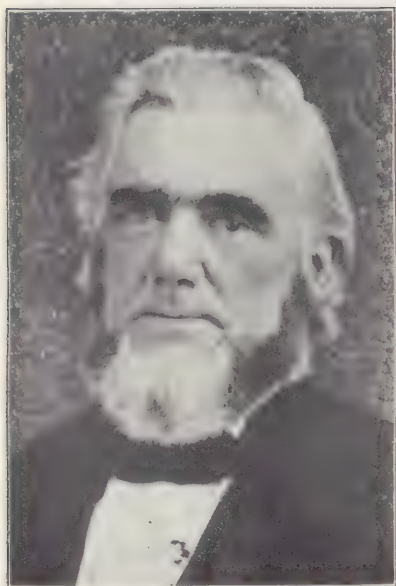
Milwaukee's first Health Commissioner, scholar, orator, public-spirited citizen.

** *Dr. James Johnson*, Milwaukee's first commissioner of health, was a native of Ireland and obtained his degree at Pittsfield, Mass., before coming to Milwaukee. He soon became an influential man, not alone as a practitioner. Genial in disposition, with fine literary attainments and conversational ability, he soon became a factor of the young commonwealth. As an outspoken opponent of a secret political cabal—the Knownothings—he completely routed the local champions of the clique. Always independent in spirit and disgusted with the course of some aldermen in regulating municipal affairs, he announced himself an independent candidate and was elected. Although a devoted Catholic, he was tolerant of the religious opinions of others. He was a good orator, his remarks full of dry humor and amongst his achievements is the defeat of the "land limitation bill," which restricted ownership of real estate to two lots in the city and three hundred and twenty acres of land in the country. In 1846 he was appointed a member of the first Board of School Commissioners and in 1867, when the legislature authorized the appointment of a Board of Health, he was selected its president, serving on the Board until 1877. After visiting Europe in 1874 to study sanitation, he made strenuous efforts to introduce improved methods, as vaccination, better supply of pure water, extension of adequate sewerage and the construction of an abattoir. Broken in health he removed to Denver, Colo., without finding relief. He died in Mobile, Alabama, in 1882.

** Biography and portrait.



* JAMES JOHNSON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1844—1880



JAMES P. GREVES

Years of practice in Milwaukee
1845—1856

(Reproduced from an ambryotype)



JEREMIAH B. SELBY

Years of practice in Milwaukee
1845—1897

Population: 8000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 16. Rate per 1000: 1:500.

** *Greves, James P.*

** *Selby, Jeremiah B.*

* *Wilcox, F. M.*

** *Dr. James Porter Greves*, † a son of Thomas and Minerva (Porter) Greves, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., New York, Sept. 10, 1810.

As a printer and student his youth was passed in Utica, where he became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At the age of twenty-three years he took his degree of M. D. from the Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., and the same year, 1833, married Helen Sandford of Ovid, N. Y., and took his bride immediately to Marshall, Michigan, and from his log cabin, with horse and saddle-bags, he practised his profession throughout all that region, until the spring of 1845, when he sold out and removed home and practice to Milwaukee, then a town of about eight thousand inhabitants. The old American House was his home until he purchased from one Hatch the dwelling house on the westerly side of Milwaukee street, the third dwelling north of the corner of Wisconsin street, Mr. Geo. Dousman owning the corner lot, and Mr. Geo. Bowman the lot next to Mr. Dousman's on the North.

He practised his profession until the early part of 1856 when he became interested in land and mining speculations at Superior City and the north shore of Lake Superior, and thenceforth his medical practice was practically suspended and pioneer spirit and tastes led him into ventures of the most varied character, one of the most permanent of his several sojournings being the territory of Nevada, especially at the city of Austin, during all the year 1863.

Somewhere about the year 1869 he with Judge North of Austin and E. G. Brown of Iowa was deputed by the "Southern California Colony Association" to locate a tract of land in Southern California suitable for the colonizing purposes of the association, and after thorough investigation they chose the site where now stands the city of Riverside, which site was, upon their report, immediately purchased by the association and the settlement begun. There Dr. Greves continued to reside until his death, September 25, 1889, during most of the time serving as secretary of the association, and there his remains are buried.

Two sons, James Sandford Greves, a prominent attorney in New York City, and Lewis Sandford Greves survive him.

*Greves street on the West Side is named in his honor.

† Biography through kindness of his son, James S. Greves, of New York City.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

** The first medical student in Milwaukee was *Dr. Jeremiah B. Selby*, who came from Wayne County, N. Y., in 1842. During the next two years he read medicine in the office of Drs. Bartlett and Bean, pursued his studies in Willoughby College, Ohio, and finally graduated in the medical department of the University of New York. In 1843, while still a student, he was placed in charge of the isolation hospital during the first small-pox epidemic. In 1845 he began practice in Milwaukee. He was a member of the first city school board, which was appointed in 1846 and which laid the foundation of the public school system. He was appointed pension agent by Pres. Lincoln soon after the commencement of the war. He was actively engaged during the cholera epidemic of 1850, but soon retired from practice after the war, though always interested in medical affairs, being elected president in 1882 of the since 1879 newly revived Milwaukee County Medical Society. Throughout his active years he was an earnest, public-spirited citizen, alive to the interests of his profession and the city of his residence, winning the highest esteem of his fellow-practitioners and fellowmen. He came to his death by falling through an elevator-shaft, June 1st, 1897.

* *Dr. F. M. Wilcox* came to Milwaukee from the lead regions. He was said to have been an excellent physician and had no time except for his professional work. He was a resident of the city for about four years, during which time he took an active part in medical societies, his name appearing as one of the signers of the constitution of the Milwaukee City Medical Association, which was organized in the summer of 1845.

1846.

Population: 9499 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 24. Rate per 1000: 1:395.

Arrival of new practitioners:

** *Blanchard, Azariah.*

Dunovan, James.

Fletcher, R.

* *Hard, H. M.*

Smith, Henry.

Spalding, J. F.

** *Stadler, Joseph.*

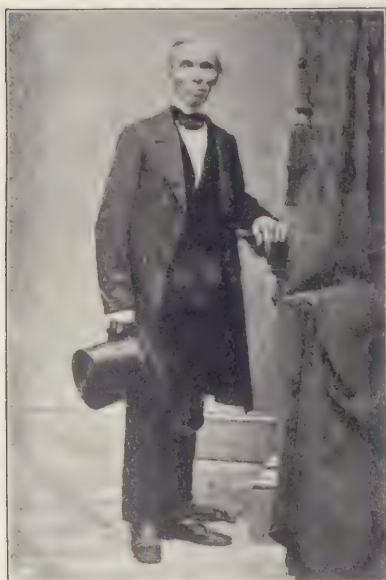
Whitney, James P.

** *Wunderly, Chas. E.*

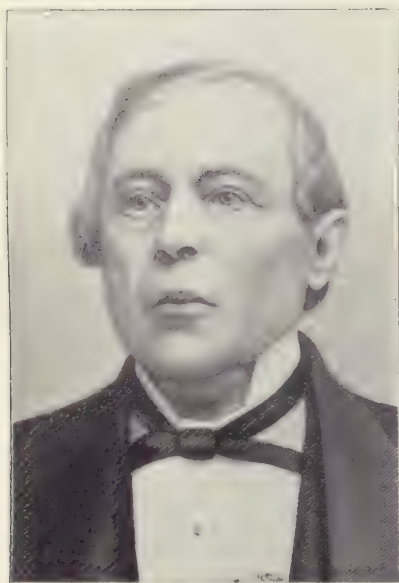
** *Dr. Azariah Blanchard* was born in 1789; little could be ascertained of his early life, except that he was a graduate of Geneva Medical College. Before coming to Milwaukee in 1846, he resided in Courtland County, N. Y., where he was during the war of 1812. In these days Courtland County was

* Biography.

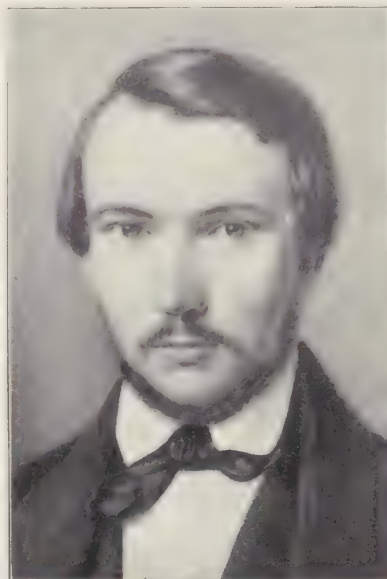
** Biography and portrait.



AZARIAH BLANCHARD
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1846—1866



JOSEPH STADLER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1846—1887



EDWARD WUNDERLY
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1846—1859

almost a border county and its sympathies were on the side of his country in her struggle with Great Britain. Dr. Blanchard made Milwaukee his residence from 1846 to 1868, death ending his career at the age of 79 years. He is spoken of by contemporaries as a man of guileless simplicity and Christian conduct in all his relations. His heart was warm not merely towards his fellowmen, but towards his country. During the civil war his patriotic sympathies were always alive, praying to witness the crowning triumph of the nation and fervently expressing the wish that he might live to vote for Grant and Colfax, a wish not to be gratified. In his medical life he was strictly orthodox and a deadly foe of homoeopathy. He was at one time surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital. Amongst his numerous descendants in Wisconsin were his sons-in-law Wm. Pitt Lynde and John Nazro.

* *Dr. H. M. Hard* is historically, only reported to have transgressed the Code of Ethics by advertising, for which he was expelled from the Milwaukee Medical Association, after which he established a Sydenham Infirmary, which he conducted for a short time, before leaving the city in 1849.

** One of the unique characters in German-American circles was *Dr. Joseph Stadler*, the "famous" Greek army physician, who attracted a great deal of interest by his drastic stories of phantastic, oriental travels in Europe, Asia and Africa. As a story-teller he was not improperly compared with the renowned Baron v. Muenchhausen. According to a German writer, who visited Milwaukee in 1848, † he claimed to have had an income of 80,000 piasters as physician in Smyrna and would have become the son-in-law of an influential pasha, if he had renounced his belief; but he sacrificed his Turkish love and the beckoning horse-tail to make America his abode. Besides his talent to speak six languages fluently, he possessed the virtue of not being affected by want, which moral excellence he demonstrated ad oculos in throwing off his boots and walking barefooted on the paving-stones. In Milwaukee he married the thirteen year old daughter of a shoemaker with whom he was lodging. A few weeks later he was met by the same writer in New Orleans and sailed with him to the West Indies, from where he intended to go to Valparaiso, Chili, intending never to return to Wisconsin. For his immature wife he had bought a farm as a domicile during his absence or perhaps as a widow's estate. On his return he associated himself with a Prussian military physician by the name of Leopold de Leuw, organizing a "Western Surgical and Medical Informatory with Dispensary." He claimed mercury as a panacea of all human ills and carried out his belief to the extent of innumerable salivations. He died in Milwaukee in 1887.

† Ziegler. *Skizzen einer Reise in dem neuen Staat Wiskonsin*, 1848.

EDWARD WUNDERLY.

*Defender of personal liberty, delegate to the first Republican party in 1854,
high-minded citizen.*

*** Dr. Edward Wunderly*, who made his home in Milwaukee from 1846 until his death in 1859, was born in Soden, near Frankfurt, Germany, and first emigrated to Texas with the so-called "nobility colony" † under the protectorate of the Duke of Nassau and other noblemen in 1844, when Texas had not yet been incorporated into the United States. This taking place in 1845 and the undertaking in itself proving to be a disastrous failure, Dr. Wunderly removed to Milwaukee in 1846, where he soon took a leading part as a practitioner and public-spirited citizen. In 1850 he joined the free soil and whig party and became delegate to the legislature. In 1853 he was one of the organizers of the first German Physicians' Society and was elected alderman. He likewise took an important part in the demonstration in behalf of the valiant Capt. Ingraham for liberating the Hungarian revolutionary fighter Koszta from Austrian might in the Asiatic waters, which culminated in passing a resolution addressed to Pres. Pierce, advocating the protectorate over all citizens, adopted and native, and the defence of human rights and liberty. In 1854, when the Republican party of Wisconsin was born, Dr. Wunderly was chosen delegate to the meeting in Madison. His short and honorable career in Milwaukee was characterized by the highest aims and good-will in behalf of his adopted country.

1847.

Population: 14,061 (first directory issued).

Total number of physicians: 36. Rate per 1000: 1:390.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Auler, Victor.

Beardsley, F. D.

Cator, H. H.

Clark, Thomas.

** De Leuw, Leopold.*

Dowe, J. C.

Graham, William.

Herriman, Aron.

† Strubberg in his novel gives a fine picture of the "Mainzer Adelsverein," through whose misdirected efforts thousands of Germans suffered untold miseries and hundreds died a wretched death. In November, 1844, the first ship with immigrants sent by the "Verein" had arrived; soon thereafter came two others, bringing in all about seven hundred people. Late in 1845 four thousand three hundred and four more arrived. The immigrants of 1844 could not be conveyed at once to the lands proposed. They were obliged to camp on the coast, and only after some time were transported to the interior, where the town of Neu-Braunfels was founded. Those of 1845 fared even worse. Transportation was made practically impossible through the fact that nearly all vehicles had been called into service by the American Army for the Mexican War. They were obliged to camp on the coast in wretched shelter, with only the poorest food. The winter was a severe one, disease spread, and hundreds died.

* Biography.

Juergens, L.
Lake, W. W.
McCurdy.
McVicar, Benjamin.
 * *Mercer, Alfred.*
Pierce, William.

Robinson, S.
Sawtell.
Shumway, D. H.
Smalley, F. G.
 * *Tracey, Luther M.*
 * *Van Dusen, Harmon.*

* *Dr. Leopold de Leuw* was a Prussian military surgeon, who had a short career in the new western settlement. He associated himself with that singular character, Dr. Jos. Stadler, organizing a "Western Surgical and Medical Informatory with Dispensary."

* *Dr. Alfred Mercer* also remained in the city but a short time, returning to New York. While a resident of Milwaukee he prepared a memorial, which was read before and endorsed by the City Medical Association, asking congress to pass a law prohibiting the importation of impure drugs into the United States. He removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where he died Aug. 7, 1914, aged 93 years.

* *Dr. Luther M. Tracey* is well remembered by many of the older citizens of Milwaukee. He was a homoeopath, a man of good education, strong personal character, and quiet, industrious habits. He was obliged to retire early from practice on account of ill health and died about 1870.

* *Dr. Harmon Van Dusen*, the well-known Wisconsin pioneer physician, resided but a short time in Milwaukee, taking up his permanent residence at Mineral Point, where he died January 18, 1885.

1848.

Population: 15,000.

Total number of physicians: 44. Rate per 1000: 1:340.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Atwater, William.
Babcock, Abraham.
Barlowe, C. A.
Baumbach.
Brown, T. H.
 ** *Button, H. H.*
Clark, M. M.
Darwin, W. J. B.
 ** *Douglass, J. S.*
Dunlop, A. B.
 ** *Garner, John E.*
Kleffler.

Logauer.
Lynch, E.
 ** *McKnight, Lewis.*
Nishang, Edw.
Ortalli, F.
Pentillon.
Pfund.
Rehm.
 ** *Rosenthal, Ferdinand.*
Venn, T. F.
Walker, Geo. K.
Wilhelmy, Charles.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

**** Henry Harrison Button, M. D.,** soon after his arrival in Milwaukee in 1848, abandoned the medical calling, to establish under the name of Greene & Button one of the leading wholesale drug houses of our city. He was born at Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., on Aug. 28, 1818. His father was a farmer by occupation, who gave his children such educational advantages as his means and the locality afforded. He began fitting himself for college, entering Brown University at Providence, R. I., from which he graduated in 1842. He then studied medicine under Dr. Spears of Brooklyn, N. Y., and later under the eminent Dr. Mott, president of the faculty of the University of New York. He was then engaged for about four years in practice in Brooklyn, but the limited opportunities for advancement in the East prompted him to take up the West as his abode. His new business enterprise was exceptionally successful, as also his career in social and business circles, being at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce, and for many years of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, director of the Milwaukee Gas Company and the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. Professionally he was a member of the Psi U Greek letter fraternity and he served a term as president of the American Drug Club. His death occurred Feb. 14, 1890.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

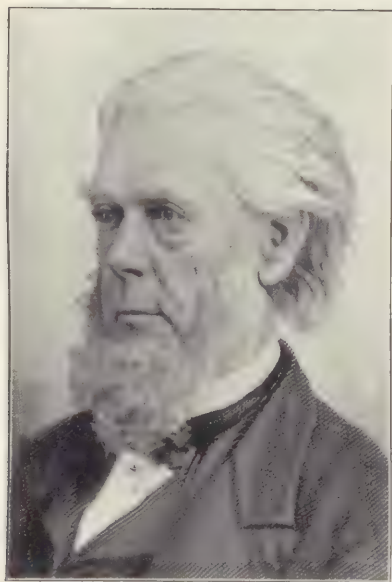
Prominent homoeopath, teacher and author.

**** Dr. James S. Douglas,** born in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., New York, July 4, 1801, was educated at Medison University and graduated at Fairfield Medical College in 1824. In 1845 he became convert to homoeopathy and after coming to Milwaukee published for about a year the "Expositor," a monthly journal in support of that system of medicine. In 1855 he was called to the chair of Materia Medica and special Pathology in the Cleveland Hom. Med. College, though he retained his residence in Milwaukee and practised there until his death on July 21st, 1878. He was also the author of two books, one of which was on the subject of "Intermittent Fever" and the other on "Practical Homoeopathy," which are recognized as authorities by homoeopathic physicians. In 1849 he founded the Milwaukee Homoeopathic Pharmacy, being successively associated with Drs. Tracey, Greves, Perrine and Sherman. The object of the pharmacy is to supply physicians with medicines, books, medical supplies, surgical appliances, medicine cases, etc. For some time it was located at 171 Wisconsin street, but is now conducted by Dr. Lewis Sherman, No. 448 Jackson street.

**** Dr. John Edward Garner,** a descendant of early colonial families, was born in St. Mary's County, Md., May 16th, 1823. Preliminarily educated at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., he took his degree in medicine at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1847 he came to Chicago to engage in the practice of his profession, removing to Milwaukee in 1848, where he resided until his sudden and tragic death, March 3d, 1876.



HENRY H. BUTTON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1848—1849



JAMES S. DOUGLAS
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1848—1878



JOHN E. GARNER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1848—1876



LEWIS McKNIGHT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1848—1896



FERDINAND ROSENTHAL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1848—1849

His devotion to his chosen calling, his sympathy and tolerance for the foibles of humanity, his literary and scientific attainments, combined with refinement of manners and generosity, soon won for him an honored and enviable standing.

No more appropriate tribute to his personality could be rendered than appeared in *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, Aug. 9th, 1854, at a time when the scourge of cholera invaded Milwaukee and its neighboring town Port Washington, to which Drs. Garner and McKnight had been called in consultation to battle the destroyer. "With Dr. Garner we have enjoyed the pleasure of a more extensive acquaintance. Nor do we here present an offering of fulsome flattery. Who could do so in the midst of the ghastly trophies of the pestilence? We only give vent to a sincere appreciation of an admirable union of high intellectual culture, extensive intelligence, profound experience and eminent attainments, with the winning characteristics of the gentleman and the humane sympathy of the philanthropist, in the same medical practitioner. The successful services that called for the exercise of such superior accomplishments, we feel deeply sensible, can never be adequately compensated with dollars and cents. The richest reward that can be afforded for relief thus given and at such a time, is the experience of grateful recollections that will last as long as memory itself can endure."

**** Dr. Lewis McKnight** was born at Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 2nd, 1817. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1839 and entered the Pennsylvania University, completing his medical studies in 1841. After taking a post-graduate course in Paris, he located in Troy, N. Y., in 1842 and in 1848 he came to Milwaukee, associating himself with Dr. Whitney, who left for California in 1852. Aside from his large general practice he was the original medical director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from its inception in 1858. Since 1865 he devoted himself exclusively to this field of work; a result of his thirty-six years intelligent management of the medical department is reflected in the favorable mortality of the company, the average mortality rate in that period being but 68.70% of the actuaries' table.

FERDINAND ROSENTHAL.

Successful surgeon, advocate of aseptic surgery.

**** Dr. Ferdinand August Friedrich Rosenthal** was born at Nordhausen, the Harz, Germany, in 1814. After devoting considerable time to chemistry, he took up the study of medicine at Halle, Jena and Berlin. He decided to emigrate in 1848 and selected Milwaukee for the field of his labors. Dissatisfied with city life he after one year took up his abode in Good Hope, Milwaukee County, where he applied himself to the practice of medicine besides toiling the land as a "rusticus latinus." He was most proficient in surgery, in which he was most successful, due to the fact that he made use of sterilized

water, a method later so convincingly established as aseptic method in modern surgery. In those days many serious surgical injuries were caused by the threshing-machine worked by horse-power, which were favorably acted upon by this modern scientific principle. After the civil war Dr. Rosenthal removed to Thiensville, Wis., where he continued his good work until the date of his death in 1884, caused by ascites due to disorder of the liver.

1849.

Population: 18,000 (estimated). No directory issued.
Total number of physicians: 41. Rate per 1000: 1:439.
Arrival of new practitioners:

* <i>Aigner.</i>	<i>Scheller.</i>
<i>Durege.</i>	* <i>Spencer, Thomas.</i>
** <i>Fessel, Christian.</i>	<i>Vogel.</i>
** <i>Jung, Francis.</i>	<i>Wundsch, Edward.</i>
** <i>Robinson, Chauncey C.</i>	<i>Zimmermann, Edward.</i>

* *Dr. Aigner* came from Vienna and although nothing is recorded of his medical career in Milwaukee, he was described by Koss as a man of unusual literary and musical attainments, by reason of which he played an important part in the educational advancement of the growing young city. He was the first president of the first higher elementary German-American school, the Engelmann School, today the German-English Academy, and in 1851 became editor of the "Banner", the first German newspaper of Milwaukee. He was prominent as a lecturer and delivered a series of lectures on Greece in the "Verein deutscher Maenner" and in 1850 became one of the founders of the "Milwaukee Musical Society," in which he excelled as a gifted violinist and conductor. He left Milwaukee in 1853 to assume the editorship of the "Demokrat", his loss being keenly felt by the enlightened element of the community. Later again he took up the practice of medicine in which he became actively and successfully engaged.

JOHANN FESSEL.

German revolutionist, gifted scholar, poet, musician, founder of the first Milwaukee string quartet.

** *Dr. Johann Gottlieb Christian Fessel* † was born on May 11th, 1801, in Guestrow, Mecklenburg, Germany. His father was a sculptor whose family was totally impoverished during the French wars. Young Fessel, being en-

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

† The above biography was obtained through the courtesy of a grandson of Dr. Fessel, Hans Balatka, the well-known artist in Chicago.



CHRISTIAN FESSEL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1849—1863



FRANCIS JUNG
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1849—1859

dowed with unusual musical talent, became an accomplished violinist and as such was enabled to procure the means to take up the study of medicine at the University of Berlin at the age of eighteen, living on a diet of bread and water in an unheated garret in direst penury. He soon became the favorite of Prof. Behrens, who chose him for assistant. Soon he became an enthusiastic adherent of the liberal ideals, which aimed at a united German State, and joined the "Burschenschaft", a federation of German students, the promoters of the cause. Being a gifted orator he soon became the leader of the group. During the time of reaction on part of the several German States he was accused of conspiracy with three other prominent leaders, tried and sentenced to be dismissed from the university and imprisoned six weeks in the fortress of Magdeburg, in spite of the most influential people exerting themselves to procure a pardon. After his dismissal, and seeing no prospect of continuing his studies, he sought the position of a violin-player in an orchestra. A royal pardon, however, being granted he resumed his medical studies, graduating Dec. 30th, 1826, with high honors. On June 24th, 1829, he married Clementine Ruest, a favorite court-lady of the Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. Settling in the Prignitz he soon acquired an enviable practice among the nobility in the surrounding district, on account of his high education, great social abilities, an unusual courtesy and medical and musical achievements. Constant long journeys undermined his frail health and after ten years of practice in the Prignitz he removed to Berlin, where he practised his profession until 1848. There again he became the center of a select circle, receiving the honorary title of "Sanitaetsrath" and associating intimately with famous musicians as Litolf and Reichardt, the eminent virtuosi and composers. Soon after he had bought a large estate (Rittergut) in the Neumark, Mecklenburg, the revolution of 1848 broke out, involving him financially and not being able to pay the installments, he decided to emigrate to America. The Indian uprising frustrated his first plan of settling in Texas and he came to Milwaukee, making his abode on a farm several miles from Milwaukee. Unable to endure the work on a farm he resumed his practice in Milwaukee, where he soon became an influential factor among the many intellectual Germans, who had left their fatherland under similar conditions. His innate love and talent for music prompted him to become one of the organizers of the "Milwaukee Musical Society" and with Dr. Aigner, Balatka (the highly cultured young Bohemian jurist, musician and first conductor of the society) and Buderbach he founded the first string quartet in the entire North-West. Dr. Fessel and Hans Balatka, his son-in-law, soon formed a nucleus of a refined gathering of German enthusiasts of literature, art, and high ideals, professional, social and political, whose attainments soon made Milwaukee known as the "German-Athens." When Hans Balatka left Milwaukee in 1860, Dr. Fessel followed him in 1863 to Chicago, where he continued his highly successful career. He was president of the German medical association, the "Germania Maennerchor" and a prominent member and orator of the Mithra Lodge No. 410, A. F. and A. M. In 1876 he removed to New York, where two daughters resided, returning to

Chicago in 1878. In 1886, Dr. Fessel celebrated the 60th anniversary of his medical career, showered with honors from far and near.

Dr. Fessel, besides being a physician of high standing, was a musician far above ordinary amateurship, a man of fine literary taste, a linguist and poet of unusual ability. At the 100th anniversary of Beethoven's birthday he composed a lengthy poem, spoken by a professional actress at the celebration. Though never of robust health and afflicted with heart trouble from his early youth, he attained the age of 88 years, retaining his full mental powers to the very hour of his death, which occurred July 11th, 1888. His old age was the slow setting sun which left

"The smile of his departure spread
O'er the warm colored heaven and ruddy mountain head."

** One of the first German-American physicians, who made their home in America, after being exiled from their fatherland, was *Dr. Francis Joseph Jung*, born Dec. 27th, 1807, who settled in Milwaukee in 1849. He was well-to-do and the owner of a large building on the present City Hall Square. Little could be ascertained of his professional life, but the historian Rudolph Koss relates many incidents of his political and social interest, a feature common to most German emigrants of that period. He was a rabid democrat and in one passionate speech termed "all whigs, German-haters, nativists, federalists and national republicans" as tories and royalists. He was a promoter and the treasurer of the first May Festival held in Roger's Grove on Spring street (Grand ave.) on the 31st day of May, a day on which all gave way to innocent amusements, forgetting all cliquism, religious and political party-hatred. It was a most successful gathering, attended by all elements, and spoken of in an English paper as follows: "The May festival is no longer a foreign custom, it is entirely adopted by the people of the state of Wisconsin." The chronicler however fails to relate a repetition of the "Volksfest," and a balance of \$10.66; besides 5 bags, 2 ropes, 2 neck-ties, 2 glasses, 2 slates and 2 vests were left in the hands of the treasurer, Dr. Jung.

Like most of the pioneer German physicians, Dr. Jung was an enthusiast of music, one of the founders of the Milwaukee Musical Society and an ardent flute-player. The following anecdote is related to the writer by the nestor of Milwaukee's musicians, Maestro Chr. Bach: In one of the concerts Dr. Jung had played a flute solo, which was scathingly criticized by Domschke, the feared critic of the "Atlas," who had the courage to call a thing by its right name (an almost lost practice at the present day); he held it was not a flute solo, but a duet between a flute and a pair of bellows. When at the next concert the fault-finder had taken his seat, the enraged artist confronted him before the audience, assailing and denouncing him in the most vigorous terms. The audience cheered him, the various papers in the country brought the incident, and Milwaukee's musical supremacy became for a time a laughing-stock.

Dr. Jung died Jan. 26th, 1859. His will, of which the writer's father was appointed executor, contained the following clause: "After death, I wish

my corpse to be kept for 48 hours. If after the expiration of said time all signs of death appear, the physicians shall apply a strong dose of prussic acid, whereupon the dissection shall take place."

CHAUNCEY ROBINSON.

First introduced auscultation and percussion in Milwaukee.

** *Dr. Chauncey Clark Robinson* was born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1821. He was a graduate of Geneva Medical College, N. Y. (now Hobart) and first entered on his practice in Angola, Ind., when he removed to Milwaukee in 1849. He brought with him some ideas that were new to Milwaukee physicians, particularly the system of auscultation and percussion as a means of diagnosis in pulmonary and heart diseases—a system just then coming into use. When called into consultation in a case of advanced consumption he startled the elderly medical gentleman, who stood by witnessing the novel and extraordinary performance, which they afterward spoke of as "crazy nonsense," not at all impressed with the soundness of his views. Dr. Robinson was one of the most active physicians in combating the cholera during the epidemic of 1849, and the acquaintances he formed during the progress of the scourge resulted in winning for him a lucrative practice. It appears that he possessed more of the business instinct than many of the pioneer doctors, as he collected his fees and invested the proceeds in such a way that in later life (1870) he enjoyed the privilege of retiring from active practice and "looking after his property." He died June 22nd, 1897.

THOMAS SPENCER.

Surgeon in war with Mexico 1846, scholar and author.

* *Dr. Thomas Spencer* was a native of Massachusetts and in early manhood he located at Geneva, N. Y., where he became one of the founders of the medical department of Hobart College, in which he later held the chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. In the war with Mexico, 1846, he was a surgeon in the army and soon after his discharge he settled in Milwaukee, being for a time in partnership with Dr. C. Robinson. Soon thereafter he was elected to a professorship in the Rush Med. College of Chicago, but through jealousy a suit was instigated against him for malpractice, claiming the partial loss of a jaw-bone in a child due to excessive doses of calomel administered under Dr. Spencer's direction. He was acquitted in the trial and soon went to Philadelphia, assuming a professorship in one of the medical colleges. He died in 1857. He was the author of several medical works. In 1832 he published a work entitled "Observations on Epidemic Diarrhoea, known as Cholera," in 1845 "Lectures on Vitae Chemistry or Animal Heat" and the "Atomic Theory of Life" in 1853. His memoirs by Dr. Sylvester Willard of New York were published in 1858.

Population: 20,061 (estimated). No directory issued.

Total number of physicians: 41. Rate per 1000: 494.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

** *Crugom, James.*
Eastman.
 ** *Krak, Charles.*
Law, William.
Oswald.
Rischatz.

* *Sauerhering, Adolph F.*
Seibert, J.
Templeman, Van der Hoeven.
Weitze, Ferdinand.
Willgohs.

** *Dr. James Crugom*, a native of England, was born in London in 1822. He took up the study of medicine, obtaining a license from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1841. He came to Milwaukee in 1852, building up a large and remunerative practice. When the civil war broke out he enlisted with the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers for three months as assistant surgeon, and at its re-organization, as first assistant surgeon for three years. He was accompanied by his two sons Joseph and James, as drummer-boys of the first regiment. After the close of the war he continued his practice in Milwaukee until 1870, when he returned to Europe to give his children the advantage of a musical education at Leipzig, Germany. Returning to Milwaukee his career was suddenly terminated by an accident, being run over, on October, 1874.

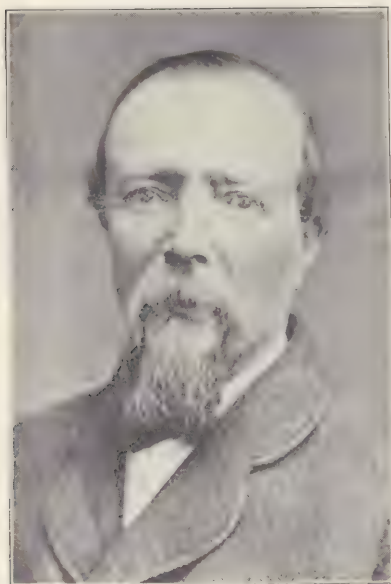
** *Dr. Karl Krak*, one of the first German-American physicians to settle in Wisconsin, came to Milwaukee in 1850, taking up his residence on the old Janesville Plankroad in Town Greenfield. He was born Dec. 1, 1815, as the son of Dr. Friedr. Krak, in Nuertingen, in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and attended the Univ. of Tuebingen, from which he graduated. During the civil war he enlisted as surgeon of the 27th Regiment of Wis. Volunteers, Sept. 1862, which campaigned in Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, and was mustered out Aug. 29th, 1865. Returning to Milwaukee he continued to practice his profession until his death, May 17th, 1869, after having been in failing health since his return from the war.

* *Dr. Adolph F. Sauerhering*, † Mayville; born in Prussia Sept. 11, 1821; educated in Königsberg University. At the age of 17 he studied pharmacy and took up the study of surgery in 1844. Served one year as a volunteer in the Prussian garrison at Spandau. Resumed his studies under a private tutor and won his certificate in 1850. Landed in New York in August, 1850; spent one

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

† The above biographical sketch is taken from the "History of Dodge County." 1880.



JAMES CRUGOM
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1850—1874



KARL KRAK
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1850—1869

month in Milwaukee and settled in Mayville Nov. 1, 1850. During the first five months he traveled on foot, frequently walking 40 miles a day; since 1854 he has constantly used three horses; owing to new, rough roads he frequently rode horseback; he was the unsuccessful owner of a saw-mill for about six months in Le Roy. Disabled by work the doctor has practised but little since 1869; he has traveled on an average since 1853 forty miles per day, 14,600 miles per year and more than 13 times around the world; he has by the use of six horses ridden 120 miles per day for five successive days; the doctor has the endurance of a white bear. He owns a farm of 280 acres adjoining Mayville, where he has a pleasant home."

His death was caused by a fracture at the base of the brain, resulting from being thrown from his buggy.

1851.

Population: 22,579 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 49. Rate per 1000: 1:460.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Baker, Erasmus D.</i>	* <i>Orton, Charles H.</i>
<i>Black, John.</i>	<i>Pratt, Ambrose.</i>
<i>Blood, Asa.</i>	<i>Schoyer, Chas. C.</i>
<i>Fowler, M. R.</i>	<i>Sidley, Kyrle A.</i>
<i>Haeberlin, Frederick.</i>	<i>Siller, Edward.</i>
* <i>Hatchard, Thomas.</i>	<i>Ulrich, William.</i>
<i>Howard, N. J.</i>	<i>Weston, J. D.</i>
** <i>Kissling, C. Leopold.</i>	<i>Wolf, R.</i>
<i>Mulloy, D.</i>	

* *Dr. Thomas Hatchard*, born in England in 1819, a physician of fine education, endowed with a fine personality, made Milwaukee his home in 1851, where he continued to practise almost forty years. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned surgeon of the 22nd Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, a regiment taking part in the battle of Peach Tree and of which "Fighting Joe" Hooker announced in orders that "no regiment ever did better." After the close of the war he resumed his practice in Milwaukee, respected, until his downfall through the machinations of a disreputable woman he had married.

"Wisest men have erred, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise."

Samson Agonistes.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

July 29th, 1890, he and his wife were convicted as abortionists and sentenced to the State penitentiary at Waupun for a term of four years. After serving his term in prison the doctor became an inmate of the National Home at Wauwatosa, where he died of old age, Feb. 11th, 1900.

*** Dr. C. Leopold Kissling*, father of Dr. Chas. L. Kissling, one of the prominent German-American practitioners, was born in Ulm, Wuerttemberg, Germany, March 17, 1827, and graduated from the University of Tuebingen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, in 1850. He came directly to Milwaukee in 1851, where his eminent qualifications, combined with a charming, kind-hearted personality, soon won him a large clientele. During the civil war he was appointed by Gov. Salomon as examining surgeon of Milwaukee County in order providing for draft, and from March 17, 1863, to Sept., 1863, he served as acting assistant contract surgeon of the U. S. When the contract terminated he was stationed at Millikens Bend, La., where he, while professionally engaged in the captured enemy's camp and unable on leaving to establish his identity, was kept prisoner for some time.

During the terms between 1864 and 1868 he served on the school board. Longing for his native land, he returned to Germany in 1871, where he died at Stuttgart Feb. 12, 1878. Both his son, Dr. Charles L. Kissling, and his grandson, Arthur C. Kissling, are engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee.

** Dr. Chas. H. Orton* was born in Erie Co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1823, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He graduated from the Academy of Waterford, Pa., in 1843 and entered on his medical studies in Queens College, Canada, from where he graduated in 1847. He began active practice at De Kalb Co., Ind., removing to Oak Creek, Wis., and thence to Milwaukee in 1851. In 1852 he was chosen city and county physician, which office he held for twelve years; in the same year and also from 1860—1863 he was elected to the common council from the South side, being president of the board for three years. During the tenure of President Buchanan he was appointed marine physician; in 1860 he was elected member of the county board of supervisors and in the following year school commissioner. In 1866 he was elected as assemblyman and also had charge of the government pesthouse. He was appointed pension examiner by Pres. Johnson and acted as health officer for about seven years, besides being nominated once for mayor of the city. He was one of the discoverers of the well-known "Milwaukee Cement."



C. LEOPOLD KISSLING
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1851—1871

1852—1853.

Population: 25,097 (estimated). No directory issued.

Total number of physicians: 42. Rate per 1000: 1:597.

Arrival of new practitioners:

** *Brendecke, Frederick.*

Noethig.

Fuchs, J. P.

** *Spearman, Alfred S.*

** *Munk, Emanuel.*

Weinem.

** *Dr. Frederick Brendecke*, a German scientist, was born in the city of Brunswick, in Germany, on July 27th, 1810, where he received his education in the technical high school Carolo-Wilhelmina as chemist and pharmacist. The following three years he was occupied with the study of medicine at Berlin and Jena, at which latter place the degree was conferred upon him in 1840. Meantime he had been engaged as a pharmacist at Gittelde, remaining in that employment for fifteen years. In the year 1852 he came to Milwaukee and established a water-cure on Fifth street, continuing as its proprietor and physician until 1866 and receiving patients from all parts of the United States. He was especially an experimental chemist of marked ability. Like many of the German newcomers in that period he was a lover of music and an excellent musician himself, taking a leading part in the organization of the young Milwaukee Musical Society as cellist and clarinetist. He died June 6th, 1891, of apoplexy.

** *Dr. Emanuel Munk* was born Aug. 21st, 1806, in the city of Posen, Prussia, Germany, a son of a merchant, whose reverses of fortune compelled the young ambitious student to earn the means of a medical education by teaching classical languages and mathematics. After studying two and one-half years in Breslau he completed his studies in Berlin. In 1836 he began his active practice in Altdam near Stettin, where he remained until the death of his wife in 1846. Overwhelmed by his grief and freely imbibing the revolutionary doctrines of Europe's restless period, he decided to emigrate with his children, landing in New York on the 22nd of September, 1847. After remaining in the East two years he decided to go West and engage in farming. Arriving at Thiensville, Wis., he was induced to take up his professional work, in which he was very successful, removing to Milwaukee in 1852 to provide educational means for his children. During the civil war in 1862 he acted as first assistant surgeon of the 20th Vol. Infantry Regiment, resigning after one year and locating in Fond du Lac, where he became the preceptor of Dr. N. Senn, which office he treasured in memory for years to come. In 1870 he retired from practice, spending the rest of his years in Milwaukee, where he died at the age of 93 years in 1899. He was a typical representative of the old German school and an ardent advocate of venesection in selected cases, especially in pneumonia and plethora. In politics he was one of the first to join

the new-born Republican party in 1852, being at one meeting at Thiensville the only republican speaker daring to proclaim the new party.

** Of all the men identified with the medical history of Milwaukee it would be difficult to name one with a record of longer continuous and successful practice than *Dr. Alfred S. Spearman*. † Born at Smyrna, Delaware, in 1830, he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1852, settling in Milwaukee soon afterward, where he was engaged in his professional work until his final illness and death in the spring of 1901.

In his student days he had been skillful with the knife. Standing at the side of Dr. Hammond, when they were studying anatomy together, he was considered the better dissector of the two, but in practice he condemned the tendency to resort to surgical operations when the risk could be avoided. Dr. Spearman was unostentatious and democratic. All social ranks were represented among his clientele. His charities to the poor and needy from the treasure-house of his vast experience were boundless. He not only gave service without money and without price, but often furnished medicine and even food to those who were destitute. He succeeded to build up an extensive practice by reason of his kindly, still strong personality, which had a peculiar hold on the community. His leniency towards young struggling disciples of Aesculapius is attested by many, and the writer recalls with pleasure his kindly spirit of good fellowship during consultations.

His only recreation was his daily drive at four o'clock in the morning to his farms in the town of Greenfield, where he raised blooded horses. When he died he possessed nearly three hundred of them, never having sold a horse. Otherwise his practice engrossed his time to an extent which led him to remark that he had sacrificed everything to his profession except his life. He had an active mind and was an earnest student of nature. He was not affiliated with any church, but earnestly believed in a divine First cause and in the immortality of the soul.

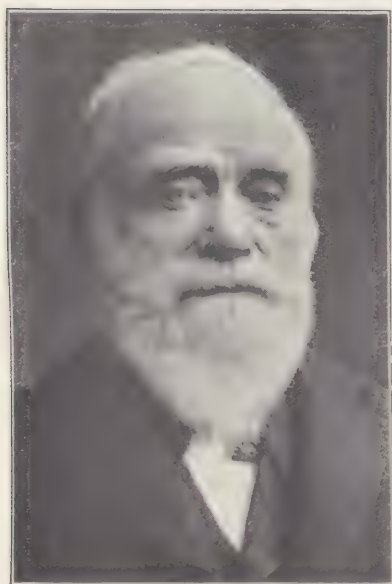
As much as the humane side of his nature was above reproach, his attitude towards the medical profession and its aims cannot be passed over without just criticism. He was stoutly opposed to legislation regulating the practice of medicine. Session after session he fought the bill for the creation of the state board of medical examiners, thereby retarding for twenty years a progressive movement, which was necessary and sure to come.

Dr. Spearman never married. His death occurred on the 1st of April, 1901, at his Alma Mater at Philadelphia. He had suffered with stones for twelve years and it was only when he perceived his efficiency was waning he consented to an operation. His remains were taken to Appleton, where they repose besides those of his father. He is survived by a half-sister and two half-brothers; one of the latter, Frank H. Spearman of Evanston, Ill., has won wide popularity as a novelist.

† The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Mrs. Wm. E. Cramer for the above biography and photograph of Dr. Spearman.



FREDERICK BRENDECKE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1854—1887



EMANUEL MUNK
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1852—1862



ALFRED S. SPEARMAN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1852—1901



MILWAUKEE IN 1853.
(Drawn by Louis Kurtz.)

1854.

Population: 30,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 43. Rate per 1000: 1:697.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Bauer, Joseph.

Bayer, Frederick A.

* *Brown, D. T.*

* *Day, F. H.*

** *Feld, Carl.*

* *Kemper, Karl.*

Kossack, Gustav.

Molter, August.

* *Mueller, Chas. E.*

** *Naumann, Hermann.*

Van Houter, Frederick.

Walsh, Matthew.

* *Dr. Daniel T. Brown* was born in Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., Oct. 28th, 1822, and began the study of his profession at the Geneva Medical College, N. Y., in 1845. Subsequently he graduated from the Homoeopathic College of Cleveland and began to practise medicine at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, N. Y. In 1849 he removed to Waukesha and in August, 1854, settled in Milwaukee, continuing in his practice until his death in 1888.

* *Dr. Fish Holbrook Day*, a well-known practitioner of Wauwatosa, was born in Richmond, N. Y., March 11th, 1826, as a son of the pastor of a Presbyterian church; his mother, Lydia Holbrook, was an intimate friend of Cullen Bryant, their fathers' farms joining together. After attending the academies of Geneva and Ithaca, he was graduated from the Jefferson Med. College in 1849. After a few years of practice at Rushville and Warsaw, N. Y., he settled in Wisconsin in 1854. He was an enthusiastic member of medical and scientific societies and an ardent collector of relics, which he later sold to the Smithsonian Institute. In 1892 he retired and removed to Lansing, Mich., where he died June 7th, 1903.

** *Dr. Carl Feld*, for about twenty-five years one of the most prominent German-American physicians of Watertown, Wis., came to Milwaukee in the fall of 1853, after spending a short time in New York. He was born April 5, 1816, at Kreuznach, Rhine Province, Germany. After preliminary studies of chemistry and pharmacy, he took up the study of medicine at Berlin, graduating from the University of Wuerzburg, Bavaria, in 1852. He resided in Milwaukee a few years and removed to Watertown about 1858. During the first years of the war he again was located in Milwaukee until in 1863 he permanently resided in Watertown. His death occurred on April 8th, 1887, being preceded nine years previously by a stroke of apoplexy.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

The following extracts from some of his letters, kindly furnished to me by his son, Dr. C. Feld † of Watertown, are of interest as describing the conditions met with in those pioneer days.

....“In vain I had tried to find a suitable locality in the country; it is not as easy to find as I thought. My practice has not deteriorated; in the month of November I have again earned 20 dollars, but the general public is not to my taste, if anything it is worse than that of New York.”

....“I am in hopes of making my living in Wisconsin; this winter my receipts were 190 dollars, but in spite of all economy I have spent 218 dollars, so that of the 300 dollars I have brought with me but 270 are left—in any case a much better result than what I found in New York. Far from living well, the expenses are too high, so that I frequently go without breakfast or supper.”

....“I was called to treat a young child in a log-house two miles from the town, in which there was also a cholera patient. The following morning instead of one cholera case there were four, all vigorous men; these four were followed by three men, so that within a few days seven persons died in this house of the plague.”

* *Dr. Karl Kemper*, a representative of the old German school, was born in Horn, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, October 11th, 1827, entering the University of Goettingen in 1847, from which he graduated after six years. Before coming to Milwaukee in 1854 he spent one year in New York City in the prosaic occupation of manufacturing soap, when he was induced by his cousin Herm. Kemper to settle in Milwaukee. He always made the impression of that rapidly disappearing type of German students, whose inclinations sooner induced them to the allurements of Bacchus and Gambrinus rather than those of the serious Hippocrates. From his appearance and bearing one could not refrain from comparing him with Shakespeare's immortal Falstaff, with whom he could verily say: “Indeed, I am in the waist two yards about.”

“For he by geometric scale
Could take the size of pots of ale,
And wisely tell what hour o' th' day
The clock does strike by algebra.”

Nevertheless he was adored by a large clientele of faithful patients and when he, being a bachelor, ended his career Dec. 28, 1884, he left an estate of \$83,000 to his distant laughing heirs.

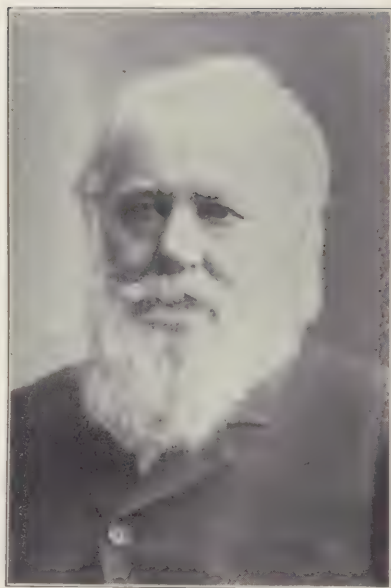
His tomb-stone in Forest Home bears the following epitaph:

Der Tod, den Du so oft bekämpft,
Er hat nun Dich bezwungen,
Nachdem so viele Kranke Du
Durch Heilkunst ihm entrungen.
Wohl mancher würde dies nicht lesen,
Wenn Du nicht einst sein Arzt gewesen.

† The above biography and letters were kindly furnished by his son, Dr. Charles Feld, of Watertown, who died May 12th, 1914, of diabetes.



CARL FELD
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1854—1858



HERMANN NAUMANN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1854—1903

Translation.

Death, whom so often thou hast fought,
Has ultimately vanquished thee,
Who many a time hast nobly wrought
The sufferer from his fetters free.
By many these words would not be seen,
Hadst their physician thou not been.

* *Dr. Charles E. Mueller* was born May 20th, 1829, in Gotha, Dukedom of Saxony, Germany, and was educated in the Gymnasium Illustre of his native city. At the age of twenty years he entered the University of Jena, Saxony, where he passed the examination before the State Medical Commission in 1853. For a time he was assistant in the physiological institute. After obtaining his degree he practised in Germany for one year before coming to Milwaukee in November, 1854. During the civil war he was commissioned first assistant surgeon of the 24th Wis. Infantry Regiment. After the close of the war he was engaged in a successful medical practice in Milwaukee until his death, Aug. 21st, 1881.

** *Dr. Hermann Naumann* was born at Jena, Saxony, Nov. 15, 1823, where he received his education and degree, beginning his medical career in Leipzig. In 1854 he came to this city, which was to be his permanent home; for fifty years he lived at his home, S. W. corner Broadway and Oneida street. When the civil war broke out he was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call for volunteers, becoming surgeon of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry. He was for many years one of the leading practitioners and particularly devoted to surgery. Loyalty to his patients and kindness of heart, often hidden under a gruff exterior, were the paramount characteristics of his nature, which made him a sympathetic physician and staunch friend. He died on July 4th, 1903, eighty years of age.

1855.

No City Directory issued for this year.

** *Guenther, Johann Georg.*

JOHANN GUENTHER.

German revolutionist, member of the German Reichstag, personal friend of Hahnemann, scholar, writer, editor.

** Of the considerable number of intelligent Germans, known as the "Forty-eighters," who left their country on account of political oppression, *Dr. Johann Georg Guenther* was one of the more prominent ones. He was born April 29th, 1808. After the revolution of 1848 he became a member of

** Biography and portrait.

the first German Reichstag, belonging to the radical side in the House of Parliament convening in Pauls church in Frankfort on the Main. He was a brother-in-law of the German patriot Robert Blum, who was shot on charge of treason in Vienna in 1848. Being exiled after the revolution he came to America and after spending several years in the East, principally at Newport, he came to Milwaukee in 1855, where he took up the practice of medicine. Being a personal friend and great admirer of Hahnemann, it was a foregone conclusion that he followed his doctrine in his profession. Remaining in Milwaukee until 1861, his yearning for his native land induced him to take up his abode in Berlin, Germany, after the ban was lifted, where he died Jan. 30th, 1871.

Dr. Guenther is described as a man of unusual ability and great learning, being termed as a walking encyclopedia by his friends. His literary attainments were such, that he was engaged as collaborator, with Dr. Kossack, Robert Glatz and others, by Bernhard Domschke, the brilliant editor of the short-lived "Atlas," the predecessor of the "Milwaukee Herald." He was married to Karoline Elisabeth Voekel, a sister of Robert Blum, a lady of refinement, who in our city founded a seminary for young women; unfortunately an early death prevented the execution of her lofty ideals.

1856.

Population: 35,169 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 46. Rate per 1000: 1:765.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Clapp, Frank C.</i>	** <i>Meinecke, G. W. Ferdinand.</i>
** <i>Gray, Alfred W.</i>	* <i>Perlewitz, H. C. F.</i>
<i>Greene, Roderick R.</i>	* <i>Perrine, Geo. W.</i>
<i>Hambitzer, William.</i>	<i>Rector, D. W.</i>
** <i>Hanson, Moses P.</i>	<i>Thorn, Samuel S.</i>
** <i>Lorenz, Wilhelm.</i>	* <i>Warncke, Charles.</i>

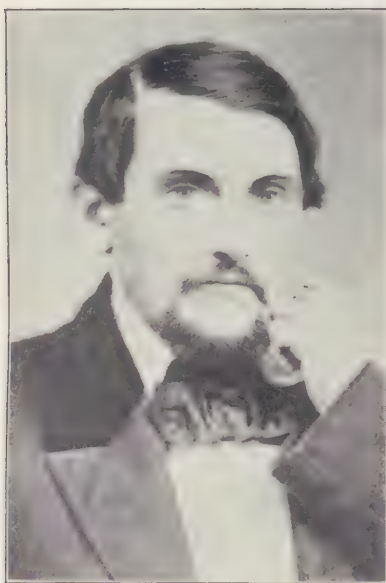
ALFRED W. GRAY.

Performed the second successful ovariotomy in America.

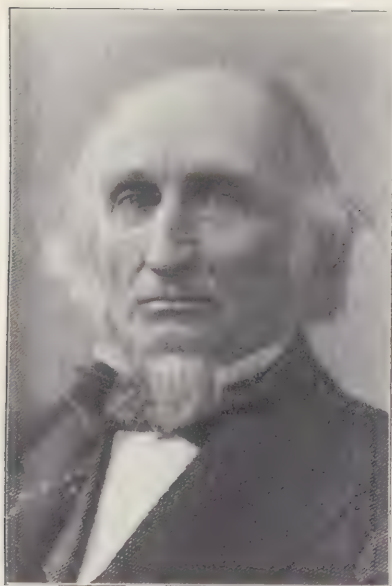
** *Dr. Alfred Wm. Gray*, one of the pioneer physicians of Milwaukee, was born at Sherburn, N. Y., April 15, 1802. He received his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools of Chenango County and after studying under the old preceptor system for four years, he received the degree from the Chenango Medical Society. He first began practice in Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., then at Jamestown and still later at Buffalo. By appointment of Gov. De Witt Clinton he served for a time as surgeon in the New York state militia. He was a skillful surgeon and was said to have performed the second successful opera-

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.



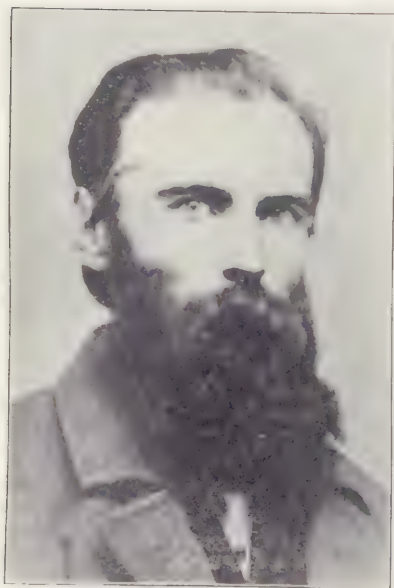
JOHANN GEORG GUENTHER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1855—1861



ALFRED WM. GRAY
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1856—1873



MOSES P. HANSON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1856—1893



WILHELM LORENZ
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1856—1866



G. W. FERDINAND MEINECKE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1856—1868

tion for ovarian tumor in the United States. In 1856 he removed to Milwaukee, where he was successfully engaged in practice until his death, Jan. 8, 1873. Dr. Gray was of pronounced religious convictions of the old type and a loyal member of the Presbyterian church. For two years he occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Jamestown and frequently of the old First Presbyterian church of Milwaukee. The issue of his marriage with Miss Valeria Dodd, of Elisabeth, N. J., was nine children, one of whom, Nathaniel A. Gray, is still active in medical practice in Milwaukee, as also a grandson, Dr. Alfred W. Gray of this city.

MOSES HANSON.

Military surgeon, introduced first Thermo-Medical Bath west of New York.

**** Dr. Moses P. Hanson** was born in Portland, Me., in 1813, and received his literary training in Bangor, Me. He attended lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth colleges, graduating from Bowdoin College in 1836, afterwards practising in Sangerville, Me., and Salem, Mass. In 1856 he came to Milwaukee and in 1861 was appointed assistant surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, being promoted to be surgeon of the regiment in 1863 and serving as such until the end of the war. Returning to this city in 1868 and having devoted much time to the study of the Thermo-Medical Bath system, since the first establishment of such baths in England, he founded a Turkish Bath and Heat Cure at 415 Sycamore street, the first inauguration of that cure west of New York City. He died in Jan. 1893. His grandson, Dr. Phillip F. Rogers, to whom the writer is indebted for the above biography, is one of Milwaukee's well-known physicians.

**** Dr. Wilhelm Lorenz,**† one of the most prominent and favorite German-American physicians in the early days of Milwaukee, was born Sept. 27th, 1826, in Aurich, Friesland, Germany. After attending the gymnasium at Verden, he began his medical studies in Goettingen as a member of the distinguished corps "Bremencia." After spending two semesters at the University of Munich, he returned to Goettingen to take his degree, passing the state-examination. He began to practise his profession in Lueneburg, Hanover, but uncertain, pecuniary circumstances made him resolve to seek a more lucrative field in America. On the first of October, 1856, he left directly for Milwaukee, where he at once associated himself with Dr. F. A. Luening until the latter's death in 1859, when he continued his extensive practice until the date of his death, Nov. 16, 1866.

**** Dr. George Wilhelm Ferdinand Meinecke,**†† one of Milwaukee's early German practitioners, was born Aug. 30, 1801, in Dedersdorf on the Weser,

† The writer is indebted to Mr. Percy B. Luebben, the nephew of Dr. Lorenz, for the above biography and photograph.

†† The above biography and photograph was kindly furnished by the grandson of Dr. Meinecke, Mr. Ferdinand Meinecke of this city.

Germany, belonging to a family of physicians. After finishing his medical studies in Copenhagen, he practised many years in the small town Burhave, Oldenburg. In this sphere of activity he became noted for his researches in regard to the fertilization of the sandy low-lands of Oldenburg by means of mud from the ocean gulf of Jade, thereby converting the sterile sandy lands into fruitful soil and eradicating malaria fever, which debilitated and decimated the population. But not until thirty years after his death did this valuable contribution receive recognition from the archduchy of Oldenburg, when the archduke bestowed the freedom of the city on his eldest son, Adolph Meinecke of Milwaukee. In 1856 Dr. Meinecke settled in this city, devoting himself to an extensive and reputable practice until his death, Oct. 28, 1868. He belonged to that small group of highly cultured physicians, imbued with the loftiest ideals for their profession. Beloved by the ones who entrusted themselves to his sympathetic care, his short career in our community was one of honorable distinction.

* *Dr. H. C. F. Perlewitz*, a homoeopath, after two years in the city removed to Sturgeon Bay, Wis., where he practised for many years.

* *Dr. George W. Perrine*, also a homoeopath, was first associated with Dr. Luther Tracey until the outbreak of the civil war, when he became volunteer army surgeon. After the war he practised in Milwaukee with unvarying success until he died in 1872.

* Early in July, 1863, as *Dr. Chas. Warneke*, then a druggist on the West side, was standing in the interior of his store, a fellow named Henry Boebel walked up to the door and leveling the gun he carried, fired point blank at the doctor. The shot was aimed with deadly effect and his victim sank to the floor, dying in a short time. Boebel was arrested, brought for trial at the October term of the criminal court. It was sought to prove that the defendant was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens at the time he committed the murder. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Boebel was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State prison.

1857.

Population: 37,687 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 75. Rate per 1000: 1:502.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Barnes, Orvis E.

Bedund, David.

Brummel, Aug.

Chipman, H.

Faika, Charles.

Dieffendorf, James.

Duell, Hilger.

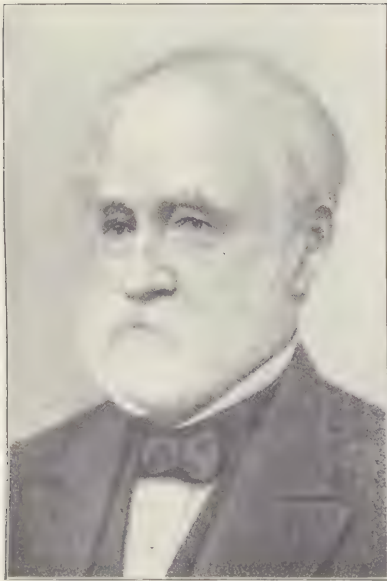
Dyson, Betsey.

Eldridge, H. O.

Lake, Lafayette.



ALOIS GRAETTINGER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1857—1898



OLIVER P. WOLCOTT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1857—1901



LAURA (ROSS) WOLCOTT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1857—1887

**** Graettinger, Alois.**
Gunning, Frederick.
Hoppe, Emil.
Hoyt, Moses C.
Hunter, William.
Ketchum, E.

Mair, A. J.
Smith, L. C.
Tyrell, Gerard.
**** Wolcott, Laura (Ross).**
**** Wolcott, Oliver P.**

**** Dr. Alois Graettinger**, one of the oldest and well-known German-American physicians, was born at Passau, Bavaria, Jan. 10th, 1834, as the son of a small peasant. He attended the local school and "gymnasium" of his native city, until at the age of 18 years he entered the University of Munich, absolving the "biennium practicum," after which he was assistant in the obstetrical clinic of the university for one year, before he left for Milwaukee in 1857. In 1865 he took the degree of M. D. at the Chicago Medical College and in 1878 that of the University of Munich. In 1894 he was chosen president of the "Society of German Physicians" of Milwaukee. On account of ill health he left for California in 1898, giving up practice and tilling the soil until his death, due to arterio-sclerosis, Oct. 23d, 1907.

LAURA WOLCOTT.

*First woman physician in Milwaukee, advocate of Woman Suffrage,
social worker.*

**** Mrs. E. B. Wolcott** (Laura J. Ross) was a native of a small New England town, and courageously facing the prejudice of the times, was one of the first three women to receive hospital instruction on the same basis and along the same line as men, graduating with the degree of M. D., in 1856, at Philadelphia. She was the first woman to practise medicine in Milwaukee. A few of the resident physicians, among whom the man she afterward married, gave her a cordial welcome, but the majority of them made her the object of much unfriendly and unmerited criticism. This opposition expressly manifested itself when she applied for membership in the Milwaukee City Medical Society. In the discussion much bitterness was engendered, and not caring to put themselves upon record by rejecting her merely upon the question of sex, the majority held the application off for some time, hoping she might become discouraged and withdraw it, but such was not the case. Finally a ballot was taken, the opposition weakened and Laura J. Ross was elected a member of the society. Then she displayed the rare tact of not boasting of her victory. In 1867 she visited the French and English hospitals of Europe, and after her success had been established she married Erastus Wolcott, the eminent practitioner and surgeon, becoming his associate in practice. But not alone prominent in her profession, she was known as an active worker, supporting every worthy movement. The State Academy of Arts, the Woman's Suffrage Association, the Humane Society, manifold charities absorbed a great part of her time and means. Steady attention to professional business, and zeal in her

**** Biography and portrait.**

life-work, combined with skill and personal tact, won friends and brought success not only in her chosen work, but in the social world. She not only achieved distinction for herself, but made the pathway easier to follow her example here and elsewhere. Mrs. Wolcott is at present residing in California.

*** Oliver P. Wolcott*, a brother of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, was born in 1803 in Yates Co., New York, and comes of a sturdy, long-lived race. In 1827 he obtained the degree M. D. from Fairfield Med. College, N. Y., settling in Milwaukee in 1857, where his brother had been practising since twenty years. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Dr. Solon Marks lasting ten years. In 1875 he retired from practice on account of failing health, which however was again resumed some years later. In 1843 he visited his brother, who was engaged in an extensive practice in Milwaukee, which place impressed him as follows on that occasion: "Such a miserable place for settlement I have never seen before. It was one unbroken series of sand banks, frog ponds, clay hills and river marshes with the unpretentious habitations of probably 5000 people scattered around in a desultory sort of a way. In three days I made the acquaintance of every man in the town and I made it a point to abuse everybody I met for locating in such an ill-favored and unpromising stretch of waste. It took me fifteen days to make the trip from my home in New York State. Fourteen years later I again visited Milwaukee and had occasion to change my mind. I practised jointly with my brother, who then had reached the very zenith of his reputation, and who assigned me all long distance cases." In his will he provided that his body be wrapped in a sheet, placed in a cheap coffin by his son and taken by him within twenty-four hours to the nearest crematory. Further he stipulated that there was to be no ceremony, religious or otherwise, and that there were to be no flowers. Death ended his long career on March 17th, 1901.

1858.

Population: 40,205 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 63. Rate per 1000: 1:639.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Barry, William.

Betteley.

Bode, Henry F.

Boscher, Thaddeus.

Capron, G.

Case, Meigs.

* *Hand, Walter.*

Harrington, Alfred.

Holton, David P.

Illger, Frederick.

Levren, Thomas.

Spoerri, Gottfried.

Ypes, E. P.

* Biography.



HENRY HARPKE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1859—1892



ERNST KUEMMEL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1859—1896

* *Dr. Walter Hand* was born in Worster, O., in 1825. After practising some years in the East he came to Milwaukee in 1858. Twenty years ago he retired to establish himself in the wholesale millinery business. He died in Milwaukee Nov. 7, 1907, after a long illness, at the age of 82 years.

1859.

Population: 42,723 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 65. Rate per 1000: 1:657.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Allen, T.

Baker, Frederick A.

Benjamin, E. G.

Bruin, W.

Duke, Hannah.

Edwards, E.

Fushoeller.

** *Harpke, Henry.*

Julien, I.

** *Kuemmel, Ernst.*

Lapham, Pardon.

Lucas, M. B. Mrs.

Perrault, Julian.

Randall, J.

Sawyer, Sylvester J.

Stoddard, A. W.

Utley, M. H.

Wells, M. L.

** Already in the year 1851 *Dr. Henry Harpke*, born Feb. 21, 1827, in Aschersleben, in the Harz, Germany, the well-known oculist, arrived in Milwaukee, settling as a "rusticus latinus," like many of his highly cultured countrymen in those years, on a farm near the so-called Lindwurm farm, two miles north of the city. His inborn disposition for mental activity prompted him in 1853 to engage in journalism, as editor with Chr. Essellen of the "Atlantic," a publication devoted to politics, science and poetry. This venture not proving profitable, it was abandoned the following year. Having spent much of his time in the study of natural sciences, especially chemistry, he finally decided to study medicine. With his friend, the well-known hydropath Dr. Brendecke, he was for a short time an advocate of this system of therapeutics. In 1854 he returned to Germany with his family to take up the study of ophthalmology in Wuerzburg and Berlin, at the latter place under Albrecht v. Graefe. Returning to Milwaukee in 1859 he was compelled to engage in general practice besides his specialty and as such officiated as county physician. Soon however he was able to devote his entire efforts to diseases of the eye, in which field he acquired an enviable reputation. In 1879 the writer met him in Wuerzburg, where he again took a special course in ophthalmology, at the same time taking his degree. He continued to practise in Milwaukee until 1892, and died suddenly in 1895, his death being due to heart failure.

** *Dr. Ernst Kuemmel*, one of the best known homoeopathic physicians on the South side, was a resident of Milwaukee for almost forty years. He was born March 20, 1830, in Loewenbruch, Germany, from where his family

removed to Berlin and where the young student attended the "gymnasium." He began the study of medicine at Halle and Leipzig, during which time, on the occasion of the serious illness of one of his family members being cured as a last resort by a disciple of Hahnemann, he became converted to the homoeopathic doctrine, to which he adhered during his life time. After studying three years as assistant in the homoeopathic school at Koethen, Saxony, he came directly to Milwaukee in 1859. He devoted his practice chiefly to diseases of women and children, and died June 5, 1896, from heart disease.

1860.

Population: 45,246 (Federal Census).

Total number of physicians: 65. Rate per 1000: 1:696.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

** *Georgii, Karl.*

Lakey, Anton.

Perry, James S.

** *Dr. Karl Georgii*, † a young German physician, resided in Milwaukee but two years, succumbing to injuries he received in the battle of Gettysburg. He was born as the son of the accountant for his Serene Highness, the prince of Hohenlohe-Kirschberg, in Wuerttemberg, Germany, in the year 1831. In 1845 he entered the "Gymnasium" at Heilbronn and then took up the study of medicine in Tuebingen, from which university he took his degree. He began the practice of medicine in his native city, but longing for a more extensive field of labor, he emigrated to America, coming to Milwaukee in the fall of 1860. The civil war soon breaking out, he joined the 26th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, being commissioned as second assistant surgeon, with Dr. Huebschmann as first surgeon. In the battle of Gettysburg he was seriously injured and removed to the military hospital at Washington. On his request he was removed to the home of his cousin, Wm. Georgii in Pittsburg, where his frail constitution succumbed to the injuries sustained, Oct. 10, 1863, at the age of 32 years. He was buried with military honors on Troyhill.

1861.

Population: 45,246 (estimated). No directory issued.

Total number of physicians: ? Rate per 1000: ?

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

** *Hasse, Hermann E.*

** *Kasten, Julius.*

** *McNamara, F. S.*

** Biography and portrait.

† The above biography and photograph was kindly furnished by Mr. William Upmeyer, a nephew of the deceased, and by his brother, Rev. Edw. Georgii of Glidden, Wis.



KARL GEORGH
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1860—1862



HERMANN E. HASSE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1861—1884



JULIUS KASTEN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1861—1901



F. S. McNAMARA
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1861—1909

HERMANN HASSE.

Well-known German-American physician, eminent botanist and writer.

**** Dr. Hermann E. Hasse**, a native of Saxony, first came to Milwaukee in 1845, as a young man. Later he studied medicine in St. Louis; then he went to Germany completing the course in the University of Wuerzburg, returning to Milwaukee in 1861, just in time to receive an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. A few months later he was made surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, with which regiment he remained until he was mustered out. He practised in Milwaukee until 1884, when he removed to Sawtell, Cal. He is now living at Santa Monica, Cal., where he devotes his time to the study of botany, which has always been with him a favorite pursuit. He was the first to describe a new variety of aster, the "aster leptocaulis Burgess" and is now engaged in the study of the lichens of California for the Smithsonian Institute.

**** Dr. Julius Kasten** was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1832. At the age of 24 years he graduated from the University of Goettingen and entered upon his professional labors in the same city. In 1858 he was appointed physician and surgeon on board the steamer "Borussia," then plying between Hamburg and New York. In the following year he concluded to emigrate, settling first in Hoboken, N. J. In the fall of 1861 he came to Milwaukee, where he soon became engaged in an extensive practice. For many years he officiated as county physician of the first district. He was a man of culture and artistic tendencies; being gifted with a splendid musical education and a fine tenor voice he at times took part as soloist in the Musical Society's concerts. In 1901 he removed from Milwaukee to take up his abode with his daughter in Minneapolis, where he died Aug. 11, 1902, and where his remains were cremated.

**** Dr. F. S. McNamara** was a resident of Milwaukee for almost half a century. Born 1822 in Cork, Ireland, he first came to America in 1848, residing at Pittsburg, Ottawa, Ill., Prairie du Chien and Madison before settling in Milwaukee in 1861. His practice was limited to the office. He was no member of any medical association, nor did he associate with fellow-practitioners. Of ruddy complexion, with a long flowing white beard and always wearing a black double cloak and a cane with a gold knob, his appearance was both patriarchal and picturesque. He delighted to speak of the controversy he had with Dr. Naumann, which terminated in blows, not without admiring the superior pugilistic skill of his colleague. He died Jan. 22, 1909.

1862.

Population: 45,246 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 48. Rate per 1000: 1:942.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

* *Adler, Louis.*

Detweyler, John.

Dodge, F. H.

Graham, T. R.

Hathaway, R. W.

Hermann, L. D.

Mueller, C.

** *Risch, Meinrad.*

Ulrich, Georg.

Van Altena, C. G.

Van de Vaart.

* *Louis Adler, M. D.*, was born in Pachlowitz, Bohemia, in 1828, graduating from the University of Vienna in 1847. During the war with Hungary he was commissioned as surgeon and was sent to Peterwardein, where he served five years. After the war he was appointed district physician of Cseney, in Hungary, for eight years, and when the Hungarians regained their freedom he determined to emigrate. He arrived at Milwaukee in Nov. 1862, entering at once on his practice until 1864, when he removed for two years to Appleton. Returning to Milwaukee he resumed his practice until his death, Nov. 23, 1893.

** Little could be ascertained regarding the biography of *Dr. Meinrad Risch*. He emigrated from Germany and located on the South side. He was a member of the Aurora Lodge and was prominent in musical circles. His death is said to have been caused by suicide in 1877.

1863.

Population: 45,246 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 36. Rate per 1000: 1:1256.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Brown, Henry S.

Parker, Jerome B.

Parker, John B.

1864.

Population: (no directory issued).

Total number of physicians: ? Rate per 1000: ?

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory.

** *Marks, Solon.*

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.



MEINRAD RISCH
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1862—1877



SOLON MARKS
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1864—1914

SOLON MARKS.

Nestor of the medical profession, military surgeon, medical instructor, author of medical literature.

**** Dr. Solon Marks,**† the nestor of the Milwaukee medical profession, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., July 14, 1827, and came to Wisconsin in 1848. In 1853 he graduated at Rush Medical College of Chicago, practised his profession at Jefferson, Wis., until 1856 and then removed to Stevens Point, where he remained until the outbreak of the war. On Sept. 27th, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served throughout the war, was wounded and captured, received merited promotion, and was discharged in Nov. 1864, being at this time chief surgeon of the first division, fourteenth army corps. Upon his return from military service he located in Milwaukee, where he has since gained a wide reputation as a surgeon, many of his operations having received national notice. In particular may be mentioned an operation for the removal of a bullet from the region of the heart, performed in 1870, the patient having carried the ball since 1864. In 1866 he was chief surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital. In 1873 he went to Europe and visited the hospitals of England, France and Ireland. He has been a member of the State Board of Health since its organization and has served as its president during the greater part of its existence. He has been Professor of Military Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations in the Wis. College of Physicians and Surgeons and was the donor of the laboratory equipment of that institution. From 1870 to 1901 he was chief surgeon of the Chic., Milw. & St. Paul Railway Co., and was a prominent member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

Dr. Marks' contributions to medical literature have been as follows:

Mechanical Treatment of Diseases of Hip Joint, 1868; Aneurisms, Treatment and Report of Case, 1868; Observations on European Methods, 1874; the Animal Ligature as a Hemostatic Agent, 1875; Fractures, Treatment and Report of Cases, 1868-9; Treatment of Ununited Fractures, 1871; Sewerage and Drainage, 1876; Hydrophobia, 1877; Trephining the Sternum for Removal of Foreign Body from Anterior Mediastinum, Report of Case, 1883; Prevention of Typhoid Fever, 1878; Dislocation of the Fifth Cervical Vertebra, Report of Case, 1898.

At the venerable age of eighty-six years Dr. Marks is still young at heart and active in mind. Though not spared the infirmities of old age, his interest in medical affairs remains unabated, his appreciation most keen and his judgment most matured. His life truly proves that:

"We live in deeds, not years,
In thoughts, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart throbs;
He lives most, who thinks most,
Feels the noblest, acts the best."

† Died Sept. 29, 1914.

Population: 45,286 (State census).

Total number of physicians: 50. Rate per 1000: 1:905.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Affolten, J.

Bottomly, S. H.

Harlow, Cornelius.

Hoyt, M. C.

Hunt, F. G.

** *Leuthstrom, C. A.*

Mobach, Ferdinand.

Mobach, Frederick.

Richards, John.

Steigleder, Henry.

** *Thorndike, William.*

** *Dr. C. A. Leuthstrom*, a Swedish physician of marked ability and pleasing address, after graduating from the Eclectic School at Cincinnati, took up his practice in 1848 at Columbus, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Waukesha, building up a large practice. He then took up his abode in Milwaukee, when after a successful career he retired from practice in 1879 to Pine Lake, Waukesha County, as the owner of a most beautiful country home. He died of diabetes, July 2, 1901.

** *Dr. William Thorndike* † was a native of Beverly, Mass., where he was born April 17, 1835, as a descendant of an old New England family. He graduated at Harvard College in 1854 and after three years from its Medical School; he then entered the Mass. Gen. Hospital as house pupil for eighteen months, as also at the Rainsford Island Hospital, before beginning the practice of his profession at Beverly. In 1862 he was enrolled as assistant surgeon in the 34th Reg. of Mass. Infantry, which served in the department of West Virginia. He was promoted, in 1864, surgeon of the 39th Reg. of Mass. Infantry Volunteers, serving during the Wilderness campaign, at Petersburg, Weldon R. R. and Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of service in 1865. In the same year he removed to Milwaukee. He rapidly acquired the confidence and respect of the resident physicians and the community, winning a large clientele. He was one of the original members of the Med. and Surg. Club and the Bartlett Clinical Club. He was an ardent amateur of music of more than ordinary proficiency, a man of refinement, scholarly tastes and of such general character as to endear himself to all who knew him; unassuming, though rather retiring than forward in intercourse. In the vigor of complete manhood he died from fatigue and exposure during the unusually severe winter, Jan. 29, 1887, a gallant soldier in the ranks of that army, whose weapons are wielded not to destroy, but to save.

** Biography and portrait.

† The writer is indebted to Dr. Wm. Thorndike, the son of the deceased, for the above biography and photograph.



CHAS. A. LEUTHSTROM
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1865—1879



WILLIAM THORNDIKE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1865—1887

Population: 50,384 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 64. Rate per 1000: 1:787.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

** *Allen, James M.*

Brendemuehl, Fred.

** *Brown, Richard B.*

Fondre, C.

Hart, John.

** *John, Frederick.*

** *Kramer, Ernst.*

La Montagne.

Schless, William.

Stieren, Herman.

Van Kirk, S. A.

Vertessy, John.

Wilbur, J.

** *Dr. James M. Allen* was a native of Boston, born on the 22nd of Feb., 1831. He graduated from Harvard University in 1849 and from Columbia Medical College in 1857. For about eight months he served as surgeon in the navy and later as contract surgeon for the army and was stationed at Staten Island, Brooklyn, etc., until he came to Milwaukee after the civil war. Besides devoting his time to an extensive private practice he served for a number of terms as county physician. He died quite suddenly at the Milwaukee Sanitarium, being affected with asthma, complicated by grippe. His son, Dr. Stanton Allen, was associated with his father in practice. Dr. Allen was a man of classical education and fine literary tastes and a remarkable linguist, thoroughly conversant with Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish. He died in August, 1902.

** *Dr. Richard B. Brown* † was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1834. He graduated with honors from Yale College in 1860, having received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Immediately after graduation from Yale he became a tutor on the plantation of a Mr. Henderson, some miles below Vicksburgh, Miss. The outbreak of the civil war found him below the Southern lines and it was with considerable difficulty that he made his way North. He commenced the study of medicine at Dartmouth Medical College in his native town and in the fall of 1862 entered Harvard Medical School. The following year he pursued his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he graduated in 1864. On receiving his medical diploma, Dr. Brown entered the U. S. Army as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers in a Massachusetts regiment,

** Biography and portrait.

† The writer is indebted to Dr. Robert Curtis Brown, a son of the deceased, for the above biography and photograph.

serving until the close of the war at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, Knoxville, Tenn., and Newburn, N. C. On being mustered out of service in February, 1866, he was brevetted major. He came to Milwaukee in the summer of 1866 and found a large and rich field for his professional talents. For several years he was one of the Examining Board for Pensions and also was surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. He continued his practice up to the day of his death which occurred suddenly of Angina Pectoris. He died in October, 1894.

*** Dr. Frederick C. John*, a homoeopath, was born in Rossla, Saxony, Germany, May 8th, 1829. After attending the public school of his native place, he entered the "Gymnasium" at Elverfeldt, before taking up the study of medicine at the University of Bonn, where he remained two and one-half years. The same length of time was spent at the homoeopathic clinic of Koethen. He began the practice of medicine at Hamburg in 1854, when after two years he decided to emigrate, settling in Sheboygan, Wis., where he continued to practise until his removal to Milwaukee in 1866. In 1878 he took the degree from the Hahnemann Med. College of Chicago; he was a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine. His practice, based on homoeopathic principles, was extensive and remunerative. He died of bronchitis Aug. 27th, 1892, and is survived by a widow and seven children, one of whom, Dr. F. F. John, is a well-known practitioner in Milwaukee.

*** Dr. Ernst Kramer* was a native of Berlin, Germany, where he was born in 1833. After receiving a college education he entered the Frederick William University, from which he graduated in 1856. In May, 1858, he accepted the post of surgeon on the steamship Bremen, which was the first steamer of the North German Lloyd to New York. In the fall of 1859 he located at Madison and in 1861 he enlisted as first assistant surgeon of the Seventh Wis. Infantry Volunteers, being promoted the following year to surgeon of the First Wis. Cavalry Volunteers, until he was mustered out in summer, 1865. He then removed from Madison to Milwaukee, building up a large practice as one of the most prominent physicians. For over twenty years he held the position of examining surgeon for pensions, also performing the duties of house physician of the Salesianum Pio Nono College and the orphan asylum at St. Francis. As a man of culture he was fond of literary pursuits and was considered a connoisseur of high class music. His death, occurring April 18, 1897, was due to carcinoma of the stomach. He is survived by two sons, Dr. William E. Kramer, physician, and Albert S. Kramer, the well-known musical director. His father, Prof W. Kramer of Berlin († 1875), a well-known aurist and the author of a work on diseases of the ear, was the inventor of an aural specula and a pioneer in otology.



JAMES M. ALLEN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1866—1902



RICHARD B. BROWN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1866—1894



FREDERICK JOHN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1866—1903



ERNST KRAMER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1866—1897

Population: 55,482 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 60. Rate per 1000: 1:924.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

* *Becker, Francis.*

Carner, J. P.

* *Fowler, Sam. F.*

‡ *Gray, Nathaniel.*

Henshall, James A.

Henshall, James G.

King, T. G.

‡ ** *Lang, Jacob.*

Mathieu, Joseph.

Rolph, G.

Scott, J. W.

** *Thompson, James.*

Xelowski, H.

* *Dr. Francis Becker* was born in Prussia Jan. 4, 1814, as the son of a physician. He was initiated into the secrets of the healing art by his father as preceptor, and was a graduate of the University of Bonn. In 1854 he emigrated to America, first establishing himself at Madison before coming to Milwaukee in 1867. He devoted some years to the manufacture of patent medicines, but again resumed practice in 1862.

* *Dr. Sam. F. Fowler*, eclectic physician, was born in Marlborough, N. Y., April 10, 1820, and began the study of medicine under his father's direction, a botanic physician in Utica, N. Y. At the age of 17 he joined the U. S. army in the war against the Seminoles in Florida. Again he joined the army at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, serving until the battle of Palo Alto. He then practised until 1851 in Utica and for two years at Central Square, N. Y., whence he came to Wisconsin in 1853, practising at Whitewater and Jefferson until 1865, when he was permanently located in Milwaukee until 1897.

** *Dr. Jacob Lang*, who with the aged Dr. Solon Marks is deserving of the title as Nestor of the large group of German-American physicians, is still hale and hearty and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in the pretty town of Weingarten, Wuerttemberg, Germany, Sept. 5th, 1838, and made Milwaukee the field of his life-work in 1867, after having completed a course at the University of Tuebingen and spent one and one-half years as intern of St. Katharine's Hospital at Wildbad. By close application to his professional duties and by qualities, which won the confidence of those entrusted to his care, he has succeeded in establishing and maintaining an enviable reputation. In 1877 he visited the land of his birth, again renewing his studies at the University of Leipzig, from which he took the degree of doctor of medicine. He has been an active member of the Society of German physi-

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

cians founded in 1883 and officiated as its president a number of times. At the age of 75 years he is still the somewhat antiquated family physician, whose scope it is, as Weir Mitchell so beautifully expresses it:

To give what none can measure, none can weigh,
Simply to go where duty points the way—
Faith, honor, duty—duty calmly done
That shouts no self-praise o'er a victory won—
One single watch-word—Duty—that is all!

**** Dr. James H. Thompson** was a native of Maine, born at Foxcroft, Sept. 14, 1835. Educated in the common school of his native town, he entered Bowdoin College, graduating in 1859. In the following year he took advantage of post-graduate studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in hospital clinics. Soon after the outbreak of the war he accepted a commission, November, 1861, as Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Maine Volunteer regiment, becoming full surgeon Dec. 5th of the same year. In Nov. 1863 he became assistant surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers and full surgeon Dec. 5, 1863. In the year 1864 he was made Surgeon-in-Chief of the District of St. Mary's on the staff of Gen. James Barnes, and served at Point Lookout in charge of prisoners until the close of the war. The doctor was breveted Lieut.-Colonel of the U. S. Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services, in Aug. 1865. In 1867 he was appointed surgeon to the National Soldiers Home, Milwaukee, and remained in that position three years, after which he entered upon an extensive practice in the city. He died in June, 1891, in California.

1868.

Population: 60,580 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 32. Rate per 1000: 1:1893.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Cook, Burr S.

De Villiers, Charles.

**** Dohmen, Wilhelm Adolph Maria.**

Lang, Frank.

Lighthill, E. W.

Mac Arthur, R. D.

Mansell, James R.

*** Meacham, Edw. H. G.**

Perret d'Ombres.

Pfenning, Charles.

Sandt, Sarah E.

Weise, Carl.

**** Dr. Wilhelm Adolph Maria Dohmen** was born at Dueren, Rhine-Province, Germany, probably in 1841. He studied medicine at the University of Bonn, 1861 to 1865, receiving the degree of M. D., summa cum laude, in July, 1865, passing the "Staatsexamen" on Dec. 22nd of the same year at

* Biography.

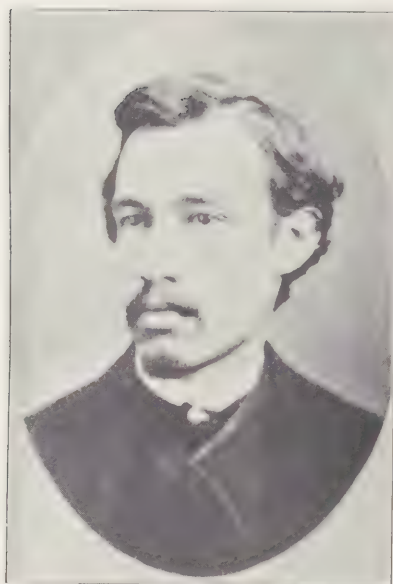
** Biography and portrait.



JACOB LANG
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1867—1914



JAMES THOMPSON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1867—1890



WILHELM A. M. DOHMEN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1868—1874



ADOPH JACOBI
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1869—1875



JULIUS KEMPE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1869—1872

Berlin. After a year spent in travel at Paris and London, he became assistant of Albrecht v. Graefe at Berlin, and Albert Mooren at Duesseldorf. In 1866 he was commissioned army surgeon in the war between Prussia and Austria, where he contracted an affection of the lungs, which terminated a premature promising career; while attending a wounded man in a tent, a bomb burst near by and through the explosion a log was thrown against him, from which accident he believed his lung trouble to have originated. In 1868 he came to Milwaukee, where his brothers Frederick and Peter had settled, and engaged in practice for four years. His menacing health and the severe northern climate compelled him to seek the South. After a short stay at New Orleans, he went to Texas, living for a time at New Braunfels, when he made a trip of about one-half a year to the city of Mexico. Returning he settled in Austin, Texas, and married Thekla Moureau of New Braunfels in May, 1873. After seven years of successful practice he died of hemorrhage of the lungs, Oct. 16, 1880. He was accustomed to make periodical trips to Milwaukee to practise ophthalmology upon the solicitation of many of his old patients and their friends.

* *Dr. Edward H. G. Meacham* came to this country from the city of Wells, Somerset, England, in 1831, receiving his education, preparatory and medical, in the State of New York, graduating at Geneva Medical College in 1843. His first field of practice was Geneseo, N. Y., for several years, when he took up the study of law, abandoning it after one year and opening an office in Oleau, N. Y., then all alive with the oil excitement. In 1868 he came to Milwaukee. Dr. Meacham had four brothers, all of whom were graduates in medicine. He was overflowing with geniality and good-nature, but strong in his likes and dislikes. He was president of the Pension Board for the Milwaukee district. The cause of his death was thoracic and peri-cardial effusion. He died in Milwaukee August 10th, 1887.

1869.

Population: 65,688 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 77. Ratio per 1000: 1:853.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Brandt, Robert.

Dacksel, Alvin.

De Carl, Henry D.

Duemmler, Chas.

Heuse, Erwin.

Houghman, C.

** *Jacobi, Adolph.*

** *Kempe, Julius.*

Lehmann, Ernst.

Mitchell, J.

Schweiger, H. F.

** Biography and portrait.

**** Dr. Adolph Jacobi** was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 13th, 1839, and came to America with his parents at the early age of 13 years. He began the study of medicine at Ann Arbor and the University of St. Louis. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Ninth Regiment as hospital steward, appointed by Dr. H. Naumann, as which he officiated in the hospital of Fort Scott and Fayetteville, Ark., where he with all inmates of the hospital was for a time imprisoned. In October, 1861, he was mustered out of the Ninth Regiment and on recommendation of Dr. H. Hasse, after the retirement of Dr. Hoyt, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 24th Regiment of Volunteers. After serving with honor during the war, he continued his studies in Berlin, Germany, returning to Milwaukee in 1869, where, failing in health, he remained but a short time, seeking the warm climate of California. He died of tuberculosis at Sacramento, Cal.

**** Dr. Julius Kempe**, who practised in Milwaukee from 1869 to 1873, acquired an enviable reputation among the German population. In 1873 he took up his abode in Rochester, N. Y., where his father had become successor to Rev. Johannes Muehlhaeuser, Sen., of the Lutheran church. After years of successful practice he was forced, on account of a heart lesion, to seek the mild climate of Florida, where he died suddenly.

1870.

Population: 71,440 (Federal census).

Total number of physicians: 75. Rate per 1000: 1:965.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

**** Bartlett, Edwin W.**

Liljencrantz, August.

*** Fuller, S. L.**

**** Reinhard, Louis.**

Heidenreich, Michael.

Thomas, C. H.

Lemke, Albert.

Vickers, Joseph P.

**** Dr. Edwin W. Bartlett** was a native of Vermont, being born in Jericho, Chittenden County, in 1839. His preliminary education in the private schools of his native town prepared him to take a course in the University of Vermont, from the medical department of which he graduated in 1866, having in the meantime also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. The following two years were spent abroad in practical work in the clinics of Paris, Vienna and London. His close application to his work, his unceasing research and his mind receptive and retentive have all combined to make those years of work of inestimable value to him and the public.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.



EDWIN W. BARTLETT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1870—1913



LOUIS REINHARD
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1870—1893

Returning to America in 1869, the West seemed most attractive to him as a future field for labor, and in May, 1870, he settled in Milwaukee, where at once he entered on a career that has been most successful. Again after three years of hard work he returned to Europe to devote himself to the study of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, which was rapidly developing into a specialty. After his return to Milwaukee he was much impressed with the want of an institution, adequate to the proper care of such cases, and in 1877 he succeeded in establishing an Eye and Ear Infirmary, at a cost of \$20,000, designed to accommodate forty patients and fulfilling approved methods of ventilation and sanitation. In connection with the hospital a charitable department was opened at the infirmary, sustained wholly by voluntary contributions.

Dr. Bartlett, gifted with rare judgment and skill, soon achieved a success in his new field of labor reaching far beyond the limits of Milwaukee. But, however high and acknowledged his standing in his chosen specialty, his active mind would not allow itself to be confined to its narrow limits. The interest and welfare of the medical profession received his unabating attention. He was surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. for 38 years, a member of the School Board from 1886—1889, on the Board of Trustees of the Museum from 1894—1900, its president from 1896—1900. He was married to Helen Francis Ball, four children, Eliza, Edwin, Ferdinand and Walter, surviving him. Dr. Bartlett died Sept. 11th, 1913, of carcinoma.

* *Dr. S. L. Fuller*, a well-known practitioner in Wisconsin, came from the East, settling at Appleton, previous to the war, in which he took part as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Wis. Vol. Infantry in 1862, being mustered out in 1864. After the war he was engaged in practice in Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. He came to Milwaukee in 1870, remaining until 1877, when he removed to Chicago and where he died June 16th, 1909.

** *Dr. Louis Reinhard*, one of Milwaukee's most prominent German-American physicians, was born at Melsungen, Hessen-Nassau, in 1842. After attending the "gymnasium" at Hersfeld he took up the study of medicine at Marburg and Wuerzburg, graduating at the former place in 1865. The two years following his graduation were spent at Berlin and Prague and for two years he was engaged as physician and surgeon on one of the North German Lloyd steamers, between Bremen and New York. In 1870 he made Milwaukee his permanent abode until his sudden death on Nov. 20th, 1893. He was soon received by suffering humanity of all classes with great favor, making him a much sought practitioner. His sincere interest in the welfare of those who confided in him was oftentimes clothed in a rather brusque commanding exterior, which concealed a most sympathetic, kindly disposition, a cheer to the suffering. His sudden demise was due to heart failure following an attack of influenza.

Population: 75,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 70. Rate per 1000: 1:1071.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Barrett, Moses.</i>	<i>Mathieson, Niel.</i>
<i>Battell, William.</i>	<i>Miner, Reuben F.</i>
<i>Bigelow, Thomas.</i>	<i>Nichols, Theron.</i>
<i>Conrad, Charles.</i>	<i>Redner, P.</i>
* <i>Ford, Julia.</i>	‡ <i>Sherman, Lewis.</i>
<i>Herring, W. W.</i>	<i>Smith, Chas.</i>
<i>Jones, L. F.</i>	** <i>Wight, Orlando W.</i>
<i>Keil, Mathew.</i>	‡ <i>Williams, Thaddeus.</i>
<i>Locker, Lorenz.</i>	

* *Mrs. Julia Ford, M. D.*, the first woman homoeopath in Milwaukee, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y. Her parents came to Milwaukee in 1846, her father being the first to open a coal yard in this city. Mrs. Ford completed her academic course at Delaney Institute, near Utica, N. Y., in 1847 and in the following year was married to John N. Ford, with whom she came to this city in 1856. Continuing her studies she graduated from the Cleveland Hom. Coll. in 1870 and since that time has devoted herself chiefly to the treatment of pulmonary diseases and diseases of women. She was a member of the State Hom. Med. Society, of which she was elected treasurer in 1879 and 1880. Her death occurred in 1894.

ORLANDO WIGHT.

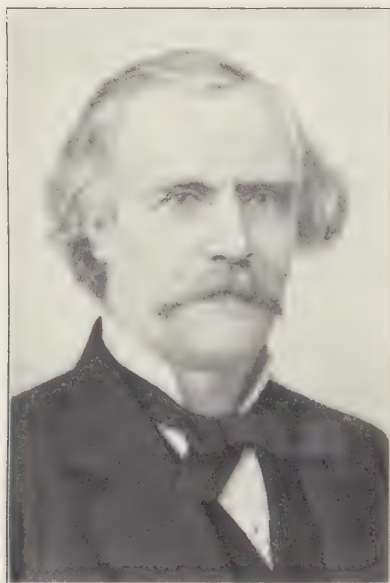
Unitarian minister, Surgeon-general of Wis. 1874, State Geologist, Health Commissioner in 1878, writer and translator, honored with a degree from Yale College.

** *Dr. Orlando W. Wight* was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., in 1824. Entering a collegiate institute at Rochester he graduated in 1844. He then followed teaching for a time, was ordained a minister by Dr. E. H. Chapin of New York, but declined to ally himself with any particular denomination, serving as pastor to a mixed congregation of Unitarians, Universalists and Swedenborgians at Newark, N. J. In 1853 he went to Europe and after visiting various countries was employed as a translator by a London publisher. While in Europe he studied medicine and after practising four years at Oconomowoc, located at Milwaukee in 1871. In 1874 he was appointed surgeon-general of Wisconsin and state geologist in 1874, and in 1878 was made health commissioner for the city of Milwaukee. His work in this capacity

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



ORLANDO W. WIGHT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1871—1882



CASPAR SCHEUERMANN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1872—1898

attracted the attention of the city authorities of Detroit, where he was appointed health commissioner in 1882. Much of his time was devoted to literary pursuits, being a regular contributor of the "New Englander," the "North American Review" and a translator of "Montaigne," "Pascal's Thoughts and Provincial Letters," "Germany" by Mad. De Stael, nouvelles from Balzac, the Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, etc.; the writings were favorably noticed by transatlantic critics and have been published abroad. He has received honorary degrees from Yale and has been tendered the chair of modern languages in one New England college, the chair of history in another, and metaphysics in a third.

1872.

Population: 79,500 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 65. Rate per 1000: 1:1253.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Brand, William.</i>	<i>Martin, George P.</i>
<i>Brennerscheidt, Chas.</i>	<i>Mulick, William H.</i>
‡ <i>Carlson, Oscar W.</i>	** <i>Scheuermann, Caspar.</i>
<i>Ewen, M.</i>	<i>Severance, A. B.</i>
<i>Feuer, M.</i>	<i>Severance, J. H.</i>
<i>Fischer, William.</i>	<i>Sherman, Frederick E.</i>
<i>Harris, Jerome.</i>	<i>Vriens, Gerard.</i>
<i>Hauser, Diedrich.</i>	<i>Williams, Ellen C.</i>
<i>Lee, Geo. W.</i>	

** *Dr. Caspar Scheuermann* was born in Germany, 1834, and took his degree at Wuerzburg, Bavaria, in 1855. He then became surgeon in the French army for the period of six years, serving four years in the Legion of Honor, Algeria, and began the general practice of medicine at Leon, France, until 1863, when he removed to Mayence in the Rhine province of Germany. Coming to America in 1868 he practised two years in New York and two years in Chicago, from where he located in Milwaukee, actively engaged in practice until his death in 1898.

1873.

Population: 83,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 73. Rate per 1000: 1:1135.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Bevier, W. B.</i>	<i>Forgey, A. V.</i>
<i>Breinig, Frederick.</i>	<i>Foster, John.</i>
** <i>Flynn, Lytton.</i>	<i>Harriman, Gilman.</i>

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

McEwen, John.
** *Mendel, Jacob.*
Sanborn, Jeremiah.
Schapringer, A.

** *Senn, Nicholas.*
‡ *Stanhope, Charles D.*
* *Stark, George A.*
Trummer, F.

** *Dr. Lytton Flynn* was of Irish antedecents and was born in the city of Dublin in 1832. His father was in early years a scrivener's clerk and came to America in 1843 and in 1848 to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business on Chestnut street. Dr. Flynn's earliest school training was received in New York City, preparing him to matriculate at the Kentucky Medical School of Louisville, where he was a student when the war began. He entered the service in the capacity of a hospital steward, attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and with that gallant body of troops participated in some of the bloodiest engagements of the war, including Shiloh and Atlanta. Returning to Louisville he graduated and practised in that city until his removal to Milwaukee in 1873. When a lad of fourteen years he participated as a drummer with his uncle in the Mexican war, being active in the engagements at Vera Cruz, in the siege of the city of Mexico and in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey, fought in 1847. As a man of advanced knowledge, of suave and easy manners, significant of his race, and with the bearing of a man of refinement and culture, his success as practitioner was soon established. The only member of his family, Mrs. Val. Zimmermann, is still a resident of Milwaukee. Dr. Flynn died Nov. 2, 1910, of apoplexy, having been found dead on the floor of his bed-room, 403 Grand Ave.

** *Dr. Jakob Mendel* was born in Breslau, Silesia, Germany, in 1845. After completing his school education in the "Gymnasium" he entered the University of Breslau, taking his degree of M. D. in 1870. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he rendered his medical services in the cause of his country. After the conclusion of the war he devoted his time to hospital service and emigrated to America in 1873, selecting Milwaukee as his field of usefulness, where he very soon became well known, combining with his professional duties that application to continued studies, which is so productive of thoroughness. Severe with himself he judged others in the same light, and being very outspoken he would naturally create a feeling of antagonism. His cynical temperament, associated with a ready, caustic wit, would often prevent his well-meant motives from being understood. In spite of this "multis ille bonis flebilis occidit." He died suddenly during an attack of Angina pectoris, which had been preceded for three years by uric acid diathesis and cholelithiasis. The post-mortem examination presented endarteritis deformans of both coronary arteries, fatty degeneration of the heart and oedema of the lungs.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



LYTTON FLYNN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1873—1901



JACOB MENDEL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1873—1895



NICHOLAS SENN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1873—1891

He died Nov. 14th, 1895. He was an enthusiastic member of the "Verein deutscher Aerzte" and was appointed orator at a reception given in honor of Friedr. von Esmarch as guest of the society.

NICHOLAS SENN.

*World-famous surgeon, military surgeon, teacher, author, botanist,
philanthropist.*

** The writer's close relationship with Dr. N. Senn, as his preceptor and friend, will pardon a more detailed biography of this most remarkable personality, who by his indomitable will-power, strict application to duty and incessant activity, has reached the pinnacle of fame allotted to the fewest in the realm of science.

Nicholas Senn, one of America's most noted surgeons and a former resident of Milwaukee, was born in Buchs, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, Oct. 31st, 1844, settling in 1852 with his parents in Ashford, Wis. He graduated from the Fond du Lac High school in 1864 and after a period of teaching began the study of medicine with Dr. Emanuel Munk in Fond du Lac. In 1865 he entered the Chicago Medical College and graduated in 1868. In 1869 he married Miss Aurelia Muehlhaeuser of La Crosse and commenced to practise in Ashford. Five years later he came to Milwaukee, where he practised with phenomenal success until 1893, when he took up his permanent residence in Chicago. In 1878 he took his degree in the University of Munich. His career as a medical teacher began in 1884, when he was elected professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, followed in 1888 by the professorship of the Principles of Surgery at the Rush Medical College, and in 1891 as professor of clinical surgery. He likewise taught military surgery in the University of Chicago, and surgery in the Chicago Policlinic. He was a born teacher, endowed with exceptional oratorical ability, aided by a remarkable memory on all details of his subject. As operator he was unexcelled and so considered not alone in his own country, but throughout the medical world. In plastic surgery he was unsurpassed. While in the early part of his marvelous career his work was inclined to be daring, it was later distinguished by wise conservatism, based on careful experiment and observation. Military surgery was a field to which he was especially devoted. In 1888 he was made surgeon-general of Wisconsin, which position he held until he left the state. In 1892 Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, commissioned him surgeon-general of Illinois, in which position he increased the efficiency of the National Guard, instituting thorough physical examination of recruits and candidate medical officers. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he assumed charge of the camp at Springfield and on May 13, 1898, being commissioned lieutenant-colonel and chief surgeon U. S. V., he was assigned to duty with the Sixth Army Corps, being on duty at Chickamauga Park and in general charge of the Leiter Hospital. In July he accompanied the expedition under the command of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry to Santiago, Cuba, being on duty with the

Army of Invasion as chief operating surgeon in the field and later served on board the U. S. Hospital Ship "Relief." He resigned Sept. 6th and was honorably discharged Sept. 17th.

Dr. Senn was a prolific writer and of special merit are his textbooks on "Experimental Surgery," "Intestinal Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Principles of Surgery," Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors." Being a passionate traveler, he also delighted in describing graphically his extensive trips covering all parts of the world, from the torrid zones of innermost Africa to the eternal ice-fields of the arctic region.

Being of a generous disposition his benefactions were many. He endowed two rooms of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, presented to Rush Medical College the Senn Clinical Building and to the Newberry Library (now the Crerar Library) a valuable collection, including the renowned libraries of Prof. Baum of Goettingen and that of Dubois-Reymond.

A chronic interstitial myocarditis of two years duration, precipitated by ascending a mountain to the attitude of 16,000 feet in South America, causing an acute dilatation of his heart with gallop-rhythm, pulmonary oedema and anasarca, was the cause of his death, which occurred on Jan. 2nd, 1908, at his home in Chicago.

Ambition, which is but a specific form of longing for contentment, was the great motive agency of Dr. Senn's existence, for which he willingly sacrificed all social standing and ordinary distractions. He was heart and soul in his planned professional work, never deviating from the path, until he had reached the longed-for goal. His private life was characterized by unaffected simplicity, simple-mindedness, loyalty to his friends from whatsoever rank, generosity and a fond love of nature, in whose solitude he longed to rest and gain renewed strength for his truly Herculean task.

* *Dr. George A. Stark* was a native of the County of Halton, Ontario, Canada, where he was born Jan. 7, 1847, and educated in the common schools, private academies and grammar schools of his native province. He then entered McGill College, Montreal, and after four years graduated Mar. 28, 1872. In the session of 1868-1869 he carried off the prize in Practical Anatomy, in 1869-1870 the senior prize and in 1872 the prize for the best final examination. He came to Milwaukee in 1873 and in 1880 was chosen county physician for the East side.

1874.

Population: 87,000 (estimated).

Total rate of physicians: 75. Rate per 1000: 1:1135.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Bohagick, Anthony.

* *Titus, Willard H.*

* Biography.



GEORGE D. LADD
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1875—1913

* *Dr. W. H. Titus*, late of Oshkosh, Wis., died Jan. 7, 1913, from the effects of grippe and heart complications. He was born in Constantine, Mich., March 30, 1847, and educated at Hillsdale, Cal. He received his medical training in Chicago, where he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1874. After spending a short time in Milwaukee, he removed to Shawano, where he was appointed by the government as physician to Stockbridge and Menomonie, the Indian reservations near Shawano. In 1878 he engaged in practice in Oshkosh.

1875.

Population: 91,500 (State census).

Total number of physicians: 90. Rate per 1000: 1:1016.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Jenison, C. O.</i>	<i>Bristol, E. L. M.</i>
<i>Kneisler, Peter.</i>	<i>Dogge, Otto.</i>
** <i>Ladd, Geo. D.</i>	<i>Dorris, Alvah H.</i>
‡ <i>Lewis, Joseph.</i>	<i>Fricke, Theodore.</i>
<i>Rosenkrans, E. M.</i>	<i>Ginzburger, David.</i>
<i>Skinner, J. H.</i>	<i>Hinz, Ferdinand.</i>
<i>Storke, Eugene F.</i>	<i>Hirschbuehl, Anton.</i>
<i>Tuerk, Paul.</i>	<i>Howard, William W.</i>

** *Dr. George Dutton Ladd* was born at Woodstock, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1850, and came to Milwaukee when 6 years old. He received his early education in the public schools and Markham's (Milwaukee) Academy. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Moses Barrett and later went to Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in 1875. Soon after leaving college he was taken into partnership with Dr. Solon Marks. He was honored with the presidency of the State Medical Society of Wis. in 1890. Jan. 6, 1906, he was stricken with paralysis and has not practised since that time. His death was indirectly caused by the paralytic attack on Aug. 15th, 1913. In the death of Dr. Ladd the profession has lost an unassuming man, truly devoted to his profession, spurning meaningless praise or claiming credit beyond his due.

1876.

Population: 95,000.

Total number of physicians: 85. Rate per 1000: 1:1117.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Barr, Samuel L.</i>	<i>Dorland, James.</i>
<i>Cook, Susan S.</i>	<i>Freeman, Thomas.</i>

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

Gatchell, Charles.

‡ *Langland, Peter.*

** *Martin, Robert.*

Schloemilch, Albert.

Smith, E. G. Mrs.

Spangenberg, William.

Graham, William.

** *Dr. Robert Martin* was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1840, coming to Milwaukee when 10 years of age. Before taking up the study of medicine he earned his living as a machinist. In 1875 he graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, O., and after one year of hospital service made Milwaukee his abode. In 1881 he was appointed health commissioner, having been assistant in the office under Dr. F. A. White. He was reappointed twice by Mayors Wallber and Brown and retired in 1890 when Geo. Peck became mayor. He died May 2, 1910. 69 years of age, death being due to Bright's disease.

1877.

Population: 100,000.

Total number of physicians: 97. Rate per 1000: 1:1030.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Anderson, J. Randolph

* *Dermott, G. C.*

Doerflinger, Marx.

Eyer, Alvin.

Gilman, Benjamin F.

Hall, William.

Hittner, Henry.

‡ *Kalckhoff, A. F.*

Lyons, Johanna.

Peter, Herman.

** *Reinhard, Carl.*

Rolph, August W.

Ross, William D.

Sabin, Robert C.

Schmidt, Otto.

* *Stearns, Isaac H.*

Trenkler, Oscar.

Van Deusen, Hattie Mrs.

Wicks, Curtis B.

Williams, William C.

* *Dr. G. C. Dermott* was the first homoeopathic specialist of diseases of the eye and ear. Coming to Milwaukee in 1877 and practising until 1881 he was called to the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, being succeeded in practice in Milwaukee by E. W. Beebe.

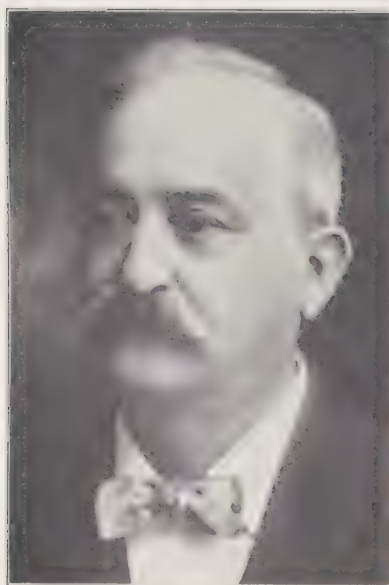
* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



ROBERT MARTIN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1876—1910



CARL REINHARD
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1877—1914

** Among the worthy and educated element, that emigrated from Germany after the momentous Franco-Prussian war, was *Dr. Carl Reinhard*, one of Milwaukee's best known physicians. Although the iron energy of the pioneer and the total relinquishment of the luxuries of European countries was not demanded of them, as in the case of the "Forty-eighters," their mission was nevertheless an important one and their acquisition a boon to the land of their adoption. Dr. Reinhard came from a medical family, four of his brothers, the sons of a clergyman, choosing the medical profession as their vocation. He was born July 1st, 1847, at Melsungen, in Hesse-Cassel. After attending the gymnasium at Hersfeld, he completed his medical studies at the University of Marburg, taking the degree of M. D. in 1870, and passing the "Staatsexamen" in 1872. During the Franco-Prussian war he served as assistant surgeon in the Prussian army and after the ending of the war as physician and surgeon in a German hospital. For two years after that he was appointed physician and surgeon of one of the North German Lloyd steamers, between Bremen and New York. Having resumed his studies at Berlin, Prague and Vienna, he came to America in September, 1876, practising in Baltimore, where a brother had located, and removing to Milwaukee, the home of his brother, Dr. Louis Reinhard, in June, 1877, where he has since resided.

In a very short time he gained the reputation of a thorough, conscientious physician, his efforts resulting in a very extensive practice. Besides his exceptional knowledge of medical subjects, he possessed every attribute of culture, taking a keen interest in the progress of sciences. Besides being a member of the Wis. State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, he was one of the organizers and charter members of the "Verein deutscher Aerzte." A slowly progressing nervous affection forced him in the latter years of his life to limit his practice. He died peacefully Jan. 12, 1914, after a day's illness. Billroth's remark that "only a good man can be a good physician" is truly applicable to our deceased friend by a career worthy of imitation.

* *Dr. Isaac Holden Stearns* was born at Mansfield, Mass., June 14th, 1825, as a son of Isaac and Sarah (Fillebrown) Stearns. After taking a preparatory course in medicine and surgery at Augusta, Ga., and Harvard University, he matriculated at Columbia Medical College, Washington, D. C., in 1858, graduating in 1860, and began to practise in Massachusetts. During the civil war he was commissioned surgeon of the 22nd Regiment Mass. Volunteers. During 1870 to 1871 he acted as surgeon at the National Soldiers Home at Augusta, Maine, and was transferred to the National Soldiers Home at Milwaukee in 1872, from which position he resigned in 1876 to take up general practice in Milwaukee. He was health commissioner of Milwaukee from 1877 to 1878, practising in Milwaukee until 1883. From 1883 to 1897 he resided in Lynn, Mass., where he died Sept. 6, 1897.

Population: 105,000.

Total number of physicians: 100. Rate per 1000: 1:1050.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

** <i>Bading, John P.</i>	<i>Noodt, S. M. A. L. V.</i>
** <i>Betzel, Charles W.</i>	<i>Pihlgren, A. W. Ralph.</i>
<i>Brass, Mary Mrs.</i>	<i>Rosenkrans, Catharina Mrs.</i>
<i>Doud, Rodolphus.</i>	** <i>Schorse, William.</i>
** <i>Fox, William.</i>	<i>Stark, T. F.</i>
<i>Hughes, Mary E.</i>	<i>Wicks, Curtis B.</i>
<i>Jackson, Henry H.</i>	<i>Williams, W. C.</i>
<i>Johnson, John F.</i>	<i>Williamson, R. H.</i>
* ** <i>Juergens, Henry A.</i>	<i>Zink, Frederick J.</i>
<i>Levy, M. Lewy.</i>	<i>Zink, George.</i>
<i>Mac Dermott, G. C.</i>	‡ <i>Zinns, Albert.</i>
<i>Martin, Kay.</i>	

** *Dr. John P. Bading* was a native of Wisconsin, being born in the township of Theresa on June 12th, 1855. In his early youth he attended the Gymnasium of Guetersloh, Westphalia, Germany. From 1868 to 1872 he attended the college at Watertown, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Art. At St. Louis he continued the study of Theology, graduating in 1874. The same year under the preceptorship of Dr. N. Senn he began the study of medicine, entering the Chicago Medical College from where he graduated in 1877. His first field of labor was Lowell, Wis., removing to Milwaukee in 1878, where he continued to practice until his untimely death of tuberculosis in 1887. Prior to his death he spent five months in Southern California and in San Francisco. Preparing to return to Milwaukee, he was seized on Mar. 12th with a hemorrhage, which proved fatal in a few hours.

The writer of these lines, who began with him the study of medicine at the office of Dr. Senn, was greatly attached to him in friendship, admiring the many fine qualities of his nature, his kindness of heart, his brilliant learning and his imperturbable wit and humor.

** *Dr. Chas. W. Betzel* was born in Munich in 1811, where he graduated in 1854. He received a commission as surgeon in the Bavarian army, in which he was engaged for twenty-six years, whereupon he took up private practice in Augsburg, Bavaria, until his emigration in 1863 to Philadelphia, where he became surgeon in the U. S. General Hospital for one and one-half years. His next abode was Pittsburg, Pa., where he practised until 1869, when he removed to New York City, filling the position of assistant health officer, and

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



JOHN P. BADING
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1878—1887



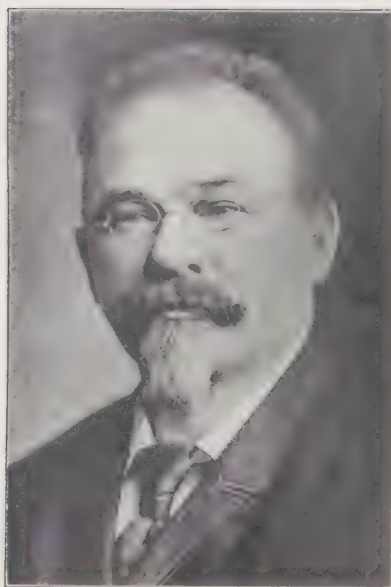
CHAS. W. BETZEL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1878—1888



WILLIAM FOX
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1878—1897



HENRY A. JUERGENS
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1878—1905



WILLIAM SCHIORSE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1878—1898

examining physician at Castle Garden. In 1873 he became resident physician in the German Hospital at San Francisco, Cal.; in 1876 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, until he settled in Milwaukee, where he continued to practise until 1888, his death occurring in 1895.

*** Dr. William Fox* came from a family of pioneers of our state and was born on June 22nd, 1844, in Dane County. At the age of fifteen he entered Sinsinawa Mound Institute in Grant County; later he attended a few terms at the University of Wisconsin. At the age of 21 he entered Rush Medical College from which he graduated in 1867, also serving a term as interne in Cook County Hospital. After practising a few years in Madison he made Milwaukee his home in 1878. He was successful in a very short time to establish a large and remunerative practice, for he was endowed with that rare, genial disposition, which at once wins the confidence of suffering humanity. His patients revered and honored him and his courteous and affable demeanor made him an ideal consultant. His iron strength gave way to a progressive illness of two years' duration, but during this trying time he remained hopeful and when the end approached (April 12, 1897) he was reconciled to the inevitable.

*** Dr. Henry Juergens* was a native of Holstein, Germany, where his father was a prominent Lutheran minister, who chose for his son the study of theology, which however not being to his liking, he exchanged with the study of medicine. At the age of 24 years, while suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which resisted all "allopathic" and "homoeopathic" therapeutics, he was induced to submit to the "hydropathic" method of the well-known Priesnitz at Graefenberg, which, being successful, made him an enthusiastic adherent of this doctrine, which decided his future course. After practising hydropathy for ten years in Germany, he came to New Holstein, Wis., for three years, when for four years he conducted the so-called Hilgen Springs at Cedarburg, Wis. In 1878 he took up his abode in Milwaukee, establishing a hydropathic institute at No. 409 Cherry street. He died Feb. 6, 1907, in N. Dakota.

*** Dr. William Henry August Schorse* was born in the city of Braunschweig on May 2nd, 1846. After graduating from the "gymnasium" he chose the profession of pharmacy, coming to this country at the age of eighteen. After some time spent in Milwaukee he lived in Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1876 he visited Germany, graduating from the University of Goettingen in 1877. Upon his return to Milwaukee he entered on an unusually large practice, due to his kindly and sympathetic nature and ability to win the confidence of his patients. He died of septicaemia, caused by the entrance of a needle in the seat of his buggy into the gluteus maximus muscle, Dec. 12th, 1898. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Richard Schorse, engaged in Milwaukee in practice from 1903 to 1907, who died at the early age of 29 years.

Population: 110,000.

Total number of physicians: 120. Rate per 1000: 1:916.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory.

<i>Beam, Eliza Mrs.</i>	<i>McGuffin, James.</i>
<i>Bell, Wm. H.</i>	<i>McKay, J. S.</i>
<i>Benson, Harmon.</i>	* <i>Marden, F. A.</i>
** <i>Birkhaeuser, Jos. E.</i>	<i>Marvin, John A.</i>
<i>Blunt, A. M.</i>	** <i>Mason, Darius.</i>
<i>Brown, L. A. Mrs.</i>	<i>McGuffin, James.</i>
<i>Candee, Wm. L.</i>	<i>Miller, Martin G.</i>
<i>Cooper, Samuel.</i>	** <i>Mueller, Francis.</i>
<i>Coney, W. H.</i>	* <i>Olmsted, C. C.</i>
* <i>Danforth, Willis.</i>	<i>Pauly, Louis.</i>
<i>Elderkin, Heber.</i>	<i>Polmeteer, John W.</i>
‡ <i>French, Samuel W.</i>	<i>Potter, Samuel.</i>
‡ <i>Golley, Frank B.</i>	‡ <i>Richards, C. E.</i>
<i>Grabow, Walter.</i>	<i>Ries, M. A.</i>
<i>Guenther, O.</i>	<i>Robbins, C. W.</i>
<i>Haevernicks, C.</i>	<i>Trudgeon, Wm.</i>
** <i>Hawley, Robert N.</i>	<i>Wegner, Otto.</i>
<i>Korn, Gustave.</i>	

** *Dr. Joseph E. Birkhaeuser* was born in Koenigswinter, Germany, in 1835, receiving his education at Cologne and Bonn, from which latter place he graduated in 1856. For three and one-half years he was commissioned as surgeon in the Prussian army. His first residence in the United States was Mukwanago, Waukesha County, where he practised three years, and from where he removed to Chicago until 1872 and to Berlin, Wis., until 1879. He was surgeon of the North division of the Milwaukee Road, and died April 23, 1906.

* *Dr. Willis Danforth*, a homoeopath, was a native of Lake Village, N. H., where he was born Sept. 26th, 1826, as a descendent of Puritan stock. Taking up his studies at the Indiana Medical College, 1847 to 1848, he took his degree from Rock Island Medical College in 1849. He practised one year in Oswego, Ill., and sixteen years in Joliet, before settling in Milwaukee in 1879, having in the meantime been converted to homoeopathy. During the civil war he served as captain in the 13th Illinois Cavalry for two years, and later as surgeon of the 134th Illinois Infantry, and as medical director of the district

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



JOSEPH BIRKHAEUER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1879—1906



ROBERT NEWTON HAWLEY
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1879—1910



DARIUS MASON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1879—1887



FRANCIS MUELLER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1879—1892

of Western Kentucky until the close of the war. Oct. 1869 he was made Prof. of Surgery of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. At different times he was president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, Associate Editor of the U. S. Med. and Surg. Journal, and surgeon-in-chief to Scommon Hospital. In 1879 he was president of the Ill. State Hom. Society and two years later of the Wisconsin State Hom. Society. His death, June 5, 1891, was due to a fall on the hip two months previously; two operations became necessary, which were followed by fatal septicaemia. Being an unbeliever in "bugs" it seemed like a malice of fate that he was to succumb to their deadly influence.

*** Dr. Robert Newton Hawley* was born in Milwaukee July 4th, 1856. After receiving his advanced education at Hamilton College, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia) of New York, from which he graduated in 1879. This was followed by a post-graduate course at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, when he took up the practice of medicine in his native city. Being exceedingly fond of travel to the extent of adventure he would at various times suspend his practice to follow his inclination. So in the year 1883 he visited Central America, making a special study of the ruins of lost cities in the interior. Returning again to Central America, he became resident physician in Port Livingston, Guatemala. After the cruise of the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear" in 1898 for the relief of the whalers, he became surgeon and made repeated voyages to the Arctic and to Behring Sea, the exploits of which appearing in an article in the "World's Work," March, 1902, under the title of "Arctic Cliff Dwellers," a strange race that inhabited King Island, 80 miles below the Arctic circle, probably the last men of the stone age who have survived to see the dawn of the 20th century. As a man of fine literary taste he contributed also a valuable article on "Medical Lore in Shakespeare." His deplorable untimely demise occurred June 14th, 1910.

** Dr. Frederick A. Marden*, for a number of years superintendent of the County Hospital, was born in New York City, Nov. 18th, 1843. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Boston. His father died when he was fourteen years old and he was compelled to leave school and support his mother. After his death he determined to fit himself for the medical profession. Remaining two and one-half years at Harvard he went to Long Island College Hospital and graduated in 1874. Until March, 1879, he established himself in Boston, serving a term in the legislature and pressing legislation against the quacks vigorously. He left Boston with the intention of settling in St. Paul, but was induced by Dr. E. B. Wolcott to remain in Milwaukee. In 1880 he was elected superintendent of the County Hospital and later engaged in practice in Milwaukee. He ended his life by drowning in Lake Michigan, Sept. 24th, 1887, his body being recovered many days after his disappearance.

*** Dr. Darius Mason* was a native of Bristol Co., Mass., born April 1st, 1830. He was educated in the Friends Academy at New Bedford and received

his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1853. His early practice was in the hospitals at Randall's Island and St. Louis, Mo.; in 1856 he located in Prairie du Chien, Wis., soon securing a reputation as an accomplished surgeon. When the civil war began he was commissioned surgeon of the 31st Regiment of Wis. Infantry, Sept. 25th, 1862. His first field duty was at Fort Halleck, Ky., from February to October, 1863. The services of the regiment were very trying, as it was called upon to furnish guards for steamboats and outpost duty and to disperse guerillas. Later the regiment was ordered to Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn. The duties were most severe and during the hot season the regiment lost many men from disease incident to the climate. Dr. Mason's vigorous constitution was eventually undermined and he was compelled to resign Nov. 6, 1863. He continued his valuable services as surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the third district of Wisconsin until the close of the war. Returning to civil life he resumed practice in Prairie du Chien, removing to Milwaukee in 1879 and taking up professional work. In 1878 he was elected president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and a member of the Military order of the Loyal Legion U. S., October 7th, 1885. He left Milwaukee in 1887, taking up his abode at Spokane, Wash., which city honored him with its mayorship. His death occurred April 26th, 1912.

Dr. Mason was a quiet, sensitive man, somewhat reserved in manner, but possessing great force of character. His work was conscientiously rendered, but without ostentation. His life was characterized by loyalty to his country and to his professional duties.

*** Dr. Francis Mueller*, born in Innocenzendorf, was a native of Bohemia. His preliminary education was completed in Leipa, August, 1865. A severe epidemic of typhoid fever at that time carried away members of the family and the despairing mother made a vow to ordain her son to the priesthood if the scourge would cease. It so happening, her son Francis took up the study of theology in the Roman Catholic church, completing the prescribed requirements. Unable, however to believe in or adapt himself to the doctrines of the church, his sense of honor forbade him to follow a profession contrary to his own convictions, he left the ministry and took up the study of medicine. He matriculated at Prague, in 1867, where he studied two and one-half years, followed by a course in Vienna, especially under Hyrtl. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out he joined the Prussian army as assistant surgeon. In 1871 he joined his family, which had emigrated to Milwaukee in 1870. Gaining insight into the practice of medicine he studied with Dr. Kalkhoff, the well-known pharmacist, before beginning practice at Appleton where he remained until 1876, being elected city physician. In 1877 he took a course at the Chicago Medical College, where he graduated in 1878, settling in Milwaukee, where a wide field of activity awaited him. An enthusiastic physician, he devoted himself to his calling with heart and soul, thereby undermining his health, resulting in a nervous breakdown, which terminated in a softening

of the brain. In 1892 he was committed to the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, where he died Nov. 12th, 1895. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Armin Mueller, who died in 1913.

* *Dr. Charles C. Olmsted* was a native of the Green Mountain State, being born at Middleburg, Vermont, Dec. 19, 1838, and settling with his parents at Fond du Lac in 1850. He entered upon the study of medicine in 1857 with Dr. T. J. Patchen of Fond du Lac and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1860. Before coming to Milwaukee in 1879 he practised in Geneva, O., Fond du Lac and Cleveland, where he was lecturer in obstetrics, and in Wheeling, W. Va.

1880.

Population: 115,578 (Federal census).

Total number of physicians: 108. Rate per 1000: 1:1070.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Baldwin, M. E.</i>	<i>Loebel, Morris.</i>
‡ <i>Beebe, E. W.</i>	<i>Leffingwell, H. S.</i>
<i>Bowers, Ellen.</i>	<i>McBride, James S.</i>
‡ <i>Brown, Horace M.</i>	‡ <i>McNamara, Francis E.</i>
‡ <i>Copeland, Ernest.</i>	<i>McGrail, James.</i>
<i>Crooker, Titus.</i>	* <i>McNutt, Hiram.</i>
<i>Dishington, James.</i>	<i>Messinger, Bacon D.</i>
<i>Eggers, William.</i>	‡ <i>Munro, Sarah R.</i>
<i>Fels, Herman F.</i>	<i>Stadler, Charles.</i>
‡ <i>Frank, Louis F.</i>	<i>Williams, Daniel Y.</i>
<i>Hornes, Andrew.</i>	

* *Dr. Hiram E. McNutt*, A. M., M. D., was born in Warren County, N. Y., in 1848 and procured his early education in the public schools of his native place, and at the age of twenty years graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B., and in the same year 1869 began to study medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. Hiram McNutt, who was then an eminent practitioner in Warrensburg, N. Y. In 1872 he graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and in the same year was honored with the degree of A. M. from the collegiate department of that institution. After practising with his father for two years, he removed to Huron, Erie County, Ohio, and came to Milwaukee in 1880 at the suggestion of Dr. E. B. Wolcott.

* Biography.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

Population: 122,000.

Total number of physicians: 115. Rate per 1000: 1:1060.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Boorse, Lorenzo.	Moll, Max.
Clarke, Wallace C.	‡ Raynor, W. C.
Ehlert, Chas. F.	Rockwell, Harwin O.
‡ Fisher, John Welton.	Schultz, Julia Mrs.
** Kilbourn, Byron H.	* Wenzel, Henry P.
McGrail, James.	‡ Williamson, Louis.
Meinhardt, John D.	Yarnall, William.
* Meyer, William.	

** *Dr. Byron H. Kilbourn*, the only son of Byron Kilbourn, founder of the West Side of our city, was born in Milwaukee March 20, 1840. He received a common school education in his native city and later was sent to the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn. Taking a collegiate course at Yale he studied medicine at Rush Medical College and the Louisville Medical College, from which latter school he graduated. When the war broke out he was commissioned second lieutenant in Company D of the Third Wisconsin. He owned a fine residence at North Lake, which he named "Hawkurst" in honor of the ancestral homestead in Kent, England, where he died Aug. 25, 1897.

* *Dr. William Meyer* was a native of Milwaukee; he was born as the son of the well-known druggist on 12th street, March 6th, 1856. After attending the public school and the Markham (Milwaukee) Academy he took a course of pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1876. Assisting his father in his vocation he decided to study medicine, entering Rush Medical College, from which he took his degree in 1879. He first practised at Hortonville, Wis., from where he removed to Milwaukee in 1881, entering on a life of activity and usefulness, which was too soon terminated March 15th, 1905, at the age of 49 years.

* Although born in Germany in 1849, *Dr. Henry P. Wenzel* called himself a Hoosier boy, having lived on a farm since the age of nine years in Wabash Co., Indiana. He received his elementary education in public schools. For several years he was principal of a village school near his home. At the age of 24 he entered the Medical Department of Central University of Kentucky and graduated after three years of study. He commenced practice in Wheeling, West Virginia, and then removed to Wisconsin, locating in Dodge County. In 1881 he came to Milwaukee.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



BYRON H. KILBOURN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1881—1892

Dr. Wenzel was an ever active worker and a lover of his profession, being well abreast of the times, having a wide and clear comprehension of the status of medical affairs. He was a strong advocate of more thorough, systematic and scholarly training for the profession. He was a passionate student and proud of his library. The French medical journals had a special fascination for him and extracts from them appeared in the review columns of our publications. Several severe attacks of rheumatism impaired his health, heart disease being the immediate cause of his death, which occurred Jan. 27, 1897.

1882.

Population: 130,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 134. Rate per 1000: 1:962.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Baum Mueller, Henry T.</i>	** <i>Mackie, William.</i>
<i>Bingham, Helen M.</i>	‡ <i>McLeod, John A.</i>
<i>Bode, Henry W.</i>	<i>Melendy, Mary.</i>
<i>Bromly, F. W.</i>	* <i>Merville, H. P.</i>
<i>Childs, A. S.</i>	<i>Muzzy, C.</i>
<i>Connell, Anna Gregory.</i>	‡ <i>Neilson, William H.</i>
<i>Connell, Michael E.</i>	** <i>O'Brien, John N.</i>
<i>Conrath, Frank.</i>	<i>Randall, Samuel J.</i>
<i>Davis, Robert H.</i>	<i>Rennert, F.</i>
** <i>Earles, William H.</i>	‡ <i>Schneider, Joseph.</i>
‡ <i>Fish, Edmund F.</i>	** <i>Scollard, W. E.</i>
<i>Frings, Chas. H.</i>	<i>Sercombe, H. Frances.</i>
<i>Habenich, Joseph.</i>	<i>Slominsky, Ladislaus.</i>
<i>Hamilton, R. G.</i>	* <i>Sosath, Felix.</i>
<i>Hare, Andrew J.</i>	<i>Steele, Thomas.</i>
<i>Herdegen, Robert.</i>	<i>Sullivan, Jefferies.</i>
<i>Johnson, A. W.</i>	<i>Tonsey, Thomas.</i>
<i>Junge, Henry.</i>	<i>Waite, I. W.</i>
** <i>Kovats, Edmund.</i>	<i>Weise, Nathalia Mrs.</i>
<i>Losasch, Felix.</i>	** <i>Zartzin, Bernhard.</i>
<i>Lucas, W.</i>	

** *Dr. William H. Earles*, a native of Genesee, Wis., was born Dec. 19, 1852, later settling with his parents on a farm in the town of Franklin, Manitowoc Co. He became a student at the Oshkosh Normal School and continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin. Entering Rush Medical College

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

he graduated in 1880, beginning the practice of his profession at Wrightstown, Wis. In 1882 he came to Milwaukee and in the year 1889, together with Dr. W. H. Neilson, he founded Trinity Hospital and in 1893 the Milwaukee Medical College, later making the same a part of Marquette University. His character was many-sided, showing a combination of great versatility, creative faculties, business sagacity of an unusual order, indomitable will-power and more than ordinary ability as an organizer. He died suddenly of apoplexy, April 28, 1908.

*** Dr. Edmund Kovats* was a native of Grosswardein, Hungary, where he was born July 28th, 1846. He received a most thorough education in the schools of his native city and at Budapest. Taking up the study of medicine he had the good fortune to become a disciple of the distinguished masters of the Vienna school as Skoda, Rokitanski and Hebra. In 1870 he was graduated from the University of Vienna and after practising a number of years in Budapest and Vienna, he studied in Germany, France and England before emigrating to Milwaukee in 1882. His honorable medical career was marked by the highest ideals for his calling, applied study of the progress of medicine and a most kindly, sympathetic disposition, so generally welcome to suffering humanity. He died of pneumonia, June 19th, 1906. His son, Fred C. Kovats, succeeded him and is now medical director of the "North Shore Health Resort," Winnetka, Ill.

*** In the death of Dr. William Mackie* Milwaukee lost one of its foremost and honored practitioners and surgeons and a man of winning personality. Underneath a brusque exterior there was latent in him the kindest and gentlest of natures, a characteristic which came to the surface in his professional duties. He beamed in social life with the genial, hospitable Scotch nature, which made him beloved and popular in all circles.

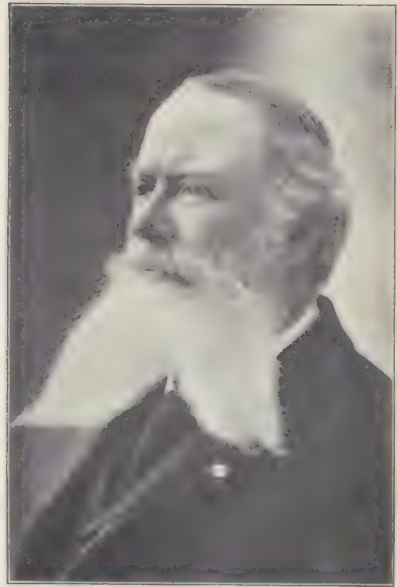
Born in Aberdeen June 29th, 1855, he attended the University of Aberdeen in 1875, receiving the degrees of M. B. and M. C. in 1879, and that of M. D. in 1881. After serving for two years as interne in the Stockport Infirmary at Manchester, England, the young physician sailed for the new world, coming directly to Milwaukee. After Dr. N. Senn's departure to Chicago, Dr. Mackie with Dr. H. M. Brown assumed the directorship of the Milwaukee Hospital. He was president of the Milwaukee Medical Society in 1897 and served as president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society in 1898. He died suddenly of apoplexy at the home of his son, Mitchell Mackie, on Dec. 9, 1908.

** Dr. Hiram P. Merville* was born in New York in 1840. He was engaged in practice for forty years, twenty-five of which were spent in Milwaukee. During the civil war he was enlisted in the First New York Dragoon regiment. He died in Milwaukee July 25, 1908.

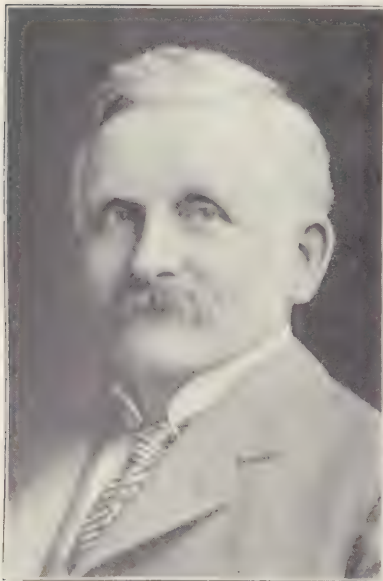
*** Dr. John N. O'Brien*, a prominent practitioner residing on the South side, came from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1838. He came to Wis-



WILLIAM H. EARLES
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1882—1908



EDMUND KOVATS
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1882—1906



WILLIAM MACKIE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1882—1908



JOHN N. O'BRIEN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1882—1900



WILLIAM EDW. SCOLLARD
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1882—1914



BERNHARD ZARTZIN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1882—1904

consin at an early age, attending the State University and Notre Dame College. He was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1863 and began to practice in Plymouth and spent a few years in Waupun, Wis. The last 18 years of his life were spent in his vocation in Milwaukee, where his career ended April 22, 1900.

* *Dr. William Edward Scollard* was a native of Milwaukee, where he was born in 1851. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, the Milwaukee Academy and the Whitewater State Normal School. For two years he was professor of civics and mathematics in the Pio Nono Normal School, St. Francis. He then took up the study of medicine and surgery under Dr. Solon Marks and was later graduated from Rush Medical College in 1882, since which time he was located in Milwaukee. In 1913 he was committed to the Insane Asylum, his death occurring April 19th, 1914.

* *Dr. Felix Sosath*, a native of Germany and a graduate of the University of Wuerzburg, Germany, settled in Milwaukee in 1882. A most prominent career seemed to offer itself to the highly educated and popular young physician, a large clientele appreciating his sterling qualities, when his short and efficacious career was halted by that affliction, the white scourge, to which he succumbed Aug. 26th, 1888. He died in Hales Corner, Milwaukee County.

** *Dr. Bernhard Zartzin*, a German-Russian, was a native of Wilna, Russia, where he was born Feb. 20th, 1847. He studied medicine and was graduated at the University of Charkow, Russia. After practising some years in his native country he came to New York in 1879, where he remained three years until he removed to Milwaukee. He soon became a well-known practitioner, chiefly among his numerous countrymen in this city. In the last year of his life, as the age of 57, he was afflicted with a cancerous growth of the stomach, which was operated upon at the Milwaukee Hospital. Although for the time being the operation seemed successful, he succumbed to a secondary pneumonia, April 6th, 1904. He leaves two sons, a physician and a dentist, in Milwaukee.

1883.

Population: 138,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 129. Rate per 1000: 1:1069.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Beatty, Wm.

Boege v. Rudolph.

Clark, Daniel.

Coleman, Henry.

** *Danforth, Harry.*

* *Dodge, Nehemiah.*

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

** <i>Farnham, Alder B.</i>	<i>Lower, Leonhard.</i>
<i>Frisby, Almah J.</i>	<i>Lucas, George.</i>
** <i>Grider, Andrew B.</i>	‡ <i>Schiller, Leopold.</i>
<i>Hambroer, Wm.</i>	<i>Schmidt, Otto.</i>
<i>Heckenbach, John A.</i>	<i>Schmitz, Edw. A.</i>
<i>Herbst, Elisabeth.</i>	<i>Thompson, J. R.</i>
<i>Hughes, T. F.</i>	<i>Treffihn, Henry.</i>
‡ <i>John, Frederick F.</i>	<i>Wendel, Adolph.</i>
‡ <i>Ogden, Henry V.</i>	

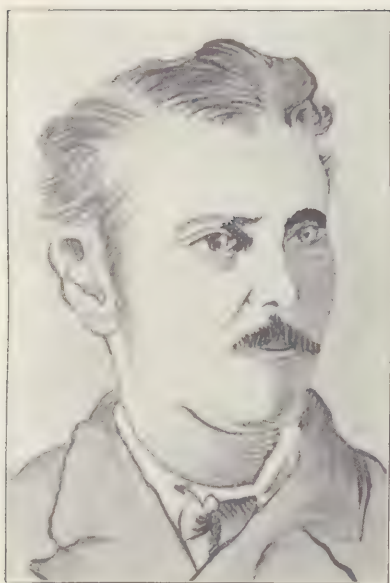
** *Dr. Harry W. Danforth* was the first Wisconsin soldier killed in the Spanish-American war. On July 4th, 1898, he received a mortal wound, a bullet passing through his head. While in the act of performing medical duties for the wounded, along a 12 mile stretch of road between Siboney and Santiago, near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, during the storm on the outposts of the Cuban city, he was shot down in cold blood by guerillas. The injury proved fatal two days later.

Dr. Danforth was born July 29th, 1858, at Joliet, Ill., and came to Milwaukee in 1883, associating himself with his father, Dr. Willis Danforth. In Milwaukee he was an active member of the Light Horse Squadron and in Chicago of the Ellsworth Zouaves and the First Regiment. Two years before the war he left for Cuba, offering his services to the Cuban leaders in their struggle with Spain. He held the position of private physician to President Cisneros, and returned home after 15 months' service. When war was declared he offered his services to the American government and became attached to the 9th U. S. Cavalry, a regiment that suffered heavily. An aged mother and a 10 year old son mourned his early demise. Dr. Danforth was a graduate of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College.

* *Nehemiah Dodge*, for many years a practitioner of Milwaukee, died March 1st, 1908, from cerebral embolism; he had been suffering for several years from hemiplegia. He was born in Mount Joy, Pa., the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. After serving several years as interne of Blockly Hospital, Pa., he took a position in the then newly opened Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, an institution at that time described as little more than a building in a clay-bank containing chronic insane and a bottle of laudanum. He then entered the practice in Milwaukee with particular attention to nervous and mental diseases. In practice he was able and conscientious, with generosity to the poor and often the rich, exemplifying the old-fashioned ministerial side of the medical profession. By reason of his modesty and sensitiveness his friendship was more characterized by staunchness than numbers. He died in Wauwatosa, where a monument was erected to him by some of his former patients and friends.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



HARRY DANFORTH
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1883—1898



ALDER B. FARNHAM
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1883—1908



ANDREW B. GRIDER.
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1883—1914

A. B. FARNHAM.

A dreamer not without practical results, philosopher, connoisseur of Shakespeare, historian, poet, writer, staunch friend.

** Dr. Alden B. Farnham was a native of Bath, Me., where he was born October 11, 1844. In 1868 he took his degree at Harvard University and graduated from Bellevue Hosp. Med. College in 1875. After spending a few years on the staff of the Charity and Maternity Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, he was engaged from 1880 to 1883 as health officer at New Rochelle, N. Y. In 1883 he took up his abode in Milwaukee, where he devoted himself to diseases of the throat and nose. In 1906, on account of ill health, he removed to Citronelle, Alabama, where he engaged in practice and applied himself in growing oranges and figs. He died May 6th, 1912.

With Dr. Farnham the medical fraternity lost one of its most unique personalities, as Dr. Gilbert Seaman, as President of the Milwaukee Medical Society, in a tribute to him aptly describes: "He was a man of vision, a dreamer, who died as many do, still in the happy possession of his dreams; few of them having come to fruition. An ill-starred dream, some will say, and one that came to naught. Cynics may always be found to rail at him, who has striven and failed."

Their feeble satire ne'er can do him wrong,
His dreams were dreams,
But hope and love were strong.

His versatile ingenuity and mechanical skill transformed his office into a veritable work-shop of Dr. Faust, a laboratory filled with retorts, chemicals, electric batteries, ozone chambers, etc. A more practical outcome of ingenious mind is a cutting or nipping nasal forceps, as first described by him in the New York Medical Journal, vol. 45, 1887, page 578, and also a treatise on tuberculosis published about the same time, which is most modern in its conception. Aside from his professional knowledge, Dr. Farnham was a man of unusual literary attainments, an enthusiast and remarkable connoisseur of Shakespeare, whose lofty strains were at his command on any occasion.

In reviewing his unselfish life, his heart beaming with friendship, his scholarly versatility, his ready wit and delightful humor, his unbounded enthusiasm for advancement in medical affairs, the conclusion must be drawn that his achievements, in spite of deriding criticism, have been many and telling. His name and his work, as connected with the organization of the Bartlett Clinical Club and its successor, the Milwaukee Medical Society, with its valuable library, the founding of the Emergency Hospital and the Nurses' Directory, and last but not least, his "vis a tergo" of the unique "A. C.," a synonym of good fellowship, will always rank highly in the medical history of Milwaukee.

** Dr. Andrew B. Grider, a practitioner in Milwaukee for thirty-three years, was born in Waupun, Wis., May 28th, 1856. He was a graduate of the

Chicago Medical College (N. W. University Medical School) in 1882, and took up his practice on the South side in 1883. The cause of his death, March 6, 1914, was pneumonia; while on his death-bed, his twenty-four year old daughter succumbed to the effects of an operation for goitre.

1884.

Population: 147,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 127. Rate per 1000: 1:1156.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Allen, Asa.</i>	‡ <i>Jobse, William.</i>
‡ <i>Bach, James A.</i>	‡ <i>Kempster, Walter.</i>
<i>Bucharian, J. H.</i>	<i>Miller, Herman.</i>
<i>Chappel, J. R.</i>	‡ <i>Lindenschmidt, Fred. J.</i>
‡ <i>De Besche, Johan.</i>	‡ <i>Nedden Zur, F.</i>
<i>Edson, Chas. E.</i>	** <i>O'Brien, James S.</i>
<i>Gawrzycki, Paul.</i>	<i>Olmsted, Louis J.</i>
<i>Gramberg, C. S. G.</i>	<i>Ramm, Fred.</i>
<i>Harriet, Post.</i>	* <i>Reynolds, Marg.</i>
<i>Hessen, Robert.</i>	<i>Steuernagel, George.</i>
<i>Hofenreffer, Carl.</i>	<i>Walbridge, Franklin E.</i>
<i>Houghton, Alfred S.</i>	<i>Weiss, Samuel.</i>

** *Dr. James S. O'Brien* was born at Cold Springs, Wis., May 20th, 1859. After spending some years at the Whitewater Normal School, from which he graduated in 1881, he taught school before entering Rush Medical College, from which he took his degree in 1884. Taking up his practice in Milwaukee, he, by faithful application to his calling, established a wide and honorable practice until his early death, April 24th, 1910, caused secondarily by apoplexy. Some eight years before his death he fell victim to a luetic infection of the index finger (that vulnerable spot so detrimental to the surgeon and obstetrician), succeeded by very mild secondary symptoms, but severe tertiaries of the nervous system, which ultimately were the cause of his deplorable demise, April 24th, 1910.

* *Dr. Mary Reynolds* was born in northern New York, Sept. 7th, 1841. At the age of twelve years, an orphan, she came to Cottage Grove, Wis., beginning her studies at Albion, where she later taught, before entering the University of Wisconsin. In the year 1872 she became identified with the State Hospital at Mendota, where she remained nearly nine years. In 1880 she took

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



JAMES S. O'BRIEN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1884—1910



EMIL WAIL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1885—1910



JOHN SCHWENDENER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1885—1914

up the study of medicine at the "Woman's Hospital Medical College" of Chicago and began to practise in 1884 in Milwaukee. She in the meantime accepted a position as assistant physician in the Northern Hospital at Winnebago, which she ably filled until 1887, when she returned to Milwaukee. Here her destiny made different disposition, cutting short her career of usefulness. She died from the effects of a surgical operation at the Milwaukee Hospital, May 31st, 1888. Courageous and unselfish to the last, she entered into rest, leaving a beautiful, inspiring memory.

"Her life was not a sacrifice, but a gift to others."

1885.

Population: 156,000 (State census).

Total number of physicians: 140. Rate per 1000: 1:1115.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Allen, T. A.</i>	<i>Palmer, R. T.</i>
‡ <i>Batchelor, Wm. A.</i>	** <i>Schwendener, John.</i>
<i>Blackman, M. S. Mrs.</i>	<i>Sparre, Henric.</i>
‡ <i>Block, Herman C.</i>	<i>Sour, Rudolph W.</i>
<i>Frost, R. Fred.</i>	<i>Wadsworth, Timothy D.</i>
<i>Grob, Jean.</i>	** <i>Wahl, Emil.</i>
<i>Hannah, Isaac W.</i>	‡ <i>Washburn, William.</i>
<i>Kensington, Milo L.</i>	<i>Wiborg, Sophia J.</i>
<i>Neumeister, R. E.</i>	‡ <i>Wolff, Jacob.</i>
<i>Musser, F. Reber.</i>	<i>Wood, Fred B.</i>
<i>Ohlemann, Mar.</i>	‡ <i>Zimmermann, Carl.</i>
<i>Otto, John.</i>	

** *Dr. John Schwendener*, a native of Switzerland, was born July 19th, 1847, in St. Gallen, Switzerland, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1848. He was related to Dr. Senn, with whom he received his early education in Wayne, Wis. Before taking up the study of medicine, financially aided by Dr. Senn, he taught school. After graduating from Chicago Medical College in 1878, he began his practice in Kewaskum, removing to Milwaukee in 1885. Endowed with that quality of Swiss energy and perseverance he became a successful and much esteemed practitioner, devoted to his clientele. His death, Aug. 30, 1914, was due to nephritis. He is survived by his widow, four sons, one of which a physician in Bryant, South Dakota, the other a dentist in Milwaukee, and three daughters.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

** *Dr. Emil Wahl* was born in Milwaukee, March 2nd, 1862, as the son of Christian Wahl, Sr., one of Milwaukee's earliest pioneers, who helped to clear the wilderness and lay the foundation of what is now one of the most prosperous municipalities in this country. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and after graduating from the East Division High School, he took up the study of medicine in Germany, taking his degree from the University of Leipzig, Aug. 6th, 1884. He entered the field of actual practice at Milwaukee in 1885, settling on the South side, where he continued to devote himself to his chosen calling until his untimely, lamentable death, Sept. 9th, 1910, due to the accidental discharge of his gun while indulging in hunting. He was always deeply interested in athletics and out-door sport, which developed the vigorous physique that stood him well through his life work. Aside from his inviolable reputation as physician, Dr. Wahl was endowed with qualities of the mind and soul, that endeared him to everyone, who knew him more intimately. He was as true to his fellow-men as he was true to himself, and hypocrisy found no place in his kindly and still courageous heart. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

1886.

Population: 165,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 169. Rate per 1000: 1:975.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ <i>Banthy, Bartholomew.</i>	** <i>Martin, Robert Edwin.</i>
<i>Berwig, Paul.</i>	‡ <i>Nolte, Louis.</i>
<i>Bindschedler, Emil.</i>	‡ <i>Patterson, Frederick W.</i>
‡ <i>Block, Herman C.</i>	<i>Post, Harriet.</i>
<i>Brooks, Floyd D.</i>	** <i>Regan, John N.</i>
<i>Cavaney, J.</i>	<i>Roehr, Charles G.</i>
<i>Fliessen, Martin J.</i>	‡ <i>Roemheld, Fred P. O.</i>
<i>Glick, M. S.</i>	‡ <i>Schmitt, Philip.</i>
<i>Goller, Chas.</i>	<i>Scribner, Fred B.</i>
‡ <i>Grob, Arthur R.</i>	‡ <i>Sweemer, William.</i>
<i>Hand, Birney.</i>	<i>Wheeler, Allen E.</i>
<i>Jacob, Benj. K.</i>	‡ <i>Wilson, Arthur R.</i>
‡ <i>Jurss, George.</i>	** <i>Wingate, U. O. B.</i>
<i>Koebig, Albert.</i>	<i>Woodworth, James E.</i>
‡ <i>Kissling, Chas. L.</i>	<i>Yeargain, Emily M. B.</i>
** <i>Lynde, Blanchard A.</i>	

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



A. BLANCHARD LYNDE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1886—1888



ROBERT EDWIN MARTIN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1886—1912



JOHN N. REGAN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1886—1888



U. O. B. WINGATE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1886—1911

**** Dr. A. Blanchard Lynde**, a son of ex-congressman William Pitt Lynde, was a native of Milwaukee, where he was born Sept. 4th, 1854. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native city and at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., and after graduating at the latter school he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1874. Upon his return home he studied law in his father's office and afterwards he engaged in grain brokerage and in the insurance business. A business career not being to his taste, he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Senn, attending the Rush Medical College and later the Universities of Berlin and Vienna. He began practice in Milwaukee in 1886, being regarded as one of the most promising young physicians and surgeons. After two years his health began to fail, to the extent of reducing him to a confirmed invalid. Severe attacks of hay fever made him become addicted to the cocaine habit, eventually leading to his suicide at Duluth in 1888.

**** Dr. Robert Edwin Martin**, the son of Dr. Robert Martin, the well-known health commissioner, was born in Milwaukee July 25th, 1865. He attended the public schools of his native city and graduated from the East Side High School, after which he took up the study of medicine with his father and in the Dr. Sherman pharmacy. He took his degree in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1886 and entered on the practice of medicine with his father the same year, becoming assistant in the health office as recorder of vital statistics. His early death occurred Aug. 21, 1912, from a general breakdown and heart lesion.

**** Dr. John N. Regan** was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was born in Feb. 1847, emigrating to East Troy, Wis., in 1852, later to Madison, where he attended public schools until 1861, when he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he enlisted in the 40th Regiment Wis. Volunteers, the so-called 100 day troop. At the end of his service he began the study of medicine, taking his degree at the Long Island Hosp. College, N. Y., in 1868. He practised successfully eleven years in Oconomowoc, settling in Milwaukee in 1885. In 1886 he contracted blood poisoning, which resulted in his untimely death, October 14, 1888. As a physician his work was characterized by skill, attention to details and thoughtful study, leaving behind him a record of work well done.

**** Dr. Uranus Owen Brackett Wingate** was a native of New Hampshire, having been born on a farm near Rochester, Sept. 4, 1848. He began his early studies in the Lebanon Academy, Maine, and at the age of 16 years joined the Union Army on the construction corps, being with Sherman's army until the end of the war, when he matriculated in the Harvard Medical School. Later he entered Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in 1874. From 1875 to 1886 he practised his profession in Wellesley, Mass.,

coming to Milwaukee the same year. While in Massachusetts he was a medical officer of the State Militia and a councillor of the State Medical Society. In 1890 he was appointed health commissioner of Milwaukee and in 1892 a member of the State Board of Health, being its secretary and executive officer in 1894. He took deep interest in medical jurisprudence and was a member of the International Medico-legal Congress in 1893. During the last years of his professional life he devoted himself to psychiatry. Dr. Wingate stood high in the estimation of his fellow-practitioners, not alone for his intimate knowledge of medical affairs, but his sterling qualities as a highly-cultured, sincere gentleman and loyal friend. He died of influenza, complicated with pneumonia, on Feb. 18th, 1911.

1887.

Population: 175,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 171. Rate per 1000: 1:1023.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Bartlett, J. W.</i>	<i>Marden, F. A.</i>
<i>Betts, George I.</i>	‡ <i>McDill, John R.</i>
‡ <i>Becker, Wm. F.</i>	** <i>Mereness, Dwight</i>
<i>Blair, Franklyn.</i>	‡ <i>Puls, Arthur.</i>
<i>Brown, Hannah.</i>	<i>Rogers, Frederick C.</i>
<i>Clarke, Chas. L.</i>	<i>Schenkman, Fred.</i>
<i>Ertl, Marg. S.</i>	<i>Schuckman, F.</i>
<i>Fleischer, John R.</i>	‡ <i>Scollard, John T.</i>
<i>Griffith, J. W.</i>	<i>Spinney, Anson B.</i>
‡ <i>Harris, Philander.</i>	<i>Stewart, Frank W.</i>
<i>Hill, F. C.</i>	<i>Valentine, James C.</i>
<i>Jacobs, Albert H.</i>	<i>Voss, Hermann H.</i>
<i>Kirk, W. A.</i>	** <i>Walsh, Thomas G.</i>
* <i>Kratzsch, Richard W.</i>	<i>Watermann, Oscar M.</i>
<i>Lewis, Clinton H.</i>	<i>Winstson, Reuben A.</i>

* *Dr. Richard Kratzsch* was born in Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany, in 1844, as the son of a prominent minister. After completing his medical studies he took part in the German-Austrian war of 1866, after which he took a position as physician and surgeon of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. In 1873 he first settled in New York, from whence he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1887 to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in an extensive practice. His death occurred on Jan. 21st, 1907.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



DWIGHT MERENESS
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1887—1901



THOMAS G. WALSH
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1887—1908

**** Dr. Dwight Mereness** was born at Sharon, Wis., June 8th, 1859, and came from Dutch-French descent. After graduating from the Whitewater Normal School and spending two years at the Univ. of Mich. Med. Dept., he took his degree of M. D. from the Long Island College Hospital. He came to Milwaukee in 1887, where he was soon held in high estimation, both as physician and surgeon. His death, due to shock following an operation for tuberculosis of the testicle, vasa deferens and seminale vesicles, at the Trinity Hospital, occurred May 29th, 1901. The post-mortem examination showed a tuberculosis of the second and third lumbar vertebrae and tubercular degeneration of both suprarenals.

**** Dr. Thomas G. Walsh**, a prominent physician located on the South side, was born in Richland Center in 1861; graduating from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, he settled in Milwaukee in 1887. He was a physician of high ideals and attainments, and succumbed to a two years' ailment of nephritis, Oct. 25th, 1908, at the age of 47 years.

1888.

Population: 185,000.

Total number of physicians: 172. Rate per 1000: 1:1075.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Ball, G. D.</i>	‡ <i>Moeller, John.</i>
** Chandler, Ralph.	‡ <i>Mooers, Emma.</i>
<i>Clarke, F. D.</i>	‡ <i>Nagle, Walter B.</i>
<i>Colton, W. W.</i>	<i>O'Malley, Michael P.</i>
** Dempsey, Peter W.	<i>Rodermund, Mathew J.</i>
<i>Haucker, Wm. H.</i>	<i>Schaefer, Theodore W.</i>
‡ <i>Hayes, Dennis J.</i>	<i>Schiedel, Adolph.</i>
<i>Hopkins, Alfred G.</i>	‡ <i>Shorer, Samuel.</i>
‡ <i>Kahn, Joseph.</i>	* Steele, Corwin James.
<i>Klein, Paul.</i>	<i>Wiesecke, Paul.</i>
<i>Lynch, P. H. S.</i>	<i>Williamson, Luther.</i>
** Miller, Wilmot.	

**** Dr. Ralph Chandler**, born July 16, 1861, was a native of Milwaukee. He attended the city schools and later graduated from Carroll College at Waukesha. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Solon Marks, graduating from Rush Medical College in 1886. He then took a post-graduate course in Vienna, following this by serving as resident physician at the Cook County

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

hospital. In 1888 he returned to Milwaukee entering upon practice, in which he enjoyed to a marked degree the esteem of his fellow-physicians, being looked upon as a most skillful surgeon and an authority on fractures. He was for eighteen years surgeon of the First Light Battery W. N. G. He was especially interested in the Children's Free Hospital, being one of its staunchest friends and supporters, as he was always at the disposal of any deserving charity; for kindness of heart, charitableness and good-will toward humanity were the governing principles of his honorable, alas! too short career. He died Aug. 13th, 1904, from the effects of an operation performed for abdominal stricture.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe,
He was complete in feature and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman.

*** Dr. Peter Dempsey* was born at Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., June 29th, 1862, of Irish descent. After attending the common schools and St. Francis Academy of Milwaukee, he entered Rush Medical College, but had to abandon the course on account of ill health. He later in 1886 was graduated from the Louisville School of Medicine, coming to Milwaukee, after one year of practice in Kentucky, where he joined partnership with Dr. Regan. The latter dying in 1889, Dr. C. J. Steele became his associate. In 1891 he was one of the county physicians and in 1895 was made secretary of the local board of U. S. Pension Examiners and was also on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital. He was a devout Catholic, his sister being known in the Notre Dame convent by the name of Sister Edgar.

*** Dr. Wilmot F. Miller*, who began his medical career in Milwaukee in 1888, was born in Tamaqua, Pa., fifty-three years ago. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1887. As a physician he devoted himself especially to nervous diseases. Outside of his medical vocation he was most prominent in Masonic circles, being made a thirty-third degree Mason in Providence, R. I., in 1902; he was the first president of the Masonic home at Dousman and a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity. His premature death occurred suddenly, Aug. 14th, 1914, at the St. Mary's Hospital and was indirectly due to diabetes. A widow, a son, Paul, and a daughter, Anita, survive him.

** Dr. Corwin J. Steele*, late of Hustler, Wis., died in November, 1913, after many years of ill health. The immediate cause of death was neuralgia of the heart. Dr. Steele was born in New York, Nov. 15, 1859. During his childhood his parents removed to Wisconsin and settled at Viroqua and later in Sparta, where he received his early education. He graduated from the Sparta High School, the University of Wisconsin and Rush Medical College—from the latter in 1888. After graduation he practised at Cashton and for about nine years, 1888–1897, at Milwaukee. His health failing, he removed to Chandler, Okla., and after three years removed to Hustler, where the remainder of his life was spent.



RALPH CHANDLER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1888—1904



PETER W. DEMPSEY
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1888—1895



WILMOT MILLER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1888—1914

Population: 195,000.

Total number of physicians: 184. Rate per 1000: 1:1060.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Appel, William.</i>	<i>Krebs, Lines.</i>
<i>Arnold, Mary A. B.</i>	<i>Maercklein, B. G.</i>
<i>Beard, T. E.</i>	<i>Norton, Selma.</i>
<i>Bell, Wm. Hemphill.</i>	‡ <i>Phillips, Thos. C.</i>
‡ <i>Bernhard, Adelheim.</i>	‡ <i>Piggins, Harry F.</i>
‡ <i>Bradley, Harry E.</i>	<i>Ruszyński, Napoleon.</i>
<i>Butler, F. M.</i>	<i>Rutherford, A. J.</i>
<i>Clark, Miles H.</i>	<i>Schmit, Anton.</i>
<i>Goerrs, Franz.</i>	<i>Schneider, Adalbert.</i>
‡ <i>Graenicher, Sigmund.</i>	‡ <i>Shimonek, Frederick.</i>
<i>Hankwitz, Frank.</i>	<i>Singer, Louis.</i>
<i>Hay, Thomas H.</i>	<i>Smith, F. B.</i>
** <i>Hillmantel, Joseph L.</i>	‡ <i>Stitt, James.</i>
** <i>Kalmerton, Edw. E.</i>	‡ <i>Teschan, Rudolph.</i>
‡ <i>Kaumheimer, Gustav J.</i>	<i>Thomas, Uriah D.</i>
‡ <i>Kellogg, E. Wells.</i>	‡ <i>Traverse, Alfred W.</i>
<i>Krebs, Joseph F.</i>	

** *Dr. Joseph L. Hillmantel*, one of Milwaukee's most promising and brilliant medical sons, was born in Milwaukee, April 29, 1863. After a thorough public and high school education in his native city, he took up the study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1887. With his friend Dr. Ralph Chandler he officiated as interne of the Cook County Hospital. In 1892 he had charge of the bacteriological laboratory of the Northwestern University and in 1893 acted as manager of the World's Fair Hospital at Chicago. In 1895 he was obliged to spend one-half a year in Mexico for his health. He was only engaged during the year 1889 in practice in Milwaukee. His delicate health forced on him the necessity of seeking a less rigorous climate and he established himself in Missoula, Mont., where he was appointed to take charge of a railroad hospital, in which position he found ample opportunity to display his excellent surgical talent. It was decreed by fate that his days of usefulness should be cut short and in November, 1899, he succumbed in the city of his birth to the grim reaper, "the white plague."

** *Dr. Edward E. Kalmerton* was a native of Wisconsin, being born Oct. 1, 1854, in Sheboygan County of German parents, who emigrated from Westphalia in the 40's. He received his early education in the public schools

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

of his native country, the high school at Sheboygan Falls and in the State Normal School at Oshkosh. He followed the profession of teaching (so frequently found a preliminary occupation of physicians) for a period of ten years with merited success, serving as principal of the Weyauwega (Wis.) school for two years and at Ada (Minn.) for one year. He was nominated for the office of county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket. While teaching he prepared for the study of medicine, matriculating at Rush Med. College, from which he graduated in 1887. After two years of practice at Ashland, where he had charge of a hospital, he came to Milwaukee, having charge of the Isolation Hospital. For the following eight years he attended a country practice, again returning to Milwaukee. He died Oct. 27th, 1913, after a week's illness with diabetes, aged 59 years.

1890.

Population: 204,468 (Federal Census).

Total number of physicians: 180. Rate per 1000: 1:1135.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Darling, R. H.</i>	<i>Prochazke, E.</i>
‡ <i>Drexel, Arnold.</i>	‡ <i>Schulz, Ferd. M.</i>
<i>Gasser, Adeline.</i>	<i>Steele, Rebecca.</i>
<i>Gerlington, Wm.</i>	<i>Starke, Eugene E.</i>
‡ <i>Hoehne, Evelyn.</i>	<i>Storke, Bert F.</i>
‡ <i>Hoyer, Gustav C.</i>	<i>Tower, J. S.</i>
‡ <i>Huennekens, J. H.</i>	<i>Veau, Clement.</i>
<i>Jeancon, Chas. A.</i>	<i>Wells, H. W.</i>
‡ <i>Kelly, Walter.</i>	<i>Wheeler, F. A.</i>
* <i>Kerwin, M. H.</i>	<i>Würdemann, Henry.</i>

* *Dr. M. H. Kerwin* was born May 14, 1855, in Menasha, Wis. He was a farmer's boy, working in the summer time and attending school in winter. He graduated from the Michigan University Med. Dept. in 1876, then practised a few months at Hilbert Junction and later at Seymour. In 1881 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, taking his degree in 1882. In 1887 he continued his studies in Europe, returning again in 1889 to Seymour and removing to Milwaukee in 1890. When the announcement was made that Prof. Robert Koch had discovered a cure for consumption, he again took his departure for Berlin and was able to bring the first vial of Koch's lymph to Wisconsin. On March 7th, 1891, after an illness of but two days, he died from an acute intestinal disease. He was a most diligent student, sober, industrious, which qualities laid the foundation to a large practice in Seymour. During his short stay in Milwaukee his success as a physician was pronounced.

* Biography.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



JOSEPH L. HILLMANTEL
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1889—1890



EDWARD E. KALMERTON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1889—1913

Population: 214,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 213. Rate per 1000: 1:1004.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Albers, Herman H.</i>	‡ <i>Malone, Wm. F.</i>
<i>Allen, Stanton.</i>	<i>Mechellan, Isidore.</i>
<i>Balken, W. S.</i>	<i>Miller, A.</i>
‡ <i>Barnes, John Steele.</i>	<i>Müller, Edw. P.</i>
<i>Behrend, Felix.</i>	‡ <i>Mishoff, O. D.</i>
** <i>Berger, Henry.</i>	** <i>Moeller, Adolph.</i>
<i>Betts, Katherine J.</i>	** <i>Neyman, Edgar H.</i>
<i>Blackburn, Joel S.</i>	‡ <i>Purdy, Albert H.</i>
‡ <i>Brown, F. E.</i>	‡ <i>Purtell, Edward J.</i>
<i>Brown, J. E.</i>	‡ <i>Rock, J. W.</i>
‡ <i>Burgess, Arthur J.</i>	‡ <i>Rosenheimer, Meyer.</i>
‡ <i>Comfort, J. J.</i>	* <i>Saxton, W. Dwight.</i>
<i>Hadra, B. E.</i>	<i>Smith, Bryant.</i>
<i>Hall, Emmet A.</i>	‡ <i>Schweichler, A. J.</i>
<i>Hebert, Oliver.</i>	‡ <i>Sperry, Seldon B.</i>
<i>Jaquet, Lizzie Mrs.</i>	<i>Stankiewicz, W. W.</i>
** <i>Johnson, S. D.</i>	<i>Vernon, Thomas.</i>
<i>Junge, J. Henry.</i>	<i>Ward, Calira H.</i>
‡ <i>Kramer, Wm. E.</i>	<i>Whetzel, Frank F.</i>
<i>Ladoff, Minkin Anna.</i>	<i>Whitney, Geo. F.</i>
<i>Lovatt, Galen.</i>	<i>Wick, Wm. J.</i>
‡ <i>Lemon, Chas. H.</i>	<i>Wildmann, Henry G.</i>
‡ <i>Levings, A. Hamilton.</i>	<i>Zaun, Henry H.</i>

** *Dr. Henry Berger* was a native of Milwaukee, where he was born Sept. 6th, 1863. After attending the public schools and the German-English Academy he entered his father's business, the William Berger Bedding Company, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, when he took up the study of medicine at Rush Medical College. He graduated from this institution in 1891, began the practice of medicine in Milwaukee the same year and soon became engaged in a rapidly extending general practice. His deplorable early demise at the age of 43 years was due to aneurysma of the heart, caused in the attempt to check a spirited, frightened runaway horse for a distance from the South to the West side. Its rapid development within two years brought on his death Jan. 2nd, 1906, which occurred suddenly at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul station.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

*** Dr. Solomon Darwin Johnson*, one of the best known homoeopathic physicians, was born Jan. 17th, 1852, near Fond du Lac, his mother, Sara Jenner, being a lineal descendant of Dr. Edw. Jenner, the father of vaccination. Although brought up on a farm he attended the public schools of Fond du Lac and after completing a college preparatory course, entered the Hahnemann College of Medicine of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1879. He took up the practice of his profession in Fox Lake, Wis., removing to Milwaukee in 1891, where he succeeded Dr. Eugene Storke. On Nov. 20th, 1911, he succumbed to a heart failure, due to arterial sclerosis.

*** Dr. Adolph Moeller* was a native of Barlt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he was born Dec. 7th, 1859. Besides attending the public schools, he received private instruction in English, French and music. After studying at the Seminary of Pinneberg, he taught school for a few years. In 1883 he emigrated to America and took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. La Count of Chilton, attending at the same time the high school to perfect himself in the English language. Entering Rush Medical College in 1884 he graduated in 1887. After practising a few months in Brillion, Wis., and Danville, Ill., he settled in St. Nazians, Wis., and thereupon, in 1891, in Milwaukee, where he soon acquired a large and honorable practice. His health failing, he was compelled to seek the mild climate of California, where he died suddenly in Alhambra, July 26th, 1913.

*** Dr. Edgar H. Neyman*, a well-known oculist, was born on the 12th of April, 1866, in Chicago, as a son of Adolph Neyman, a former pioneer of Milwaukee in 1850, conspicuous in social and business circles. Beginning his medical studies in his native country he completed his education in Germany, graduating from the University of Kiel in 1890. On his return to Milwaukee he devoted himself to diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose with singular success; for a number of years he was assistant to Dr. Jos. Schneider. About in 1913 he was forced to give up his practice because of his failing health, removing to Portland, Oregon. He returned to Milwaukee one month before his untimely death from pneumonia, to which he succumbed June 6th, 1914. He is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter. Dr. Neyman, besides being very proficient in his professional work, was richly endowed with qualities of the mind and heart, which endeared him to a large circle of friends.

** Dr. W. Dwight Saxton* was born in New York, May 7, 1837, and during the first years of his medical career was practising in Paterson, N. J., and in New York City. He died Feb. 6, 1908, of heart disease.



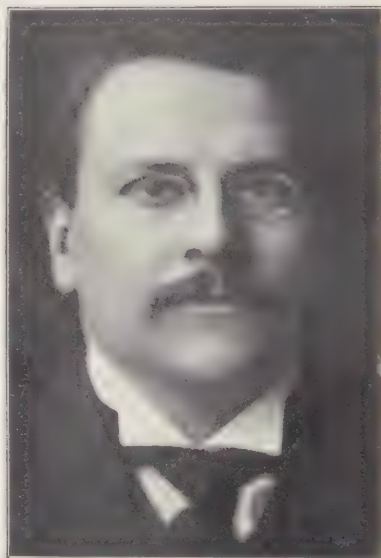
HENRY BERGER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1891—1906



SALOMON D. JOHNSON
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1891—1911



ADOLPH MUELER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1891—1913



EDGAR H. NEYMANN
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1891—1913

Population: 223,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 220. Rate per 1000: 1:1013.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Armada, Lucia H.</i>	<i>Langson, Rufus.</i>
<i>Berger, Emma Mrs.</i>	<i>Lehman, Elias.</i>
<i>Blech, Gotthilf Otto.</i>	<i>Luffmann, Wm. Collins.</i>
<i>Burke, James.</i>	<i>McNeel, F. H.</i>
<i>Busey, Chas.</i>	<i>McNeel, James S.</i>
‡ <i>Brown, Rob. Curtis.</i>	<i>Nimer, C. F.</i>
<i>Chapman, Alice H.</i>	‡ <i>Nolte, Robert.</i>
** <i>Chrysler, Oscar.</i>	<i>Ostrowski, L.</i>
‡ <i>Daniels, Jos. N.</i>	<i>Reynolds, Belle L.</i>
‡ <i>Hagermann, Franklyn H.</i>	<i>Rogers, Edward Holton.</i>
<i>Harrison, E. J.</i>	<i>Ribenach, Emma.</i>
‡ <i>Hewitt, M. R.</i>	<i>Schmidt, George.</i>
‡ <i>Hill, Warren B.</i>	<i>Schloening, G.</i>
** <i>Hirth, George J.</i>	<i>Schulz, John T.</i>
<i>Holmes, John R.</i>	‡ <i>Seaman, Gilbert E.</i>
<i>Hyatt, John W.</i>	‡ <i>Sholdski, Joseph.</i>
<i>Jaeger, L. B.</i>	<i>Stanton, Chas.</i>
<i>Jones, Stella B.</i>	<i>Vollmer, Joseph.</i>
<i>Kelley, Edward J.</i>	** <i>Weber, Frederick R.</i>
<i>Kilbourn, Benj.</i>	‡ <i>White, Adam G.</i>
<i>Kocner, Mauritius.</i>	<i>Wenzlick, Wm.</i>

** *Major Oscar Chrysler*, M. D., chief of the Medical Dept. of the National Soldiers Home, was a native of Canada, having been born in Brome County, Province of Quebec, Aug. 9, 1865. The father was born of German parents in Vermont in 1819, and his mother is a native of Quebec. Her people were United Empire loyalists. Dr. Chrysler was educated in the public schools, an academy and McGill University. He completed a three years' course in the Medical College of Detroit, graduating in 1892. The same year he became citizen of the United States and became assistant surgeon at the Soldiers Home. Successive promotions followed and in 1903 he was placed in charge of the Medical Department with the rank of major. In 1903 he was married to Miss Birdseye Knox, a daughter of Gen. Kilburn Knox of the National Home. His sudden death, Oct. 29th, 1913, was caused by an explosion of a newly installed disinfecting apparatus in the laboratory of the institution, a small piece of steel from the door clamps piercing his skull, resulting in a fracture of the frontal bone and bringing about instant death.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

He is survived by his wife and three children. He was succeeded by Maj. Vernon Roberts of the National Military Home, Ohio.

*** Dr. George Jacob Hirth* was a native of Quincy, Ill., where he was born Sept. 25, 1865. After attending the public schools, he entered the dept. of chemistry at the University of Michigan, later taking up the study of medicine at the same Alma Mater and graduating in 1891. He took advantage of a trip abroad, spending much of his time at the Eppendorf Hospital in Hamburg and at the University of Berlin, at which latter place he procured the title of Doctor of Medicine. In the fall of the same year he settled in Milwaukee. After a few years he again went to Europe to make a study of the cholera epidemic. He was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Medical College. He died Sept. 15th, 1904, at the early age of 39 years.

*** Dr. Frederick R. Weber* was born in Cedarburg, Wis., June 9, 1864. Before engaging in the practice of medicine, he spent one year in the law-office of Joshua Stark of Milwaukee and taught school two years at Mequon. In 1883 he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he graduated. Deciding to take up the practice of medicine at his life work he went abroad in 1886, studying at Freiburg, Berlin and Munich, graduating from the last named university in 1890. After spending 15 months at the Charité in Berlin under Prof. Gerhardt and six months with Drs. McLeod and McEwen in Glasgow for surgical work, he came to Milwaukee, where a large field of useful labor was awaiting him. He held the chair of Pathology at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and that of Internal Medicine at the Milwaukee Medical College. His death occurred July 17th, 1907.

1893.

Population: 232,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 241. Rate per 1000: 1:921.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ <i>Alexander, George.</i>	<i>Carroll, Robt. J.</i>
* <i>Baker, B. Fowler.</i>	<i>Clarke, H.</i>
<i>Bailey, A. B.</i>	<i>Coates, J. T.</i>
<i>Bradley, William.</i>	<i>Copeland, W. H.</i>
<i>Brill, Tierkel.</i>	<i>Cox, J. P.</i>
<i>Buchanan, Chas. M.</i>	‡ <i>Cronyn, Wm. J.</i>
<i>Burckhardt, Anna.</i>	‡ <i>Cutler, John W.</i>
<i>Burnett, William.</i>	‡ <i>Droppers, Johanna.</i>

* Biography.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



OSCAR CHRYSLER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1892—1913



GEORGE HIRTH
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1892—1904



FREDERICK R. WEBER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1892—1907



SAMUEL H. FRIEND
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1893—1910

Duncan, Alexander.
 ‡ *Duerr, Wm. E.*
Erdmann, Chas. A.
Fischer, R. C.
 ** *Friend, Samuel H.*
Harvey, C. F.
Hirschfeld, T. Herman.
 ‡ *Hitz, Henry B.*
Jacobs, Edmund.
Joslen, Otto Chester.
Kauwertz, F. H.
 ‡ *Kelley, Julia.*
Krudop, Diedrich.
Kuschke, R.
 ‡ *Malone, Wm. F.*
 ‡ *McGovern, J. J.*
McLean, Chas. M.
Meisburger, Wm. C.
 ‡ *Nobles, Byron.*

O'Donnell, Wm.
Oviatt, A. Earle.
Peale, Chas. C.
 ‡ *Pendergast, T. J.*
Pettingill, John B.
Pinard, Pierce Romeo.
Rankin, J. B.
Raue, J. F.
Ribenack, Geo. A.
Rohrdanz, Rob. W.
 ‡ *Sifton, Harry A.*
 ‡ *Terhorst, John H.*
Thewalt, W. B.
Tierkel, Wm. T.
Walter, Lyman P.
Watts, Chas. J.
Wiborg, H. B.
Wolfe, W.
Zammert, Edmund.

* *Dr. B. F. Baker* was born in Ransonville, N. Y., on April 5, 1859. He was a graduate of the Physico-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio., receiving his degree on Feb. 7, 1881. Soon after finishing his studies he established himself in practice in Michigan. He came to Milwaukee in 1893 and has lived here until his death, Jan. 23, 1914. He was the founder of the "Baker Health Home," located at 272 Martin street.

** *Dr. Samuel H. Friend*, a native of Milwaukee, was born in 1863. At the age of 12 years he lost his parents on the ill-fated steamship "Schiller" in 1875. Preliminary to his medical career, he spent two years at Exeter Academy, Mass., and one year at Andover, when he entered upon business. This however not being to his taste, he was prevailed upon to take up the study of medicine under the guidance of Drs. H. M. Brown and N. Senn before he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1889. Going abroad he took advantage of the teachings of Virchow at Berlin and Weigert at Frankfurt. His health breaking down completely he returned to his home for a long rest, slowly recovering and entering on practice in 1893. In 1899 an insidious nervous malady again halted his ambitious career; in vain he sought relief in the Roentgen ray treatment, the much-lauded panacea of so many ills. Without a murmur of complaint, with never failing interest in his profession and constant sympathy for all the ills of others he took upon himself the ordeals of his progressing affliction, until gentle death, the earnest friend, approached

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

with salutary hand to guide him into the realm unknown. His earthly career was ended Oct. 30th, 1910.

"As is a tale, so is life; not how long it is, but how good it is, is what matters." (Seneca.)

1894.

Population: 241,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 271. Rate per 1000: 1:907.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Adamson, Frederick W.</i>	‡ <i>Munkwitz, Frank H.</i>
<i>Barckman, Carl.</i>	‡ <i>Newell, Isaac O.</i>
<i>Bendl, Wilhelm.</i>	<i>Palmer, Chas. N.</i>
<i>Beutler, W. F.</i>	<i>Pierce, J. S.</i>
<i>Bjorkman, David.</i>	<i>Rice, Phillip.</i>
<i>Cameron, F. J.</i>	<i>Robb, J. B.</i>
<i>Conway, Wm. L.</i>	<i>Robinson, Rob. E.</i>
<i>Cornell, Samuel W.</i>	<i>Saalen v., A. Mrs.</i>
<i>Corr, Anna Brown.</i>	‡ <i>Schiedel, Carl.</i>
<i>Davis, Geo. W.</i>	<i>Scott, Alfred J.</i>
‡ <i>Fitzgibbon, Thomas.</i>	<i>Smaïlle, Wm.</i>
<i>Fleckinger.</i>	<i>Sonnenmann, Chas. L.</i>
‡ <i>Gillen, Frederick.</i>	‡ <i>Stack, S. S.</i>
<i>Hambuechen, Joseph.</i>	‡ <i>Studley, Frank C.</i>
<i>Heuslin, A. E.</i>	<i>Taylor, W. H.</i>
<i>Jenney, Francis L.</i>	<i>Tuft, Daniel.</i>
<i>Jergessen, Geo. H.</i>	<i>Upson, Rosa Martin.</i>
‡ <i>Jobse, Peter Henry.</i>	<i>Vorhees, Isaac M.</i>
<i>Jones, Thomas R.</i>	‡ <i>Wagner, Karl.</i>
<i>Knopfnagel, Saul A.</i>	<i>Walker, Wm. K.</i>
‡ <i>Kortebein, H. F.</i>	<i>Weissenberg, Berthold.</i>
<i>La Rue, Frank E.</i>	‡ <i>Welcker, Hermann.</i>
<i>Lauson, Albert E.</i>	<i>Werner, D. Edw.</i>
** <i>Levey, Alfred L.</i>	<i>Wierzbowski, Leopold.</i>
<i>Madden, John.</i>	<i>Wilson, Arthur R.</i>
<i>Merdanian, Sarkis.</i>	<i>Winters, Frument. U.</i>
<i>Morris, Edw. Kirby.</i>	<i>Winters, Mary.</i>
<i>Mosher, M. A.</i>	<i>Wylie, Daniel B.</i>

** *Dr. Alfred Lincoln Levey* was a native of Germany, being born Jan. 5th, 1866, at Ohlau, Province of Silesia. After acquiring a thorough education in a military school he came to America enlisting as a regular in the

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



ALFRED L. LEVEY
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1894—1897

army, in Sept. 1887, serving five years as a hospital steward. This occupation prompted him to take up the study of medicine, terminating in his graduation from the Georgetown Medical College, Washington, D. C., in 1894, whereupon he took up practice in Milwaukee. In Nov. 1897 he removed to Phillip, Mississippi, where he continued to practice for one year, when his career was brought to a sudden close by a severe attack of typhoid fever, to which he succumbed after an illness of six weeks at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1898. He found his last resting-place in Waupun, Wis.

1895.

Population: 250,000 (State Census).

Total number of physicians: 291. Rate per 1000: 1:859.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Alphine, Agnes.</i>	† <i>Kletzsch, Gustav A.</i>
<i>Bailey, Millard F.</i>	† <i>Kraft, Fredrick A.</i>
<i>Beemer, Chas. W.</i>	<i>Lemke, Louis H.</i>
<i>Bossard, Clemens.</i>	<i>Litell, Alice.</i>
* <i>Brown, Belno A.</i>	† <i>Loehr, Oscar.</i>
<i>Chau, Gee Wo.</i>	<i>Lueders, A. W.</i>
** <i>Clarke, Almon.</i>	† <i>Malone, Thos. C.</i>
<i>Connell, S. W.</i>	<i>May, Geo. Wm.</i>
<i>Coon, John W.</i>	<i>McCarn, W. Alfred.</i>
<i>Deutschberger, Frederick.</i>	† <i>McGovern, P. H.</i>
† <i>Edwards, John B.</i>	† <i>McKivitt, Wm. E.</i>
† <i>Farrell, F. R.</i>	† <i>Meesman, Hugo.</i>
† <i>Fleischer, Richard J.</i>	<i>Miller, W. Wymond.</i>
† <i>Forsbeck, Filip.</i>	<i>Mueller, John F.</i>
<i>Gallagher, Wm. A.</i>	<i>Munhall, Kate S.</i>
<i>Goedecke, Fred A.</i>	<i>Perez, Francesca.</i>
<i>Goggins, John E.</i>	** <i>Pfister, Rudolph.</i>
<i>Gudex, Valentine A.</i>	<i>Porter, Rob. H.</i>
<i>Guthrie, John Blair.</i>	<i>Root, Chas. W.</i>
** <i>Gygax, Paul.</i>	<i>Schluckebier, William.</i>
<i>Hamilton, Edw. J.</i>	† <i>Shearer, Rob. D.</i>
<i>Herb, Ferdinand.</i>	<i>Sizer, E. M.</i>
† <i>Holbrook, Arthur J.</i>	† <i>Strauss, Fred H.</i>
<i>Holfert, Wm.</i>	<i>Sultan, Geo.</i>
<i>Jenkins, Sarah J.</i>	† <i>Taughner, James P.</i>
† <i>Jermain, Louis F.</i>	† <i>Terhorst, Hein.</i>
† <i>Kappes, Paul.</i>	<i>Venn, Fred.</i>
<i>Kelley, W. P.</i>	† <i>Young, Alb. Frederick.</i>

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

† At present residing in Milwaukee.

* *Dr. Belno Addison Brown*, M. D., C. M., D. Sc., D. D., was born at Proctorsville, Vermont, Aug. 13, 1846, and died of nephritis in Kalamazoo, Mich., May 11, 1900. He graduated from the Kalamazoo High School in 1866 and afterwards spent two years in literary study in the University of Michigan. In 1873 he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Nashota. While still a rector the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by the University of Michigan; thereafter he pursued the studies of ophthalmology and otology. Fultin College, Illinois, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1893, and Milton with the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1893 he was honored with the degree of M. D. and Master of Surgery by the Trinity University of Canada.

Teaching was Dr. Brown's first love and final aim; he never abandoned the priesthood and occasionally officiated in the pulpit, and was buried in his vestments. He taught his specialties for several years at the Milwaukee Medical College. This unusual man was an honor to the church, to the medical profession and to our common humanity.

** *Dr. Almon Clarke*, for many years surgeon of the National Soldiers Home, was born in Granville, Vt., Oct. 13, 1840. At the age of fifteen he taught school and at nineteen he commenced to read medicine with the noted Huntingtons in Rochester. He attended lectures first at Castleton and finally at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in 1862. Returning to Vermont he practised at Montpelier. At the outbreak of the civil war he found himself in the camp at Brattleboro, as assistant surgeon of the 10th Vermont Infantry Volunteers; in September his regiment was transferred to Arlington Heights. After the battle of Gettysburg it became part of the Army of the Potomac, as a part of the 3rd division, 3rd army corps, the first real battle being Nov. 27, 1863, at Orange Grove. Dr. Clarke subsequently served through the great battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and the fierce struggles before Petersburg. During the battle of Cedar Creek he witnessed Sheridan on his immortal ride, coming "down from Winchester to save the day." After Lincoln's assassination he was commissioned surgeon of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, which passed through the whole length of Virginia, led by the "yellow-haired chief," Gen. Custer, in the famous 3rd Cavalry Division; the insignia of his troops was the long flaming "red necktie."

In April, 1866, Dr. Clarke settled in Sheboygan Co., Wis., and for 13 years was physician to the County Insane Asylum. In 1895 he was appointed surgeon of the Soldiers Home. Courteous, genial in manner, possessing a fine command of language, he was a favorite among his comrades and beloved by the younger members of the profession, toward whom he manifested cordiality and good fellowship. He died in 1904.

** *Ὁν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος* sighed the friends of *Dr. Paul Gygar*, when the sad news came that he had suddenly die dat Munich, Dec. 17, 1899. He was born in August, 1861, at Langenthal, Canton of Bern,



ALMON CLARKE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1895—1904



PAUL GYGAX
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1895—1899



RUDOLPH PFISTER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1895—1897

Switzerland, studying at Bern, Tuebingen, Strassburg, Berlin and Vienna. As ophthalmologist he was assistant of Dr. Edmund Landolt of Paris. In 1895 he came to Milwaukee as an oculist. In 1899 he took up the study of bacteriology in Munich, shortly before his death.

Dr. Gygax was a most agreeable personage to meet, a man of culture and the highest literary taste, a conversationalist thoroughly conversant with German, English and French. Added to this his thorough mastery of his specialty and a kind-hearted, sympathetic personality, a most successful career was assured. As a medical writer he with his former chief, Dr. Landolt, contributed a very useful „*précis de thérapeutique ophthalmologique*,” which has been translated into English and German.

*** Dr. Rudolph Pfister*, a native of Milwaukee, was born Aug. 24, 1873. After attending the public and high schools of his native city, he commenced the study of medicine in Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1895. Returning to Milwaukee, the short time allotted to his chosen calling was spent as assistant of Dr. Wm. Mackie at the Milwaukee Hospital and at the Milwaukee County Hospital. He had contemplated to complete his medical course of studies in Europe, when he was taken ill with tuberculosis of the bowels, which ended his promising career Aug. 28, 1897.

1896.

Population: 260,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 305. Rate per 1000: 1:852.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Ackermann, Wm.	‡ Cohn, Arthur H.
‡ Albright, Chas. Edgar.	Comerfort, Wm.
Ancora, Olaf I. M.	Conway, John W.
Arndt, Otto H.	Cruse, S. Edwin.
Ash, A. J.	‡ Daniels, Lewis J.
Ash, Max.	Druis, E. J.
Arons, W. C.	Frankson, Benj.
‡ Bading, Gerhardt.	Furey, Martin D.
Balg, Gerhardt.	‡ Graham, Chas. W.
Beaver, Carrie S.	Grieger, Hubert.
‡ Becker, John.	Hayssen, Henry H.
Beyer, Christian H.	Hillebrandt, F. J.
‡ Boerner, Reinhard W.	‡ Herron, Allen L.
<i>** Bruck, Carl.</i>	‡ Hoffman, Norman.
‡ Bushman, Wm. E.	Holmes, Anna B.
Carter, Nathan P.	Howell, John W. S.
‡ Coffey, Chas. J.	James, Daniel.

*** Biography and portrait.*

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

<i>Johnson, W. J.</i>	<i>Rutland, Fred. M.</i>
<i>Kratzsch, Plinius.</i>	‡ <i>Sayle, Robert G.</i>
‡ <i>Krueger, Otto F.</i>	<i>Schmidt, Adolph.</i>
<i>Lande, Raymond L.</i>	<i>Schneller, Edmund.</i>
<i>Liggins, John J.</i>	<i>Schneller, Ernst.</i>
‡ <i>Machleith, Albert H.</i>	<i>Schram, A. W.</i>
<i>McCulley, Samuel E.</i>	<i>Secrist, Henry C.</i>
<i>McIntyre, A. D.</i>	<i>Smith, J. D.</i>
<i>Mayer, Julius.</i>	<i>Straub, Chas. O.</i>
<i>Morrison, Paul.</i>	‡ <i>Trostorff v., John.</i>
‡ <i>Nichols, Willard.</i>	<i>Wall, H. Jackson.</i>
<i>Parsons, Wm. C.</i>	‡ <i>Washington, Nelson.</i>
‡ <i>Patek, Arthur J.</i>	‡ <i>Wasswyler, Chas. S.</i>
<i>Peters, Chas.</i>	<i>Weber, Herman.</i>
<i>Peltier, Adolphus J.</i>	<i>Willson, Chas. G.</i>
‡ <i>Pfister, Franz.</i>	<i>Wilmans, F. A.</i>
‡ <i>Phipps, F. J.</i>	

** *Dr. Carl Bruck*, one of the city's best known German-American practitioners, was the offspring of an old commercial family of Mayence on the Rhine, where he was born in 1856. After attending the "Gymnasium" he became a merchant, at the same time a prominent athlete. He served two years in an artillery regiment, when at the age of 20 he emigrated to America, residing in New York and Washington until he entered the National Teachers' Seminary of Milwaukee, from which he graduated as teacher of gymnastics. He was engaged as instructor in Erie, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., before returning to Milwaukee to be occupied as a teacher of gymnastics of the Milwaukee Turner Society. After deciding to devote his life to the profession of medicine he entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1896. Until 1901 he was first assistant in the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, whereupon he settled in Milwaukee. Although but a few years of usefulness were allotted to him, they were replete with honest endeavors and the appreciation by a large clientele. He died after a lingering illness, due to heart and kidney complications, on June 10th, 1910.

1897.

Population: 275,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 334. Rate per 1000: 1:823.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ <i>Amsel, Joseph.</i>	‡ <i>Becker, William.</i>
<i>Barney, Lee M.</i>	<i>Benno, Richard St.</i>
‡ <i>Becker, Wilhelm.</i>	‡ <i>Beyer, Adolph.</i>

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



CARL BRUCK
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1896—1910

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ‡ <i>Black, Nelson Miles.</i> | <i>Lee, Frederick D.</i> |
| <i>Bodenstab, Wm. H.</i> | ‡ <i>Lettenberger, Jos.</i> |
| <i>Boour, E. A.</i> | <i>Lipinski, Geo.</i> |
| <i>Bradford, Chas. B.</i> | ‡ <i>Lochemes, W. F.</i> |
| <i>Bradford, E. B.</i> | <i>McKay, Edwin B.</i> |
| <i>Brenckle, Jacob T.</i> | ‡ <i>McNary, W. D.</i> |
| <i>Brooks, Hyman.</i> | ‡ <i>Millard, Frank D.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Buelow, Rob. C.</i> | <i>Milston, Israel.</i> |
| <i>Cahoon, Grace.</i> | <i>Northrup, Frank A.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Cargill, Nellie Wentworth.</i> | <i>Oatway, W. H.</i> |
| <i>Carlson, Caroline.</i> | <i>Oehler, Alfred.</i> |
| <i>Coerper, Eugene Emil.</i> | <i>Orth, Daniel A.</i> |
| <i>Dodel, Frederick W.</i> | <i>Orvis, E. J.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Dries, Joseph.</i> | <i>Pannkoke, A.</i> |
| <i>Driscoll, Mc Kendree.</i> | <i>Partridge, D. F.</i> |
| <i>Dwight, Corydon G.</i> | <i>Posthauer, Jos. W.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Elmergreen, Ralph.</i> | <i>Preuss, Albert F.</i> |
| <i>Evans, Edw. P.</i> | ‡ <i>Rasmussen, Hans.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Faber, Chas. A.</i> | <i>Reid, May E.</i> |
| <i>Fishman, Louis</i> | <i>Sanborn, Jos. Henry.</i> |
| <i>Ford, Mattie.</i> | <i>Scherer, Jos. Whitman.</i> |
| <i>Ford, Owen.</i> | <i>Schnug, Max.</i> |
| <i>Fromm, E. T.</i> | <i>Shott, Geo.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Grosskopf, Ernest C.</i> | <i>Schulze, John.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Hackett, James Hugh.</i> | <i>Sidler, Emil N.</i> |
| <i>Hahn, Conrad.</i> | <i>Smith, H. Karl</i> |
| <i>Haley, Jarvis G.</i> | <i>Spiegelberg, E. H.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Hankwitz, P. G.</i> | <i>Spork, Emely.</i> |
| <i>Hanson, Wm. C.</i> | <i>Stein, Gottlieb.</i> |
| <i>Hawley, Chas. F.</i> | <i>Stirn, Francis J.</i> |
| <i>Hoenes, J. Emilius.</i> | <i>St. John, H. H.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Holty, Carl.</i> | ‡ <i>Stoddard, Chas. H.</i> |
| <i>Hopkins, Lawrence.</i> | <i>Sylvester, Homer.</i> |
| <i>Hunt, John Percival.</i> | ‡ <i>Thompson, Francis A.</i> |
| <i>Jones, Edward G.</i> | ‡ <i>Thorndike, Wm.</i> |
| <i>Jukowsky, Arkadius</i> | <i>Toussaint, Louis J.</i> |
| <i>Kessler, E. F.</i> | <i>Vanderhorst, John.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Kleinhans, Francis A.</i> | <i>White, Gilbert J.</i> |
| <i>La Ferte, Wm. H.</i> | <i>Zborowski, Ladislaus.</i> |
| ‡ <i>Lambeck, Frank J.</i> | <i>Zochert, Lebrecht.</i> |
| <i>Lawczynski, Theophil.</i> | |

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

Population: 280,000 (estimated)

Total number of physicians: 353. Rate per 1000: 1:793.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Barth, Geo. P.	Machnikowski, Ignatz.
Beckers, Henry.	Maerklein, Fred W.
Blecking, J. Henry.	May, William H.
Bonham, John C.	McCorkle, Samuel.
Broche, Arthur H.	Milliken, Geo. G.
‡ Bruess, Julius.	Miner, Clark A.
Cherry, Leslie.	‡ Mock, Ferdinand C.
Davelaar, Garret W.	Mosher, Frederick R.
‡ Davis, Warren B.	Nye, F. T.
‡ Doerr, August	Peters, Hedwig.
Fisher, Benj. B.	Reynolds, Nelson W.
‡ Fletcher, Armor.	* Rheingans, Geo. H.
Francis, Stanley D.	Schmidt, Henry A.
‡ Fuldner, Louis.	Schmidt, Gustave.
Goette, William L.	Sidler, Arthur G.
‡ Greenberg, Harry.	Spork, Benj. S.
Harvey, John C.	‡ Tanner, Emil E.
Hecht, D'Orsay.	Thompson, Jos. H.
Irving, Walter W.	* Thompson, Thos. F.
Jenkins, Chas. H.	Wallender, Jos. H.
Kelley, Joseph W.	‡ Wallis, Jos. H.
‡ Kowenstrot, Bernhard.	‡ Wegge, Wm. F.
‡ Linke, Wm. Harrison.	Wilson, Samuel J.
Lucast, Thomas.	‡ Witte, W. C. F.
* Luchsinger, Samuel C.	Zukowski, Arkadius.
Lynch, John Wm.	

* Dr. Samuel Luchsinger was born in Green County, Wis., on April 19, 1872, his death occurring June 23, 1900, due to gangrenous appendicitis complicated with nephritis. He graduated as pharmacist in Philadelphia and took his degree from the Milwaukee Medical College in 1898. His life was spent in the preparation for the work he hoped to do.

* Dr. George H. Rheingans was a graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College, 1898, and Rush Medical College, 1899. He came to Milwaukee to engage in practice in 1898 and removed to South Germantown, where he died Jan. 10, 1906, at the age of 39 years, after an illness of several weeks.

* Biography.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

Population: 285,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 368. Rate per 1000: 1:774.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Baerman, Alfred L.	Moorehouse, Geo. Wilton.
Binger, Sidney J.	Mueller, Victor F.
Birkl, John A.	Murray, Wm. R.
‡ Bodden, Alphonse M.	‡ Myers, Albert Wm.
Bokofzer, D. Gustave.	* Noyes, Geo. K.
‡ Bollard, Lorenzo P.	Patrick, Francis L.
‡ Caffry, Anthony.	‡ Reich, Wm. F.
Campbell, Wm. B.	‡ Riley, Fletcher.
Cronkrite, J. B.	Riordan, E. J.
Ennis, C. H.	‡ Rogers, Philip F.
Ennis, O. E.	Rosenheld, Frederick.
‡ Fellman, Geo. H.	Runkel, Allen E.
Ford, Edw. P.	Runkel, Wallace W.
Goetsch, Frank B.	‡ Sauer, Frederick N.
‡ Gray, A. W.	* Schauer, Julius L.
Hankwitz, Carl.	‡ Schlaeger, Hugo H.
‡ Harder, Henry.	Schmidt, Dominique T.
‡ Harlow, Geo. Arthur.	Schnittker, Edw. C.
‡ Herschmann, Albert T.	‡ Timm, Edw. W.
Holthusen, Emil J.	Todd, Stephen C.
Jackson, E. Boylton.	Violet, Malcolm.
* Junkermann, Chas. G.	Wasiliewski, Frank S.
Karass, Hubert D.	Weber, Burchardt.
‡ Kratzsch, Arno.	‡ Wehle, Edw. H.
‡ Kriz, Geo. H.	‡ Wendel, John A.
Leichsenring, Geo.	Windle, Kirby E.
Ligler, W.	Winnermann, Frank.
Markey, F. F.	‡ Yanke, Albert E.
Martin, Frederick H.	

* Dr. George K. Noyes died Oct. 2, 1907, from pneumonia following typhoid fever. He was 36 years of age and had attended the University of Baltimore, Jefferson Medical College and the post-graduate course at Columbia College.

* Dr. Julius Schauer, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1891 first settled in Hartford, Wis., before removing to Milwaukee in 1899, where he practised dermatology. In 1907 he became an inmate of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum. His death occurred
• Aug. 26, 1913, in Chula Vista, Cal.

* Biography.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

Population: 290,000 (Federal census).

Total number of physicians: 393. Rate per 1000: 1:737.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Andrae, Henry.</i>	‡ <i>Lewis, Sherman T.</i>
<i>Argadine, J. B.</i>	‡ <i>Little, Arthur H.</i>
<i>Balassa, Chas. E.</i>	<i>McDaniel, George.</i>
‡ <i>Barndt, Milton A.</i>	‡ <i>McNary, John F.</i>
<i>Blackwell, Ernest C.</i>	‡ <i>McNaughton, Geo. P.</i>
‡ <i>Bockhorst, Arthur L.</i>	<i>Mitchell, James M.</i>
‡ <i>Bours, Thomas R.</i>	‡ <i>Muckerheide, Albert J.</i>
<i>Burchfield, Hoyt M.</i>	<i>Murray, John F.</i>
<i>Dale, Georg.</i>	<i>Nordlander, A. G.</i>
<i>Davendorf, D. B.</i>	‡ <i>Regan, Eugene D.</i>
‡ <i>De Swarte, Lawrence.</i>	<i>Rowland, Samuel.</i>
* <i>Diefenderfer, E. L.</i>	<i>Ryan, Edmund E.</i>
<i>Doll, Henry.</i>	<i>Schaefer, Frank X.</i>
<i>Duemling, Herman.</i>	<i>Schmitt, Gustave.</i>
‡ <i>Ehlmann, Francis H.</i>	<i>Schwarz, Samuel G.</i>
<i>Eisler, Herbert.</i>	‡ <i>Sickles, Wm. A.</i>
<i>Fielding, Frederick J.</i>	‡ <i>Smith, Sidney M.</i>
<i>Fleischauer, Henry J.</i>	<i>Starke, Eugene.</i>
‡ <i>Fox, Geo. Wm.</i>	‡ <i>Taughner, Anthony.</i>
‡ <i>Frew, James W.</i>	‡ <i>Thienhaus, Carl Otto.</i>
<i>Frye, Bernhard.</i>	‡ <i>Thill, Dominic P.</i>
<i>Gansel, Edw. A.</i>	‡ <i>Thompson, Swen A. L.</i>
<i>Herig, Emil A.</i>	<i>Tolman, E. E.</i>
<i>Karsten, Adrian C.</i>	<i>Voelkel, Theodore.</i>
<i>Kilburn, C. Milton.</i>	<i>Walsh, James L.</i>
‡ <i>Klemm, Louis F.</i>	<i>Warner, Francis J.</i>
<i>Konzelmann, Andrew.</i>	<i>Weld, Wm. Homer.</i>
‡ <i>Kossat, Chas. R.</i>	<i>Worden, John E.</i>
<i>Kraft, Eugene M.</i>	<i>Zimmermann, W. C.</i>
<i>Laidlaw, Wm. R.</i>	

* *Dr. E. L. Diefendorfer* was born in White Deer, Union Co., Pa., in 1839. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Med. Dept. in 1862, he practised at Askley, Pa., for thirty years and a few years at Wilkes-barre, Pa., before taking up his abode in Milwaukee in 1900. He died Oct. 27, 1901, of a malignant affection of the intestines, in the Poor-house at Wauwatosa.

* Biography.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

1901.

Population: 295,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 411. Rate per 1000: 1:718.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ <i>Baer, Alfred N.</i>	‡ <i>Ladewig, A. W.</i>
‡ <i>Betcher, Wm. F.</i>	‡ <i>Lasche, Percival.</i>
‡ <i>Beyer, Anton J.</i>	‡ <i>Lenard, Robert.</i>
‡ <i>Boden, J. E.</i>	‡ <i>Loops, Walter A.</i>
‡ <i>Booth, Chas. L.</i>	‡ <i>Manville, Hiram P.</i>
‡ <i>Brown, J. F.</i>	‡ <i>Mason, Geo. F.</i>
‡ <i>Brown, M. L.</i>	‡ <i>McCarthy, Geo. W.</i>
‡ <i>Carhart, Geo. A.</i>	‡ <i>Modrakowski, Geo. L.</i>
‡ <i>Davis, Abbie S.</i>	‡ <i>Nahin, Herman N.</i>
‡ <i>Dearholt, Hoyt E.</i>	‡ <i>Nolte, Henry.</i>
‡ <i>Decker, Herman.</i>	‡ <i>Panetti, E. J.</i>
‡ <i>De Diemar, Chas. A.</i>	‡ <i>Peterson, Neils A.</i>
‡ <i>Donovan, Joseph.</i>	‡ <i>Purtell, Jos. A.</i>
‡ <i>Dreyer, John H.</i>	‡ <i>Roach, Michael P.</i>
‡ <i>Dunn, J. J.</i>	‡ <i>Roby, Harlow S.</i>
‡ <i>Gessner, Frederick C.</i>	‡ <i>Rogers, B. Westcott.</i>
‡ <i>Gilles, August S.</i>	‡ <i>Rohr, John H.</i>
‡ <i>Harrington, T. L.</i>	‡ <i>Rubin, Barney.</i>
‡ <i>Haugh, G. H.</i>	‡ <i>Sauerhering, D. L.</i>
‡ <i>Haushalter, Henry P.</i>	‡ <i>Schmit, Felix.</i>
‡ <i>Heller, Alexander J.</i>	‡ <i>Schoen, Wm. P.</i>
‡ <i>Hopkinson, Daniel.</i>	‡ <i>Southwell, Chas. C.</i>
‡ <i>Ide, Chas. E.</i>	‡ <i>Stoner, John J.</i>
‡ <i>Jermain, Hubert F.</i>	‡ <i>Sykes, Herbert.</i>
‡ <i>Kaetel, Chas. H.</i>	‡ <i>Thompson, Rob. E.</i>
‡ <i>Kiefer, Julius G.</i>	‡ <i>Turner, Wm. R.</i>
‡ <i>Klecker, H. G.</i>	‡ <i>Williams, Dever O.</i>
‡ <i>Kliese, Lewis A.</i>	‡ <i>Wright, Frank R.</i>
‡ <i>Kreul, Wm. C.</i>	

1902.

Population: 300,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 410. Rate per 1000: 1:731.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ <i>Arnold, Frank W.</i>	‡ <i>Brown, Geo. V.</i>
‡ <i>Bahner, Carl.</i>	‡ <i>Brown, Mary L.</i>
‡ <i>Blue, Rupert.</i>	‡ <i>Collins, Chas. D.</i>

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

<i>Davis, Frank C.</i>	<i>Nainka, Anthony.</i>
‡ <i>De Hond, J. G.</i>	<i>Nohr, Robert.</i>
‡ <i>Dorszynski, Anthony.</i>	<i>Ray, Claude.</i>
‡ <i>Ernst, Geo. R.</i>	<i>Reinert, Edwin.</i>
‡ <i>Foerster, Otto H.</i>	‡ <i>Rigby, Edw. D.</i>
‡ <i>Frank, John H.</i>	<i>Rock, Arthur A.</i>
‡ <i>Gathmann, Henry F.</i>	‡ <i>Rolfs, Theodore.</i>
<i>Habiala, Emil.</i>	‡ <i>Salinka, Stephen.</i>
‡ <i>Heitmann, Wm.</i>	‡ <i>Schell, Ida Leonora.</i>
‡ <i>Henderson, M. L.</i>	‡ <i>Schmit, Louis.</i>
‡ <i>Hipke, Gustave A.</i>	‡ <i>Schuster, John K.</i>
<i>Hoenig, John P.</i>	<i>Schuster, Louis.</i>
‡ <i>Hutter, Alfons.</i>	<i>Schwendener, John J.</i>
<i>Kalonsky, Maurice.</i>	<i>Seelman, John J.</i>
<i>Kennedy, Wm. R.</i>	‡ <i>Steenberg, Hubert.</i>
<i>Ketchum, Jennie.</i>	<i>Stoos, Henry N.</i>
<i>Kleinboehl, Jul. W.</i>	<i>Tuholky, Louis S.</i>
‡ <i>Koeppel, Geo. W.</i>	<i>Van Ells, Albert.</i>
<i>Kovats, Frederick C.</i>	<i>Weiss, Johannes G.</i>
‡ <i>Mehl, Hugo.</i>	‡ <i>Westhofen, Rudolph C.</i>
<i>Meyst, Chas. H.</i>	<i>Welch, Joseph.</i>
** <i>Mueller, Armin.</i>	

** *Captain Armin Mueller*, son of Dr. Francis Mueller, was born in Milwaukee, July 14, 1879. He graduated from the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1902 and practised in his native city until 1908, when on July 20th he was commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army. He graduated from the Army Medical School at Washington and was commissioned first Lieutenant of the Medical Corps, May 31, 1909, and promoted to Captain, June 25, 1912. As such he was stationed at the Jefferson barracks, Washington, the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Des Moines, Ia., and the Philippine Islands. During his stay in the Islands he was detailed on the board for the study of tropical diseases, as existing in the Philippines.

At the time of his death Captain Mueller was with the second division, U. S. Army, Texas City, Tex., as assistant surgeon of the 6th U. S. Cavalry. October 7th, 1913, he was thrown from his horse and died at the Field Hospital a week later, his death resulting from septicaemia caused by the malignant oedema bacillus following a compound comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula above the ankle point. His remains were brought to Milwaukee and cremated at Forest Home, Oct. 17, 1913. A wife, a mother and a host of friends mourn the loss of one so young and so promising.

"As is a tale, so is life; not how long it is, but how good it is, is what matters."—Seneca.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



ARMIN MUELLER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1902—1908



RICHARD SCHORSE
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1903—1907

1903.

Population: 315,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 444. Rate per 1000: 1:709.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Akerly, Arthur W.</i>	<i>Maercklein, Arthur G.</i>
<i>Baasen, John M.</i>	<i>McGinley, James B.</i>
‡ <i>Belding, Geo. H.</i>	‡ <i>Peairs, Ralph P.</i>
<i>Boylan, J. H.</i>	‡ <i>Pegram, Jas. W.</i>
<i>Brogan, Henry T.</i>	<i>Rice, Hannah M.</i>
‡ <i>Childs, Bessie.</i>	‡ <i>Riehl, Fred W.</i>
<i>Cossitt, Willitt.</i>	‡ <i>Ruschhaupt, Louis F.</i>
<i>Darby, Harry W.</i>	‡ <i>Scholz, Geo. M.</i>
‡ <i>Darling, Frank E.</i>	** <i>Schorse, Richard.</i>
<i>Dickinson, Geo. H.</i>	‡ <i>Schulz, J. H. Alfred.</i>
‡ <i>Differt, Chas. C.</i>	<i>Smalley, Irwin D.</i>
<i>Dockery, Chas. A.</i>	<i>Smith, Charles.</i>
<i>Falbe, Chas. E.</i>	‡ <i>Smith, Eugene A.</i>
<i>Fenwick, Louis M.</i>	‡ <i>Spitz, Milton M.</i>
<i>Foster, James J.</i>	‡ <i>Stanley, Wm. S.</i>
‡ <i>Garbutt, Wm. J.</i>	<i>Strong, Warren B.</i>
<i>Geiger, Albert J.</i>	‡ <i>Sure, J. H.</i>
<i>Goetsch, Herman F.</i>	<i>Synon, Wm. A.</i>
‡ <i>Gramling, Henry J.</i>	‡ <i>Teschan, Rudolph F.</i>
‡ <i>Harrington, Daniel W.</i>	‡ <i>Tisdale, Lewis Cass.</i>
<i>Hastreiter, Roland F.</i>	‡ <i>Wenstrand, David E.</i>
‡ <i>Hilger, Wm. F.</i>	<i>Zartzin, John C.</i>
<i>Hunderson, M. L.</i>	‡ <i>Zaun, George.</i>
‡ <i>Johnson, J. Lester.</i>	<i>Zaun, John J.</i>
<i>Klug, Rose.</i>	<i>Zoehrlaut, Geo. G.</i>
‡ <i>Madison, James D.</i>	

** *Dr. Richard Schorse*, the son of Dr. William Schorse of this city, was born Sept. 7, 1878, in Milwaukee. After attending the High School and German-English Academy of his native city he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1902. After devoting himself one to two years as interne of the University Hospital and Orthopaedic Hospital in Philadelphia, he settled in Milwaukee to practise his profession. His promising career was frustrated by his early death in 1907.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

1904.

Population: 325,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 456. Rate per 1000: 1:712.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Amsel, Lucy.</i>	<i>Knauf, Arthur J.</i>
<i>Annes, Chas. J.</i>	‡ <i>Lademann, Oscar.</i>
<i>Belitz, Alfred.</i>	<i>Loewe, Frederick M.</i>
‡ <i>Blank, Henry.</i>	<i>Madler, Nicholas.</i>
<i>Brown, Wm. H.</i>	<i>Martin, Eugene.</i>
<i>Budan, Arthur.</i>	‡ <i>McCabe, Harry.</i>
‡ <i>Chapman, Francis M.</i>	<i>McNaughton, W. T.</i>
‡ <i>Darling, Wm. S.</i>	<i>McShane, B. E.</i>
‡ <i>Eisen, Paul.</i>	<i>Nickerson, Arthur L.</i>
<i>Erler, Robert F.</i>	‡ <i>Oakland, H. G.</i>
‡ <i>Evans, Curtis A.</i>	‡ <i>Oberembt, Bernhard H.</i>
<i>Federmann, Edwin H.</i>	<i>O'Connell, Jos.</i>
<i>Fiedler, Otto.</i>	‡ <i>Olson, Emma.</i>
<i>Fish, Fred S.</i>	<i>Pasudetti, Camillo.</i>
<i>Fitzgibbon, Wm.</i>	‡ <i>Reineking, Herman.</i>
‡ <i>Fox, Philip A.</i>	* <i>Reynolds, Addison A.</i>
‡ <i>Grotjan, Wm. F.</i>	<i>Schneider, Clarence.</i>
‡ <i>Hardy, Clarence F.</i>	‡ <i>Schnetz, Thos. W.</i>
‡ <i>Hargarten, Lambert.</i>	‡ <i>Schnetzky, Oscar P.</i>
‡ <i>Heeb, Harry J.</i>	<i>Schumann, Herman.</i>
‡ <i>Heffron, James J.</i>	‡ <i>Siefert, Carl F.</i>
* <i>Hess, Adolph.</i>	<i>Sontag, Adolph.</i>
<i>Hilger, Chas. H.</i>	<i>Stolte, Herman.</i>
<i>Hughes, Chas. W.</i>	<i>Teich, Wm.</i>
<i>Hulter, Alfonse.</i>	<i>Terry, J. Marcy.</i>
‡ <i>Jenner, Albert G.</i>	<i>Trinwith, Thomas H.</i>
<i>Joslin, Orin W.</i>	‡ <i>Wheatley, Claude I.</i>
<i>Keenan, Harry.</i>	<i>Whitehead, Harriet A.</i>
‡ <i>Kleinhans, Martin A.</i>	<i>Wolf, Milton C.</i>
** <i>Kreutzer, Chas. A.</i>	

* *Dr. Adolph Hess*, who died Aug. 19, 1907, from uraemia following an attack of acute cystitis, at the age of 42 years, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in 1902. He was known as an agitator for the return of the Jews to Palestine and instrumental in influencing colonies of his countrymen to leave Russia after the massacre of Kishineff.

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



CHARLES A. KREUTZER
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1904—1914

**** Dr. Charles A. Kreutzer**, a well-known young practitioner, was a native of Grafton, Wis., where he was born Jan. 28, 1872. Mainly through his own efforts he obtained an education, graduating from the Medical College of the University of Michigan in 1897. In that year he returned to Wisconsin and practised in Cedarburg until 1902, when he went to Berlin for further studies for two years. In 1904 he came to Milwaukee and became associated with his brother, Dr. Alfred G. Kreutzer. At the time of his death he held the professorship of gynaecology at the Marquette Medical College, being previously connected in the same capacity at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was instrumental in bringing about the amalgamation of the two schools. Besides his wife, daughter of Mr. John Kremer, he is survived by three children. He died March 29, 1914, of articular rheumatism, after an illness of three weeks, having been in failing health for about a year.

*** Dr. Addison A. Reynolds** was born in Thiensville, Wis., in 1874 and graduated from the Milwaukee Medical College in 1898. After practising five years in Lone Rock, Wis., he came to Milwaukee in 1904, where he was engaged as instructor in the medical department of Marquette University. He died Jan. 20, 1910.

1905.

Population: 335,000 (State census).

Total number of physicians: 503. Rate per 1000: 1:666.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Baur, Frederic E.	Hanson, C. O.
Beauchamp, Henry W.	Hough, Alex. G.
Beebe, Claude S.	‡ Ingham, Geo. W.
Berch, Albert W.	‡ Kastner, Alfred L.
Bullard, Ernst L.	Keller, Gilbert G.
Cavanaugh, Edw. T.	‡ Legatt, J. S.
‡ Churchill, Benj. P.	Manhoff, Louis.
Cleary, John H.	Manning, Thos. F.
‡ Doern, Wm. G.	Matthieson, Chas.
Dorpat, Louis.	McBeath, Harry F.
Fehr, Henry.	McCollum, C. L. R.
‡ Fox, Wm. E.	‡ Mollinger, Simon.
‡ France, Jos. J.	Murphy, Edwin R.
Friend, Leo J.	Myers, Oliver W.
‡ Guzetta, Philipps.	Netter, William.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

<i>Obertin, C. A.</i>	<i>Schreiber, Edward.</i>
† <i>Palmtag, Julia H.</i>	<i>Segelka, Fred. C.</i>
<i>Pierpont, David C.</i>	<i>Sherman, John H.</i>
<i>Piper, Chas. B.</i>	<i>Somers, Arthur J.</i>
<i>Pollack, Wm. L.</i>	† <i>Stanhope, C. Robert.</i>
† <i>Pruessing, Hugo F.</i>	* <i>Strassman, Adolphus.</i>
† <i>Riley, Daniel B.</i>	† <i>Stratton, Frederick A.</i>
<i>Rohrer, Wm. L.</i>	† <i>Taylor, Edw. B.</i>
† <i>Ruhland, Geo. C.</i>	<i>Utesh, Oscar W.</i>
† <i>Rupp, Paul.</i>	† <i>Weber, Ernest J.</i>
† <i>Schoen, Chas. M.</i>	† <i>Zivnуска, Jaros.</i>

* *Dr. Adolph Strassmann* was born in Berlin, Germany, Mar. 1, 1843. He settled in Milwaukee in 1905, where he resided until his death, Jan. 27, 1914, of pneumonia, aged 71 years.

1906.

Population: 345,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 495. Rate per 1000: 1:696.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Beier, Andrew D.</i>	<i>McCarty, Chas. E.</i>
<i>Blakey, Halbert.</i>	<i>Mehrtens, Fred L.</i>
<i>Bolton, Geo. H.</i>	<i>Melzer, Frederick.</i>
<i>Brundage, Albert.</i>	† <i>Randall, George R.</i>
† <i>Cavanaugh, Thomas E.</i>	<i>Ravich, Simon.</i>
<i>Crane, Alloyd.</i>	† <i>Reinhard, Hans.</i>
† <i>Echols, Chester M.</i>	† <i>Rice, Milton.</i>
† <i>Elton, Edwin J.</i>	† <i>Ronneburger, G. Fred.</i>
<i>Gould, Chas. M.</i>	† <i>Washburn, Rob. J.</i>
† <i>Hoermann, Bernard.</i>	† <i>Weidemann, Wm. G.</i>
† <i>Hogue, Gustavus.</i>	<i>Werner, Henry C.</i>
† <i>Hollenbeck, Norman W.</i>	† <i>Wetzler, Sidney.</i>
† <i>Kremers, Alexander.</i>	<i>Young, William B.</i>
<i>Mahoney, James E.</i>	<i>Zwickey, Wm. H.</i>

1907.

Population: 350,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 495. Rate per 1000: 1:686.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

<i>Bailey, Walter H.</i>	<i>Clark, Anna E.</i>
<i>Beck, Adam.</i>	<i>Crow, Louise P.</i>
† <i>Blumenthal, Rob. W.</i>	† <i>Darling, Earl H.</i>

* Biography.

† At present residing in Milwaukee.

Day, Dudley N.
 ‡ *Donahue, Frank P.*
 ‡ *Drozniakiewicz, Leon.*
 ‡ *Emmons, J. H.*
 ‡ *Farnham, Chas. R.*
 ‡ *Fischer, Chas. S.*
Foster, Roswell.
 ‡ *Gaenslen, Frederick.*
 ‡ *Goebel, Alfred W.*
 ‡ *Higgins, Samuel G.*
 ‡ *Kettelhut, Edw J.*
 ‡ *Kissinger, Chester A.*
Landmann, Gustav.
Lewis, May.
Lewis, Paul.
 ‡ *Loge, Edw. S.*
 ‡ *Lotz, Oscar.*
Maechtle, Everett W.
Martin, Joseph.
 ‡ *Matthews, John B.*
 ‡ *McMahon, Jos. P.*

McKinley, A. D.
 ‡ *Mieding, Albert E.*
 ‡ *Nelson, Wm. Vincent.*
O'Connell, Frank.
Pratt, W. Augustus.
 ‡ *Quin, Jos. F.*
 * *Reitman, Arthur.*
 ‡ *Rogers, Arthur.*
Ross, John M.
 ‡ *Russell, Hugh C.*
Schmitz, T. N.
Schoene, Emil Carl.
 ‡ *Scollard, Wm. J.*
Sinz, Philip M.
 ‡ *Smith, Eugene F.*
Spiegelberg, E. H.
Sporleder, Otto.
Stinson, Bert L.
Stirn, E. H.
 ‡ *Weidner, Max.*
Williams, Oscar W.

* *Dr. Arthur Reitmann* died Jan. 6, 1912, at the age of thirty-three years from the effects of an operation for gall stone. He attended the South Side High School, the University of Wisconsin, from which he took his degree, and graduated from the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1905.

1908.

Population: 360,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 519. Rate per 1000: 1:693.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ <i>Armbruster, Benj. F.</i>	‡ <i>Campbell, Bernard L.</i>
‡ <i>Baer, Clarence Allen.</i>	‡ <i>Karzke, Wm. C.</i>
‡ <i>Barret, Wm. P.</i>	** <i>Kleinschmidt, Geo.</i>
<i>Bauer, Kilian.</i>	‡ <i>Koch, Martin.</i>
‡ <i>Bickford, Louis C.</i>	<i>Krainik, Jos. A.</i>
<i>Borden, Frank R.</i>	‡ <i>Lando, David.</i>
<i>Borries v., Edw. O.</i>	<i>Leicht, Philip.</i>
‡ <i>Brah, Alvin J.</i>	<i>Levi, Louis P.</i>
<i>Bullard, Wm. B.</i>	‡ <i>Liepe, Arthur P.</i>

* Biography.

** Biography and portrait.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

‡ *Markson, Simpson M.*
 ‡ *Melster, Wm. H.*
 Cobb, Julius O.
 Conroy, John.
 ‡ *Economopoulos, Peter L.*
 ‡ *Fidler, Chas. H.*
 Froehlich, John A.
 ‡ *Goddard, Nathan A.*
 Halsey, Wm. Howard.
 Haney, Frederick C.
 Hayward, Herbert.
 Hoene, George C.
 Hund, John.

‡ *Johnson, Christopher G.*
 ‡ *Morter, Clyde W.*
 ‡ *Rice, Rudolph H.*
 ‡ *Rosenheimer, Max A.*
 ‡ *Rosenthal, George.*
 Sanford, Arthur H.
 ‡ *Schultz, Frank J.*
 Singer, David.
 Smith, J. Edward.
 ‡ *Smith, R. Leslie.*
 ‡ *Weber, Andrew J.*
 ‡ *Yates, John L.*

** *Dr. George J. Kleinschmidt*, who became nationally famous a few years ago, when he proposed leading a party of armed men to the relief of John Dietz, who was being besieged in his cabin at Cameron Dam, was born Oct. 22, 1864, in Alt Ruednitz, near Berlin, Germany. After attending a polytechnical school and a teachers' seminary he came to Milwaukee in 1884, entering the Teachers' Seminary. Entering the field of journalism he was engaged on the *Herold* under the Colemans, the *Germania* and the *Sentinel*. For a time he was bookkeeper in the office of the water department. He took up the study of medicine, graduating from the University of Illinois Med. College in 1908 and was appointed professor of anatomy at Marquette University. He resigned one year ago to engage in private practice. He died of diabetes, Oct. 11, 1913.

1909.

Population: 370,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 515. Rate per 1000: 1:718.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ *Bachinski, L. J.*
 ‡ *Bornstein, Max.*
 ‡ *Bowyer, Chas. H.*
 ‡ *Bruins, Dirk.*
 Cooke, Edw. P.
 ‡ *Davies, John A.*
 ‡ *Dernehl, Paul H.*
 Dixon, James H.
 ‡ *Doellert, Frederick F.*
 Down, Richard.
 Fisher, Nellie M.

‡ *Frey, Geo. R.*
 McGuire, Chas. J.
 ‡ *Montgomery, Alexander.*
 Morter, Ralph E.
 Nauth, Walter.
 ‡ *O'Donovan, Timothy W.*
 Owens, Wm. H.
 Palmer, Benj. F.
 Parish, Chester W.
 ‡ *Paschen, James G.*
 ‡ *Peisch, Benj. F.*

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



GEORGE KLEINSCHMIDT
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1908—1913

‡ Perkins, Sanford R.
 ‡ Rosenheimer, M. Hugo.
 ‡ Fiedrich, Rob. O.
 ‡ Gillespie, Wm. W.
 ‡ Higler, Wm. T.
 Huntington, Sam. D.
 ‡ Krygier, Albin A.
 Lawler, George.

Lohrs, John F.
 Ryan, Edw. T.
 Rumsey, Lee S.
 Shipman, Kirk W.
 Sigel, Carl.
 ‡ Tillson, Edwin M.
 Weeden, Arthur.

1910.

Population: 373,857 (estimated)

Total number of physicians: 527. Rate per 1000: 1:709.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Baranowski, Stanislaus.
 ‡ Becker, Hedwig H.
 ‡ Blaine, Edw. Smith.
 ‡ Burton, James J.
 ‡ Federspiel, Mathew N.
 ‡ Fowle, Irving.
 ‡ Frankel, Andrew H.
 Herrman, Edw. R.
 Hickey, Rob. E.
 Hoyer, Lucia.
 Jansheski, Simon R.
 ‡ Judge, Thomas A.
 Keller, Jos. N.
 ‡ Kenney, Clarence J.
 ‡ Merten, Peter J.
 ‡ Neilson, Geo. W.
 ‡ Nelson, James.
 Niemann, Arthur C.

‡ Nolan, John Jos.
 ‡ O'Connell, Daniel C.
 ‡ O'Connell, James E.
 Osborn, Richard A.
 ‡ Podlasky, Harry B.
 ‡ Reineking, Walter C.
 ‡ Rheineck, Arthur F.
 ‡ Schroeder, John C.
 ‡ Schuster, Carl J.
 Senn, Christian W.
 Silverstone, Anthony R.
 Smith, Raymond H.
 Taft, William.
 ‡ Taugher, Patrick J.
 Thompson, Wm. Lloyd.
 Treichler, M. J.
 Voorus, Leo. O.

1911.

Population: 383,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 520. Rate per 1000: 1:736.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

‡ Altmann, Maurice.
 Avery, Albert E.
 ‡ Bauch, Chas. W.

Blumer, Jacob B.
 ‡ Bond, Ernest C.
 ‡ Brey, Peter F.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

Carthous, Alfred.
Countains, J. L.
 ‡ *Cox, Frank E.*
 ‡ *Currer, Paul M.*
 ‡ *Edwards, Hugh G.*
 Edwards, Wm. M.
 ‡ *Fischer, Stephen.*
 ‡ *Foley, Leander.*
 Fuerstman, Louis A.
 ‡ *Goeckermann, W. H.*
 Gunderson, Carl.
 ‡ *Hoermann, Rudolph B.*
 ‡ *Lambach, Jennie A.*
 ‡ *Le Cron, Wilbur.*
 ‡ *Lobedan, Emil T.*
 Mason, Joseph.
 Max, C. O. C.
 ‡ *Messmer, Clemens.*
 Pritchard, George.

Radloff, Alfred C.
Reinhardt, Wallace A.
 ‡ *Robinson, Andrew.*
 ‡ *Rosenblith, Harry.*
 ‡ *Russell, Fred G.*
 Spencer, Rob. D.
 Steele, Geo. A.
 Steuber, Rud. H.
 Sykes, Lawrence G.
 ‡ *Tomkiewicz, Irene.*
 Trowbridge, Parker J.
 ‡ *Tzamaloukas, Geo.*
 Verta, Camillo.
 ‡ *Warfield, Louis.*
 Wenglesky, Julius.
 ‡ *Wilske, Carl A.*
 ‡ *Winkel, A. H.*
 ‡ *Yaffe, Aaron.*

1912.

Population: 385,000 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 565. Rate per 1000: 1:681.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Allen, Edw. P.
Badolati, Vincent.
Baldwin, J. Browning.
Baum, Earl L.
 ‡ *Bentzien, Emil W.*
 ‡ *Bergner, Otto L.*
 ‡ *Beust v., Max.*
 Bibby, Elias M.
 Burns, Donald D.
 Bussewitz, Max A.
 ‡ *Cahana, Stephen.*
 ‡ *Cammack, Walter G.*
 Campbell, Frank Maclean.
 ‡ *Carroll, Jos. H.*
 ‡ *Darling, Walter G.*
 Davis, Carl H.
 ‡ *Erling, Arnold E.*

‡ *Fitzpatrick, Mary L.*
 ‡ *Ford, Wm. B.*
 ‡ *Fortier, Camille A.*
 ‡ *Franklin, Isidore.*
 ‡ *Gallogly, Michael.*
 ‡ *Grove, Wm. E.*
 Haight, Albert L.
 ‡ *Hake, Cecil B.*
 Hall, R. M.
 Hegner, Geo. F.
 ‡ *Hervey, J. Archer.*
 ‡ *Johnson, Julia.*
 Junge, John J.
 ‡ *Kissling, Arthur Chas.*
 ‡ *Kitzke, Fred W.*
 ‡ *Koehler, John P.*
 Kohlsdorf, Edwin.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.

† Kreutzer, Alfred G.	Nugent, Leon M.
Lewis, Leon G.	† Roethke, Rudolph W.
† Liefert, Fred C.	† Rust, Edw. A.
Loughlin, Dan. M.	† Savage, Gerald J.
Lytle, John H.	† Schapiro, Louis.
Mac Rae, George.	† Seegers, Frederick W.
Maercklein, Bernhard G.	† Still, Mabel.
Mathewson, Henry S.	† Stolz, C. Engels.
† Maxson, Frank S.	Strong, Russell James.
Mensing, Edmund H.	† Thomas, J. Stanley.
McDonald, Ernest A.	Tiller, Daniel.
Miller, Ernst W.	† Wenzel, Erwin F.
Munro, John D.	Williams, Maude R.

1913.

Population: 401,124 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 541. Rate per 1000: 1:741.

Arrival of new practitioners as per City Directory:

Allard, Louis M.	Dockery, Chas. H.
Amundson, Karl K.	Dodge, Chas. H.
Bach, Robert J.	Dorr, Addison M.
Barta, Edward.	† Dretzka, Leo J.
† Baur, Emil F.	Dreyer, Rich. A.
† Beebe, Eugene W.	Durner, Urban J.
** Boretti, Albert A.	Dygert, Wm.
† Bradley, John J.	Elliot, Reuben J.
† Brah, Alvin.	Fabella y, Fernandez.
† Brastad, L. W.	Fitzgerald, Rob. E.
Brook, Jeffery J.	† Fitzpatrick, Mary Lee.
† Brumbaugh, V. E.	Frisbee, Edw. B.
† Burbach, T. H.	Gayer, Earl W.
Campbell, Edward.	Gebhardt, Albert.
Carnet, John B.	Gennusa, Matteo.
Carter, Nicholas.	Getts, Robert.
Casey, Wm. B.	Goebel, Alf. W.
Clarke, Fred B.	† Gordon, John S.
Cooper, Hugh E.	Gough, Chas. R.
Corcoran, Cornelius.	Hagerty, Thos. W.
Crowe, Neil F.	Hanko, John E.
† De Nosaquo, Sam.	Hirschboeck, John G.
Diddy, L. C.	Holmes, Benj. H.

** Biography and portrait.

† At present residing in Milwaukee.

<i>Hughes, J. K.</i>	<i>Perrin, Geo. H.</i>
<i>Jeffry, J. B.</i>	‡ <i>Peterson, Enoch.</i>
<i>Johnson, Arthur W.</i>	<i>Peterson, Oscar.</i>
<i>Jones, Thos. R.</i>	‡ <i>Pfisterer, F. W.</i>
‡ <i>Kappelmann, F. W.</i>	<i>Piper, W. A.</i>
<i>Karras, Ray W.</i>	<i>Powers, Chas. D.</i>
<i>Kirkham, Harris.</i>	<i>Purrel, Francis J.</i>
‡ <i>Klein, John.</i>	‡ <i>Quick, Edward.</i>
<i>Knight, Howard T.</i>	‡ <i>Rowley, Benj. J.</i>
<i>Kremers, Walter.</i>	<i>Rumpf, Chas. L.</i>
<i>Lillie, Orville R.</i>	‡ <i>Schlaikowsky, Jos.</i>
‡ <i>Linkmann, Erwin.</i>	‡ <i>Schmidt, Hugo.</i>
<i>Loope, L. Geo.</i>	<i>Shimonek, Godfrey.</i>
<i>Loughman, Andrew.</i>	‡ <i>Smith, E. Ford.</i>
‡ <i>Maas, William.</i>	<i>Stolz, Henry C.</i>
<i>Manchester, B. E.</i>	‡ <i>Strauss, Oscar A.</i>
<i>McCarty, James D.</i>	‡ <i>Taylor, J. Gurney.</i>
‡ <i>McColl, Duncan.</i>	<i>Tracey, Henry C.</i>
<i>McGarty, M. A.</i>	<i>Vande, Erve J.</i>
‡ <i>McMahon, Jos. P.</i>	<i>Walsh, J. Emmett.</i>
<i>McRae, Murdoch.</i>	‡ <i>Weber, Dan. E.</i>
<i>Meany, Stillwell.</i>	‡ <i>Weingart, Wm. F.</i>
<i>Meloy, Wm.</i>	<i>Werner, W. L.</i>
‡ <i>Mitchell, Ralph.</i>	‡ <i>Wheeler, C. A.</i>
<i>Moeller, Maximillian.</i>	<i>White, Reynald.</i>
‡ <i>Muenzner, Rich. J.</i>	‡ <i>Williams, Rob. J.</i>
‡ <i>Murphy, Wm. J.</i>	<i>Wolcott, Daisy G.</i>
<i>Neal, F. C.</i>	‡ <i>Wolters, H. F.</i>
<i>Nick, Herman.</i>	<i>Ziegler, John E.</i>
<i>Parker, Theodore.</i>	

** *Dr. Albert A. Boretti*, late Prof. of Pathology in the Marquette School of Medicine, was a native of Italy, where he was born in 1885. At the age of seventeen he came to this country, taking up his studies at the Boston University and the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1911, where at the time of his death he was engaged as instructor. Before accepting the position at the Marquette Medical School he taught pathology at the Northwestern College, Chicago. He died in Medford, Mass., July 13, 1914, from the effects of an operation on the tonsils. He is survived by a widow.

‡ At present residing in Milwaukee.



ALBERT A. BORETTI
Years of practice in Milwaukee
1913—1914

1914. (To October.)

Population: 418,900 (estimated).

Total number of physicians: 577. Rate per 1000: 1:726.

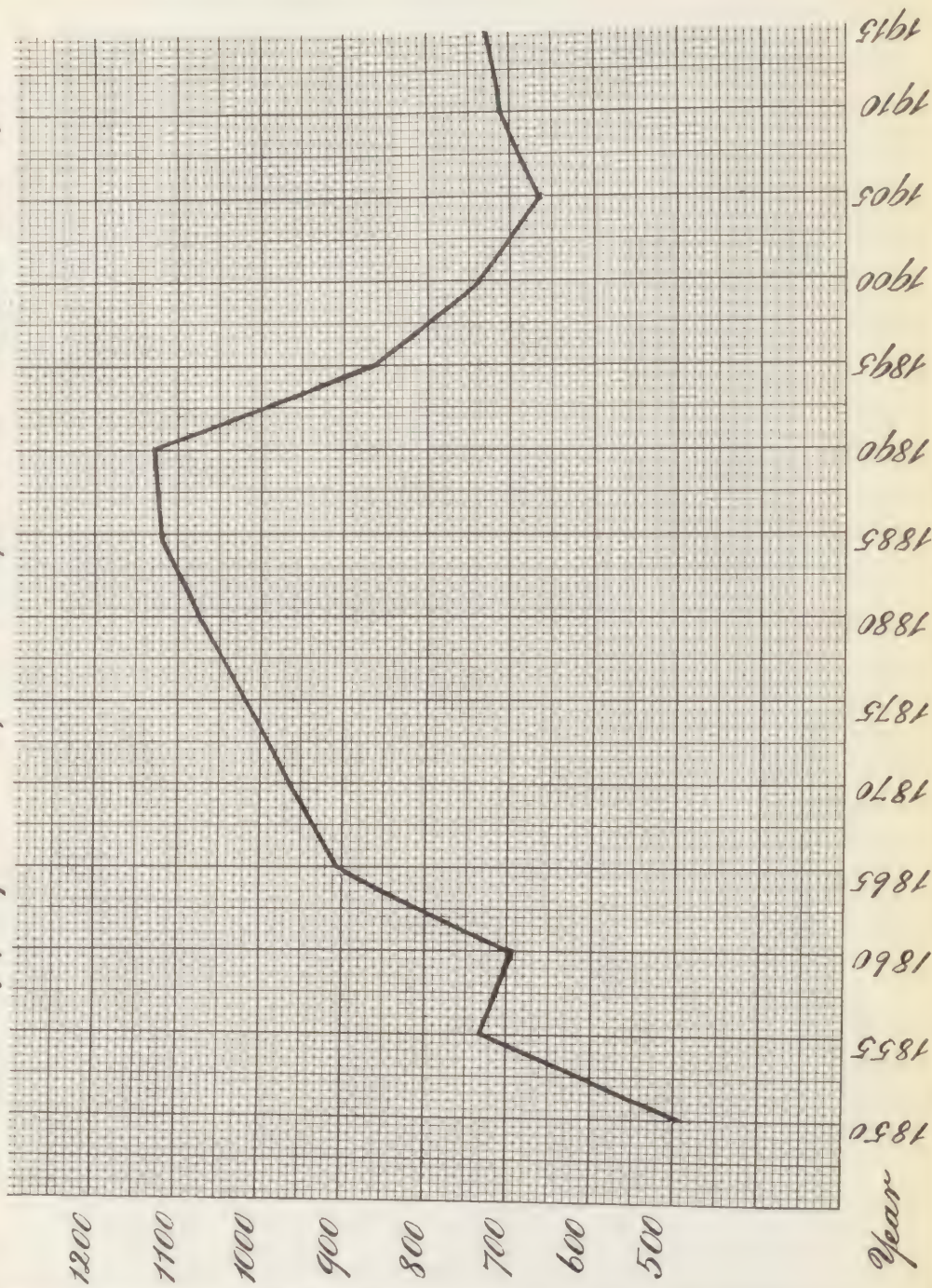
Arrival of new physicians:

<i>Benjamin, Franklin G.</i>	‡ <i>Markson, Simpson.</i>
‡ <i>Brown, Jefferson.</i>	‡ <i>Oakland, Harry.</i>
‡ <i>Churchill, Wm.</i>	‡ <i>Olds, E. M.</i>
‡ <i>Clarke, F. B.</i>	‡ <i>Owens, Wm. H.</i>
<i>Cristman, Rel.</i>	<i>Rice, E. M.</i>
‡ <i>Curtin, A. Lee.</i>	‡ <i>Schreiber, Albert.</i>
‡ <i>Frei, Rudolph.</i>	‡ <i>Shorer, Samuel.</i>
‡ <i>Gallant, Benj.</i>	‡ <i>Trock, Michael M.</i>
‡ <i>Guy, John E.</i>	‡ <i>Trump, Leonard L.</i>
<i>Hanna, James F.</i>	‡ <i>Ubesch, Oscar.</i>
‡ <i>Hardy, Wm. T.</i>	<i>Urban, Jacob D.</i>
‡ <i>Hollenbeck, Norman.</i>	‡ <i>Von Larkin, Henry.</i>
‡ <i>Jacob, John J.</i>	‡ <i>Walker, James B.</i>
‡ <i>Joseph, Wm. A.</i>	‡ <i>Weidemann, Geo.</i>
‡ <i>Krueger, Wm. F.</i>	<i>Westernhagen, Eugene.</i>
‡ <i>Leasum, Sherman.</i>	

	Homoeopaths	Female Physicians	Eclectics	Osteopaths	Hydropaths
1835	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1855	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	2	2	.....	.....	1
1859	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1860	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1863	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1871	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1872	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1873	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	3	2	.....	.....	.....
1877	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1878	2	3	.....	.....	1
1879	3	2	1	.....	.....
1880	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1881	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1882	.....	4	1	.....	.....
1883	3	3	.....	.....	.....
1884	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1885	2	1	1	.....	.....
1886	4	1	.....	.....	.....
1887	3	2	.....	.....	.....
1888	1	2	1	.....	.....
1889	1	1	2	.....	.....
1890	2	3	2	.....	.....
1891	3	2	2	.....	.....
1892	3	5	.....	.....	.....
1893	6	2	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	3	1	.....	.....
1895	2	4	.....	.....	.....
1896	1	2	1	.....	.....
1897	3	4	3	1	.....
1898	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1899	1	1	2	.....	.....
1900	3	.....	.....	2	.....
1901	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1902	.....	2	.....	2	.....
1903	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1904	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1905	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1906	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1907	.....	3	.....	3	.....
1908	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1909	1	.....	.....	2	.....
1910	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1911	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1912	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Total 1912	84 (4.3%)	78 (4.0%)	21 (1.1%)	14 (0.73%)	4 (0.20%)

<u>J. R. Bartlett</u>	L. Marks
William Thordike	Edm. Carter
J. J. Demitt	W. G. Meacham
Samuel H. Allen	Lewis M. Knight
J. H. Thompson	John S. Eastwick, D.
E. Kramer	M. P. Hanson
<u>Alfred Castaney</u>	C. B. Wolcott
H. E. Hasse	Ad. Jacobi
L. G. Ross	J. K. Hannan
J. E. Sanborn	Frederic Hughes Brown
C. L. Hopkins	James Johnson
William Gorham	James C. Johnson
A. P. Curtis	Odell B. Bunker
O. R. Goodspeed	<u>H. Harpke</u>
T. Templeman van der Hoeven	J. M. McCoy
W. W. Wrench	J. F. Spaulding
Sam ^e S. Thorne	A. Blanchard
F. Cortali	J. P. Whitney
J. C. Gray	H. Van Dusen
D. M. Rector	Joseph C. Dowe
E. B. Wolcott	Alfred Mercer
E. O. Baly	Dr. W. W. W. W.
J. B. Selby Jr	Wm. H. H. H.
John B. Johnson	Wm. A. Green
John E. Garner	J. H. H. H.
C. Augustus Baslow	P. B. Sawyer
H. M. Hard	Gas. W. W. W.
W. L. W. W.	W. D. W. W.
E. S. Marsh	Wm. L. Wells
	C. W. Lyrell

Population Ratio of physicians per 1000 of inhabitants 1850-1915.



Medical Societies
of
Milwaukee

CHRONOLOGY OF MEDICAL SOCIETIES

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Censors.
Feb. 14, 1837	<i>I. Medical Society.</i>				
	Thos. Noyes.	S. Belknap.	S. H. Green.	Wm. Proudft.	
1845	<i>II. Milwaukee Medical Association.</i>				
	J. S. Hewitt.	E. B. Wolcott.	J. K. Bartlett.	J. B. Dousman.	
Dec. 11, 1847	<i>Milwaukee City Medical Association.</i>				
1848	E. S. Marsh.	J. T. Spalding.	J. B. Selby.	J. B. Dousman.	{ Dousman. Blanchard. Ortalli. Naumann. Castlemann. Naumann. Thompson. Allen.
1855	J. B. Dousman.	J. K. Bartlett.	J. Johnson.	J. C. Dowe.	
	J. B. Dousman.	A. P. Curtis.	J. E. Garner.	Ortalli.	
1856	A. P. Curtis.	Lewis McKnight.	S. L. Thorn.	Ortalli.	
1858	J. K. Bartlett.	Lewis McKnight.	W. Wells.	J. E. Garner.	
1868	J. K. Bartlett.	F. Huebschmann.	Wm. Thorndike.	J. Johnson.	
1870	E. B. Wolcott.	F. Huebschmann.	E. Kramer.	J. Johnson.	

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Censors.
1845	III. Medical Society of Milwaukee County.				
First Period { 1846	E. S. Marsh.	A. Castleman.	J. K. Bartlett.	J. B. Selby.	{ Dousman. Johnson. Graham.
Second Period { 1879	J. K. Bartlett.	Darius Mason.	E. W. Bartlett.	E. W. Bartlett.	{ Senn. Bading. Mason.
	J. K. Bartlett.	Wm. Fox.	Jas. Dorland.	J. B. Selby.	
Third Period { 1902	Rud. Teschan.	Wm. Malone.	W. Hill.	W. Hill.	{ Dousman. Johnson. Graham.
	H. M. Brown.	G. Seaman.	A. W. Gray.	Jos. Kahn.	
	G. Seaman.	R. Teschan.	A. W. Gray.	Jos. Kahn.	
	J. Coon.	E. Grosskopf.	A. W. Gray.	Jos. Kahn.	
	P. Jobse.	Wm. Washburn.	A. W. Gray.	Jos. Kahn.	
	Louis Nolte.	Wm. Washburn.	A. W. Gray.	Jos. Kahn.	
	H. V. Ogden.	W. Batchelor.	A. W. Gray.	Jos. Kahn.	
	Wm. Washburn.	D. Hayes.	D. Hopkinson.	Jos. Kahn.	
	L. Jernain.	Chas. Lemon.	D. Hopkinson.	Wm. Thorndike.	
	A. J. Patek.	D. J. Hayes.	D. Hopkinson.	Wm. Thorndike.	
Jan. 21, 1851	J. J. McGovern.	R. G. Sayle.	D. Hopkinson.	Wm. Thorndike.	{ Dousman. Johnson. Graham.
	Chas. Lemon.				
IV. The Medico-Chirurgical Club.					{ Senn. Bading. Mason.
Jan. 21, 1851	Th. Spencer.	T. Brown.	J. K. Bartlett.	J. B. Dousman.	

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Censors.
1853	V. German Medical Society.				
Dec. 11, 1869	VI. The Milwaukee Medical and Surgical Club.				
1869 1870	J. K. Bartlett. J. K. Bartlett.	J. Johnson. J. Johnson.	Wm. Thorndike. Wm. Thorndike.	Wm. Thorndike. Wm. Thorndike.	
Medical Society.					
1876 1877	Solon Marks. N. Senn.	James Johnson. Wm. Gorham.	E. W. Bartlett. E. W. Bartlett.	E. W. Bartlett. E. W. Bartlett.	
Feb. 19, 1879	Medical Society of Milwaukee County.				
	E. W. Bartlett.	F. Day.	Geo. Ladd.	James Johnson.	{ Marks. Senn. Graettinger.
Mar. 1879	Milwaukee Medical Society.				
	E. W. Bartlett. A. Graettinger.	R. Williamson. R. Williamson.	Geo. Ladd. Geo. Ladd.	Geo. Ladd. Geo. Ladd.	

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Sec. & Treas.
1872	VII. <i>Brainard Medical Society.</i>		
1872	S. Marston.	E. Rogers.	J. Burns.
1873	E. Rogers.	L. Loehr.	A. Lueck.
1874	L. Loehr.	A. Lueck.	N. Senn.
1875	A. Lueck.	G. Hunt.	S. Sherman.
1876	N. Senn.	W. Wiley.	S. Sherman.
1877	G. Hunt.	S. Bowers.	J. Bading.
1878	S. Marston.	W. Hausmann.	J. Bading.
1879	E. Dodge.	J. Burns.	J. Bading.
1880	W. Hausmann.	L. Eidemiller.	H. Wenzel.
1881	J. Burns.	S. Marston.	H. Wenzel.
1882	B. Dodson.	E. Dodge.	H. Wenzel.
1883	S. Hall.	J. Bading.	H. Wenzel.
1884	S. Hall.	J. Bading.	E. Puchner.
1885	H. Wenzel.	E. Dodge.	E. Puchner.
1886	I. Manley.	S. Marston.	E. Puchner.
1887	S. Hall.	J. Bading.	S. Stack.
1888	J. Bading.	W. Mackie.	W. Hausmann.
1889	D. La Count.	H. Terhorst.	W. Hausmann.
1890	Wm. Mackie.	J. Massmann.	W. Hausmann.
1891	P. O'Keefe.	H. Philler.	W. Hausmann.
1892	W. Gordon.	M. Connell.	W. Hausmann.
1893	N. Dodson.	Wm. Fox.	W. Hausmann.
1894	A. Comfort.	M. Fisk.	W. Hausmann.
1895	H. Reineking.	W. Whyte.	W. Hausmann.
1896	M. Fisk.	T. Malone.	W. Hausmann.
1897	T. Malone.	W. Washburn.	W. Hausmann.

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Sec. & Treas.	
<i>Brainard Medical Society.</i>				
1898	R. Sayle.	S. Stack.	W. Hausmann.	
1899	G. Mears.	G. Heidner.	W. Hausmann.	
1900	G. Heidner.	H. Blank.	W. Hausmann.	
1901	S. Stack.	L. Lawson.	W. Hausmann.	
1902	A. Comfort.	G. White.	N. Hausmann.	
1903	H. Philler.	L. Juergens.	N. Hausmann.	
1904	A. White.	G. Kaumhelmer.	N. Hausmann.	
1905	G. Kaumhelmer.	C. Kreutzer.	N. Hausmann.	
1906	L. Boorse.	T. Harrington.	N. Hausmann.	
1907	W. Neilson.	A. Akerley.	N. Hausmann.	
1908	D. Harrington.	J. Malone.	N. Hausmann.	
1909	P. Rogers.	A. Jenner.	N. Hausmann.	
1910	G. Fellman.	A. Akerley.	N. Hausmann.	
1911	N. Hausmann.	P. Rogers.	A. Akerley.	
1912	T. Harrington.	W. Wehle.	A. Akerley.	
1913	W. Wehle.	C. Faber.	G. Fellman.	
1914	D. Bruins.	A. Schoofs.	Geo. Neilson.	
Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
<i>VIII. Milwaukee Academy of Medicine.</i>				
1878				
	Lewis Sherman. Sam. Potter.	Oscar Carlson. C. Olmsted.	A. Schloemlich. Eugene Stork.	Jos. Lewis. L. Sherman.

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Censors.
1883	IX. Verein deutscher Aerzte, 1883—1907.				
1883	N. Senn.		C. Reinhard.		
1884	N. Senn.		C. Reinhard.		
1885	N. Senn.		C. Reinhard.		
1886	L. Reinhard.		J. Mendel.		
1887	J. Kasten.		J. Mendel.		
1888	J. Mendel.		S. Kovats.		
1889	J. Mendel.		S. Kovats.		
1890	J. Lang.		S. Kovats.		
1891	J. Lang.		S. Kovats.		
1892	J. Lang.		S. Kovats.		
1893	J. Mendel.		S. Kovats.		
1894	A. Graettinger.		C. Zimmermann.		
1895	A. Kovats.		C. Zimmermann.		
1896	J. Lang.		C. Zimmermann.		
1897	C. Reinhard.		C. Zimmermann.		
1898	C. Zimmermann.		L. Frank.		
1899	J. Szoldrski.		L. Frank.		
1900	L. Frank.		C. Zimmermann.		
1901	A. Puls.		C. Zimmermann.		
1902	C. Reinhard.		C. Zimmermann.		
1903	J. Lang.		C. Zimmermann.		
1904	S. Graenicher.		C. Zimmermann.		
1905	J. Szoldrski.		C. Zimmermann.		
1906	S. Kovats.		C. Zimmermann.		
1907	L. Frank.		C. Zimmermann.		

Year.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Librarian.	Curator.
<i>X. The Clinical Club.</i>					
1886	French, Gen. Mgr. (Pres. & Treas.)	Farnham.			
<i>The Bartlett Clinical Club.</i>					
1887	French, Gen. Mgr.	Farnham.	Thorndike.	Ogden.	
1888	French, Gen. Mgr.	Farnham.	Walbridge.	Ogden.	
1889	French, Gen. Mgr.	Farnham.	Walbridge.	Ogden.	
<i>The Milwaukee Clinical Society.</i>					
1890	French, Gen. Mgr.	Wingate.	Walbridge.	Washburn.	Walbridge.
<i>The Milwaukee Medical Society.</i>					
1891	French.	Wingate.	Walbridge.	Washburn.	Chandler.
1892	Wingate.	Washburn.	Walbridge.	Clark.	Boorse.
1893	Farnham.	Washburn.	Walbridge.	Hawley.	Tower.
1894	Frank.	Hay.	Walbridge.	Hawley.	Burgess.
1895	Washburn.	Hitz.	Walbridge.	Hawley.	Burgess.
1896	Batchelor.	Seaman.	Wingate.	Hawley.	Burgess.
1897	Mackie.	Seaman.	Wingate.	Frank.	Patek.
1898	Walbridge.	Seaman.	Wingate.	Frank.	Patek.

Year.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Librarian.	Curator.
<i>The Milwaukee Medical Society.</i>					
1899	Comfort.	McGovern.	Wingate.	Frank.	Patek.
1900	Sifton.	McGovern.	Wingate.	Frank.	Patek.
1901	Hay.	McGovern.	Wingate.	Frank.	Patek.
1902	Shimonek.	Holbrook.	Wingate.	Frank.	Befel.
1903	Burgess.	Thorndike.	Wingate.	Ogden.	Befel.
1904	Schiller.	Dearholt.	Wingate.	Myers.	Befel.
1905	Hitz.	Dearholt.	R. C. Brown.	Myers.	Fiedler.
1906	Ogden.	Dearholt.	R. C. Brown.	Myers.	Akerley.
1907	Kaunheimer.	Carhart.	R. C. Brown.	Madison.	Akerley.
1908	Bach.	Carhart.	R. C. Brown.	Madison.	Bassett.
1909	Sayle.	Carhart.	R. C. Brown.	Madison.	Wendstrand.
1910	Boorse.	Gaenslen.	R. C. Brown.	Madison.	Wendstrand.
1911	Foerster.	Gaenslen.	R. C. Brown.	Madison.	Wendstrand.
1912	H. M. Brown.	C. Baer.	R. C. Brown.	Madison.	P. Rogers.
1913	Seaman.	C. Baer.	R. C. Brown.	Le Cron.	P. Rogers.
1914	R. Brown.	Lotz.	J. McMahon.	Le Cron.	P. Rogers.

XI. The Practitioners' Society of Milwaukee.

1893	W. Neilson.	C. Lemon.	C. Lemon.
1894	W. Earles.	C. Lemon.	C. Lemon.
1895	W. Earles.	S. Sperry.	C. Lemon.

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1908 <i>Milwaukee Physicians' Association.</i>				
1908 1914	A. R. F. Grob. A. R. F. Grob.	A. Bernhard. R. H. Rice.	A. A. Cooper. A. A. Cooper.	A. A. Cooper. W. V. Nelson.
1910 <i>Milwaukee Dermatological Society.</i>				
1910 1911	Louis F. Frank. Otto Foerster.		Robert Washburn. Robert Washburn.	
1910 <i>North Side Physicians' Club.</i>				
1911 1912 1913 1914	Franz Pfister. A. Drexel. A. Weber. A. E. Mieding.	Gustav Kaunhelmer. A. Weber. A. E. Mieding. W. F. Grotjan.	Alvin Brah. Wm. Weidemann. H. Podlasky. Geo. Randall.	Alvin Brah. Wm. Weidemann. H. Podlasky. Geo. Randall.
1913 <i>Milwaukee Surgical Society.</i>				
1913 1914	H. A. Sifton. H. A. Sifton.	H. M. Brown. H. M. Brown.	F. J. Gaenslen. F. J. Gaenslen.	F. J. Gaenslen. F. J. Gaenslen.
1914 <i>Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmic Society.</i>				
1914	H. B. Hitz.	Franz Pfister.	G. Hogue.	G. Hogue.

The first allusion to a medical society is found in Buck's "Pioneer History of Milwaukee," as follows:

"A medical society was also organized this year (1837) Feb. 14th, at which Dr. Thomas J. Noyes was elected president; Sullivan Belknap, vice-president; S. H. Green, secretary; Wm. P. Proudfit, treasurer."

No further mention of this or any other society is made until the summer of 1845, when ten physicians met to organize a new society:

The Milwaukee Medical Association.

The officers elected were: Dr. J. S. Hewitt, pres.; E. B. Wolcott, vice-president; J. K. Bartlett, secretary; J. B. Dousman, treasurer; the other members were J. P. Greves, James Johnson, E. S. Marsh, J. B. Selby, F. M. Wilcox and Francis Huebschmann. No further records of this society are obtainable until Dec. 9, 1847, when the name of "The Milwaukee City Medical Association" was adopted. (Milwaukee received its charter as a city Jan. 5, 1846.)

Milwaukee City Medical Association.

Meeting Dec. 9, 1847. The following officers were elected: Dr. E. S. Marsh, pres.; J. T. Spalding, vice-pres.; J. Brainard Selby, recording sec.; Alfred Mercer, corresponding sec.; J. B. Dousman, treas. A committee consisting of Drs. Mercer, Johnson, Bartlett, Wilcox and Shumway were appointed to prepare a new constitution and a code of by-laws. The meetings were to be held the first Thursday of each month and from October to April every alternate Thursday. A fee bill was adopted, which, compared with the fee bill adopted Dec. 3, 1868 (see Fee Bill) represents about one-half the value for services. Jan. 6, 1848, the Code of Medical Ethics, recommended by the "National Medical Convention," Dec. 9, 1847, was adopted by the society. In the February meeting a memorial was forwarded to Congress to prohibit the introduction of worthless drugs and medicines.

The Sisters of Charity, proposing the establishment of a benevolent institution for the sick, requested the co-operation of the society, which appointed twelve of their number to serve for one year. A proposition was made to the council to attend the alms-house, pest-house and wards of the city in every pauper case for the sum of \$600; also to furnish a board of health, if requested, for the term of one year. In a meeting of July 27th, 1848, Homoeopathy was the war-cry, when Dr. Van Dusen brought charges against Dr. J. S. Hewitt of becoming an advocate, and counselor among the initiated one idea impostors of the city. That "in the opinion of the association Homoeopathy, in theory

and practice, in its sixth or sixthousandth dilution, in its 'similia similibus curantur,' or the howling mania from a dose of Ipecac, is but another insusceptibility of a portion to be pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw. Embracing the shadow at the expense of truth and substance, being entertained with the gilded glitter of mere moonshine, while conscience, honor, dignity and delicacy are all sacrificed at the shrine of fraud."

In 1849 the Asiatic cholera invaded Milwaukee with fatal effect (300 or more deaths); it was made the subject of a free interchange of opinion with respect to its contagiousness, and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that no fact in medicine in the opinion of this association is more clearly determined than that the Asiatic cholera is not contagious, and any action on the part of the authorities, which is based upon the supposition, that it is so, and subject the sick to any inconvenience, therefore it is clearly unwarrantable and inhuman, and will not receive the sanction of any of its members." This motion was passed without a dissenting vote!

After a meeting April 6th, 1849, the society went into recess until March, 1855. During this period a meeting was called by Dr. J. K. Bartlett, and the Medico-Chirurgical Club was organized in 1851. (See Med.-Chirurg. Club.)

At the revival of the society, March 16, 1855, Dr. Dousman was elected president; Dr. Curtis, vice-pres.; Dr. Garner, sec.; Dr. Ortalli, treas. For medical discussion the mysterious death of Emperor Nicholas of Russia († March 3, 1855, of influenza) was under consideration. Dr. Naumann offered a resolution to have the society edit a Quarterly Journal, but it was deemed inexpedient at the present time to carry out the plan. The same fate was shared by the plan to establish a General Hospital in connection with the Marine Hospital. In a meeting held June 18th, 1856, Dr. Wolcott moved, that the present custom with regard to refreshments at the respective offices of members be done away with, substituting therefore an adjournment to a "Lager Bier Halle." The motion was carried. The officers elected for 1856 were: Dr. Curtis, president; Dr. McKnight, vice-pres.; Dr. S. L. Thorn, sec., and Dr. Ortalli, treas.; Drs. Dousman, Blanchard and Ortalli, censors. March 4th, 1857, Dr. Stadler applied for membership, but the Committee on Credentials reported that the papers were mere passports, instead of proper credentials.

No meeting again was held until December, 1858, in which were elected as president, Dr. Bartlett; Dr. Garner, as treasurer; Dr. Wells, as secretary; Drs. Naumann and Castleman, as censors. Dr. Garner spoke of a solution of guttapercha in chloroform as a superior surgical dressing to collodion; the doctor claimed this dressing as original with him.

From May 6, 1859, to October 27, 1864, the society went into recess.

From this date no records are available until Nov. 19, 1868, when a meeting took place in the house of Dr. Bartlett. Present: James Johnson, E. B. Wolcott, James Crugom, Herman Naumann, Lewis McKnight, Jul. Kasten, and Francis Huebschmann. Dr. Marks and Thorndike were unceremoniously admitted to membership. On December 3d the following officers were elected:

Pres., J. K. Bartlett; Vice-pres., Francis Huebschmann; Treas., James Johnson; Sec., Wm. Thorndike. The Fee-Bill was adopted. The regular meetings were to be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, in the City Hall. On June 20th, 1868, a committee of five, Drs. Johnson, E. Wolcott, Garner, Naumann and Marks, had been appointed to confer with Hon. Edward Salomon, Regent of the University of Wisconsin, in reference to the establishment of a Medical College in Milwaukee, whose degree should be conferred by the University. In the meeting of the society on Jan. 7, 1869, Dr. Johnson, on behalf of the committee, reported "that in view of the pecuniary assistance likely to be required, as well as many other considerations, the committee are led to decide that any present action would be premature." At the same meeting the motion to admit Laura Ross, the first lady physician of Milwaukee, to membership was laid on the table, but at the following meeting she was elected through the intercession of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, her future husband. The same standpoint was taken in the case of Dr. Odelia Blinn and Sarah Sandt, whereas Dr. Risch was rejected on account of a protest from Dr. Hasse regarding his qualifications for the position of a county physician and pronouncement of his being a quack and impostor. Dec. 15, 1870, the following officers were elected: Pres., E. B. Wolcott; vice-pres., Huebschmann; sec., Ernst Kramer, treas., Johnson; censors, Naumann, Thompson, and Allen. A committee was appointed to consider the formation of a medical library. Dec. 3d, 1868, a fee-bill was adopted. The last record of a meeting of the society is dated March 20th, 1871.

In reviewing the proceedings of the society during its existence for twenty years, one cannot but regret the all too numerous petty quarrels and accusations of individual members for alleged interference in practice, consultations with expelled members and adherents of other doctrines. To the detriment of scientific discussions of medical topics much valuable time was wasted in the modifying of the constitution and by-laws and in debates on irrelevant matters.

FEE-BILL

OF THE

MILWAUKEE CITY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Adopted December 3, 1868.

For office prescription, dressing simple wounds, vaccination		
at office	\$ 1.00	
For examination at office, and verbal advice.....	1.00	5.00
For letter of advice	5.00	25.00
For ordinary visit; vaccination at residence.....	2.00	
For night visit, after 10 P. M.....	5.00	10.00
For two visits per diem.....	3.00	
For more than two, each.....	1.00	
For consultation	5.00	10.00

For additional patients in same family, each.....	1.00	
For small pox, first visit.....	5.00	
For small pox, succeeding visits, each.....	3.00	
For visits out of the city, in addition to regular fee, per mile	1.00	
For obstetrical attendance, not exceeding 24 hours.....	15.00	25.00
For twin cases	25.00	
For application of forceps; turning.....	25.00	50.00
For gonorrhea, a preliminary charge of.....	10.00	20.00
For syphilis, a preliminary charge of.....	10.00	20.00
(Subsequent charges to be governed by the circumstances in each case.)		
For introduction of catheter.....	3.00	5.00

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

For hydrocele; paracentesis abdominis; phymosis or para- phymosis	10.00	25.00
For excision of tonsils	10.00	25.00
For hare-lip, with or without cleft palate or other compli- cation	25.00	100.00
For strangulated hernia	50.00	upwards
For reducing incarcerated hernia.....	25.00	100.00
For fistula in ano.....	25.00	100.00
For trephining	50.00	
For strabismus	25.00	50.00
For division of cataract.....	25.00	50.00
For extraction of cataract.....	50.00	100.00
For extirpating eye	50.00	100.00
For reducing simple fracture, thigh.....	25.00	50.00
For reducing simple fracture, leg or arm.....	10.00	20.00
For reducing simple fracture, finger or toe.....	5.00	
For reducing dislocation, thigh.....	50.00	100.00
For reducing dislocation, shoulder.....	10.00	50.00
For reducing dislocation, elbow or wrist.....	10.00	25.00
For reducing dislocation, finger or toe.....	5.00	
For reducing dislocation, ankle.....	20.00	40.00
For amputation, thigh	50.00	100.00
For amputation, leg or foot.....	50.00	
For amputation, shoulder joint.....	50.00	100.00
For amputation, arm, fore-arm or wrist.....	50.00	
For amputation, finger or toe.....	10.00	20.00
For amputation, breast	25.00	50.00
For amputation, penis	25.00	
For removing testicle	50.00	

P. S.—Fees for operations not here specified, i. e., removal of tumors, etc., must be governed by the difficulty and danger attending each case.

1846.

Medical Society of Milwaukee County.

On May 5th, 1846, a meeting of physicians was held at the Court House for the purpose of establishing a county medical society. The membership was recruited largely from the city physicians and Dr. E. L. Marsh was elected president; Dr. A. L. Castleman, vice-pres.; Dr. J. K. Bartlett, secretary; Dr. J. B. Selby Jr., treasurer, and Drs. Dousman, Johnson and Graham, censors. In May, 1847, the society was incorporated under existing territorial laws. One of the articles of its constitution provided for the granting of a diploma with the seal of the society attached. The society held semi-annual sessions until 1853. From this period or until the present time its existence is variegated and its history replete with cycles of inertness, spasmodic awakening to activity, attended by disorder in medical ranks. Its duration of somnolence bears resemblance to the repose of Rip van Winkle, which it however outstrips in a two-fold slumber aggregating in toto forty-two years. After its apparent demise in 1853, a number of physicians, Drs. Marks, Senn, Ladd, Bartlett, Wight and others in 1879 succeeded in resuscitating the apparent corpse, which remained animated until 1885, when inanition set in, which again resolved it into oblivion. The dissolution seemed now complete, but lo! the mummy still held a vital spark, whose unseen glow, after a period of sixteen years, was made to burst into a flame, which one group of medical warden felt duty-bound to nourish and which the other claimed their right to smother. A bitter feud ensued, a newly organized County Society refusing to acknowledge the legality of the defunct old society, both attempting to establish their claim, which entitled to important prerogatives under the laws of the state. A legal standing was to be gained that gave cognizance in the recommending of members for the appointment on the state board of medical examiners, the delegation of a representative to the State Medical Society and for other purposes. The contest was precipitated when the original Medical Society of Milwaukee County, Dr. H. M. Brown presiding, brought charges of irregularities against one of Milwaukee's two medical schools. Each faction regarded the other as an intruder, declaring its right in the words of the gospel according to St. Matthew: "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves." The scene of conflict was threatened to be transferred to the courts to have the law settle the medical title. On Dec. 7, 1901, the secretary sent out notices for a meeting Jan. 3, 1902, at which a complete reorganization took place, the new society abandoning its charter and its members being admitted to the original "Medical Society of Milwaukee County." Since that time the society has maintained an active existence, with the prospects of a permanent and useful organization. It is affiliated with the American and Wisconsin State Medical Associations

and holds its meetings every second Friday in the trustees' room of the Public Library building. One of its aims is to keep in touch with vital medical questions, that concern public welfare, in securing proper legislation for the protection of the public health and the introduction of better methods of public sanitation, etc.

FEE - BILL
ADOPTED BY THE
MILWAUKEE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.
May 1st, 1883.

Inasmuch as the following table of charges is founded upon a just consideration of the services performed by medical practitioners, it will be considered a duty on their part to conform to it whenever the circumstances of their patients do not forbid such a course.

MEDICINE.

For ordinary visit	\$ 2.00	
For visit when minute examination is required.....	5.00	
For each additional prescription to other members of family	1.00	
For each hour detention.....	1.00	
For visit after 11 P. M. and before 7 A. M.....	5.00	10.00
For consultation visit (Regular attendant double fee).....	5.00	10.00
For consultation at night, 11 P. M. to 7 A. M.....	10.00	15.00
For remaining all night, not obstetric visit.....	15.00	20.00
For prescribing at night.....	2.00	
For small pox, each visit.....	5.00	
For obstetrical attendance, not exceeding 6 hours.....	15.00	upwards
For complicated labor	50.00	75.00
For twin cases	25.00	upwards
For application of forceps.....	25.00	50.00
For turning	25.00	
For vaccination at residence.....	2.00	
Mileage above two miles, each mile.....	1.00	

OFFICE PRACTICE (CASH).

For office prescription or vaccination at office.....	1.00	
For dressing simple wounds.....	2.00	5.00
For examination at office, verbal advice.....	1.00	25.00
For advice when minute examination of urine etc. is required	5.00	10.00
For written advice or opinion.....	5.00	20.00
For certificate of health.....	3.00	5.00
For gonorrhea, a preliminary charge of.....	10.00	20.00
For syphilis, a preliminary charge of.....	15.00	25.00
For fitting truss	5.00	upwards
For insurance examination	3.00	5.00
For application of electricity.....	2.00	

SURGICAL PRACTICE.

For administration of anaesthetic.....	5.00	10.00
For amputation of thigh.....	75.00	200.00
For amputation of leg.....	50.00	100.00
For amputation of foot.....	50.00	100.00
For amputation of finger or toe.....	10.00	20.00
For amputation of arm or forearm.....	50.00	75.00
For amputation of hand.....	50.00	75.00
For amputation at hip-joint.....	100.00	200.00
For amputation at shoulder-joint.....	75.00	150.00
For amputation of penis.....	50.00	75.00
For amputation of breast.....	25.00	75.00
For cataract	75.00	200.00
For catheterization	3.00	10.00
For circumcision	15.00	25.00
For reduction of dislocation of shoulder.....	25.00	50.00
For reduction of hip.....	50.00	100.00
For reduction of elbow.....	25.00	50.00
For reduction of thumb	15.00	25.00
For reduction of finger or toe.....	5.00	10.00
For reduction of knee.....	50.00	100.00
For reduction of clavicle.....	25.00	upwards
For reduction of lower jaw.....	10.00	25.00
For reduction of wrist or ankle.....	20.00	30.00
For reduction of astragalus.....	15.00	25.00
For enucleation of eye.....	25.00	100.00
For fistula in ano.....	25.00	upwards
For removal of foreign bodies from eye, ear or throat.....	5.00	upwards
For reducing simple fracture of thigh.....	25.00	50.00
For reducing simple fracture of leg or arm.....	15.00	25.00
For reducing finger or toe.....	5.00	10.00
For restoration of hare-lip.....	25.00	50.00
For operation on haemorrhoids.....	25.00	upwards
For reduction of hernia by manipulation.....	25.00	100.00
For reduction of hernia by operation.....	75.00	upwards
For hydrocele, palliative operation.....	10.00	25.00
For hydrocele, radical operation.....	25.00	50.00
For iridectomy	25.00	100.00
For operation on paraphimosis.....	5.00	
For removal of polypus, rectal or uterine.....	25.00	100.00
For removal of polypus, nose or ear.....	10.00	25.00
For post-mortem, not involving legal question.....	25.00	
For resection of bones or joint.....	150.00	upwards
For operation on urethral stricture.....	20.00	50.00
For operation on stricture of nasal duct.....	25.00	50.00

For operation on talipes.....	50.00	upwards
For tenotomy	15.00	25.00
For extirpation of testicle.....	25.00	upwards
For excision of tonsil.....	10.00	15.00
For tracheotomy	50.00	100.00
For trephining	50.00	100.00
For excision of uvula.....	5.00	

The foregoing charges are for the performance of the operation only.

The subsequent visits are to be charged as in attendance in ordinary cases of disease, the fee being proportioned according to the time occupied and the trouble and the responsibility incurred.

For operations and services not enumerated in the foregoing list, charges will be made according to their nature, extent and importance.

1851.

The Medico-Chirurgical Club.

On January 8th the following physicians met at the residence of Dr. J. K. Bartlett to organize a medical society: Drs. J. K. Bartlett, J. B. Dousman, T. H. Brown, J. Johnson, John Garner, T. Spencer and J. Selby. The following officers were elected: T. Spencer, pres.; T. Brown, vice-pres.; J. K. Bartlett, sec.; J. B. Dousman, treas. A proposition of \$600 for the care of the county poor was accepted, \$225 for the almshouse and \$75 for each of the five wards. December, 1851, Drs. Wunsch, Huebschmann, Seibert, Van der Hoeven and Dr. Zimmermann were admitted as members. February, 1853, Dr. Ch. Fessel was admitted. This meeting, according to the record book of the minutes, seemed to have been the last one of the short-lived society.

1853.

First German Medical Society.

A society of German physicians consisting of Drs. Luening, Wunderly, Ortalli, Wunsch, Fessel, Weitze, Krak and Fuchs was organized for the promotion of good fellowship, the advancement of science and the preservation of professional rights and interests. During the year the newly arrived physicians, Dr. Kissling and Dr. Munk, became members of the society, which deserved much credit by the publication of popular treatises, as the management of sun-strokes, the arrangement of morgues, of sick-rooms in prisons, etc.

1869.

The Milwaukee Medical and Surgical Club.

On Dec. 11th, 1869, a new society with Drs. J. K. Bartlett, Wm. Gorham, James Johnson, R. Mac Arthur, Solon Marks, Edw. Meacham, Wm. Thorndike and J. Crugom as members, was initiated at the residence of Dr. Bartlett, with Drs. Bartlett as president, Johnson as vice-president, and Wm. Thorndike as secretary and treasurer. The meetings were held on Thursdays of every second week. In 1870 the following were elected to membership: Drs. Jul. Kempe, Aug. Liljencrantz, Edwin Bartlett, F. S. Fuller. In January, 1871, a dispensary was provided for, with Drs. Kempe and E. Bartlett in attendance daily from four to five. On motion of Dr. Bartlett the name of the society was changed to

Milwaukee Medical Society.

In December, Dr. Liljencrantz withdrew from the society, having adopted the doctrines of homoeopathy.

From Dec. 21, 1871, to April, 1876, no meetings were held. At the revival of the society Drs. N. Senn, Edw. Rosenkrans, A. Graettinger, Geo. Ladd and Herman Hasse were chosen members. In 1877 Drs. James Dorland and Wm. Ross joined the society and Drs. R. H. Williamson and Theod. Stark were elected visiting members. In 1878 the following were named visiting members: Drs. F. Breinig, E. Bristol, Alvin Eyer, Lytton Flynn, Henry Harpke, P. Langland, J. Stearns, James Thompson, Chas. Betzel, Wm. Schorse, Wm. Fox, Heber Elderkin, Louis F. Frank, John Bading, Darius Mason, Francis Mueller, O. Wight and Albert Zinns. Pursuant to a resolution "that the members of the Milwaukee Medical Society and others interested, meet in convention at the Milwaukee County Court House for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society conformable to the Revised Statute Laws of 1878, State of Wisconsin," the committee, Drs. Senn, Williamson and Day, recommended that the society be changed into a legal County Medical Society. The report was accepted in the meeting of February 19, 1879, and the following officers were elected:

Medical Society of Milwaukee County.

Pres., E. W. Bartlett; vice-pres., F. Day; recording sec., George Ladd; corresponding sec., R. Williamson; treasurer, James Johnson; censors: Marks, Senn and Graettinger. A committee, Drs. Williamson, Dorland and E. Bartlett, appointed to examine regarding legality of articles, necessity of registration, etc., reported March 13th, which resulted in the motion to amend the constitution as to take back the old name of the society.

Milwaukee Medical Society.

In 1879 Drs. Bristol, Mason and Bading were chosen permanent members and Drs. Robbins, Marden, Richards, Hare, McNutt and Leffingwell, visiting members.

A special meeting was called by Pres. Graettinger for Feb. 10, 1880.

Present: Drs. E. W. Bartlett, N. Senn, Darius Mason and John Bading. "Motion was made and seconded, that the society permanently discontinue its meetings." Carried by unanimous vote of those present.

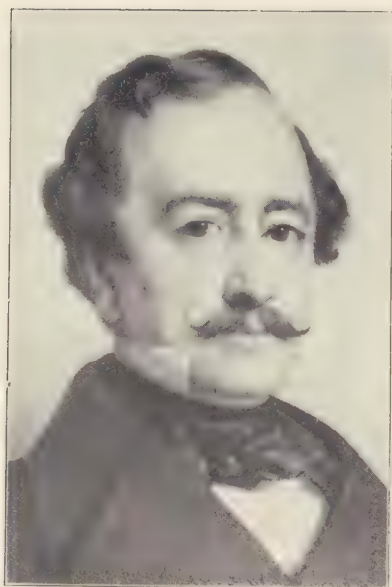
1872.

The Brainard Medical Society.

The above society, named in honor of Prof. Daniel Brainard,* Prof. of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and originally termed the "Rock River Medical Society," was organized in 1872 by Drs. Nicholas Senn, then of Ashford (now Elmore), E. M. Rogers of Hartford, S. L. Marston of Campbellsport, and several others including Drs. L. Loehr, A. W. Lueck, G. F. Hunt, E. F. Dodge, Wm. Hausmann, and Chicago physicians. Until 1893 the quarterly meetings were held at Oshkosh, Madison, Chicago, etc., and since that time at Milwaukee, usually combined with a clinic at the Milwaukee Hospital.

Daniel Brainard was born on the 15th of May, 1812, in the town of Western, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father was a farmer and his mother a most exemplary woman, inspiring her son. He began his studies in Whiteboro with Dr. R. S. Sykes, and later with Dr. Harold H. Pope of Rome, N. Y. He entered Fairfield Medical College and took two courses in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1834. He returned to Whiteboro to engage in practice and in 1836 gave a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology in the Oneida Institute, before removing to Chicago. His first years of active practice were full of hardships. In 1838 he made an amputation of a hip-joint, of which but two or three were on record, a case attracting much attention and winning fame for the surgeon. In 1837 he opened a private school of anatomy for a few years in his rooms on Clarke street, opposite the Sherman House. In May, 1842, he was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the St. Louis University; in December, 1843, Rush Medical College was opened, when he was made professor of anatomy and surgery. He visited Europe a number of times. In 1866 summer cholera broke out in Chicago, ceasing in August and reappearing with renewed virulence in October, causing about 1000 deaths before the end of a month, and among the victims was Dr. Brainard. On October 9th, 1866, he told his class how to guard against the

* From "The Life and Work of Dr. Daniel Brainard" by Prof. E. Fletcher Ingals, M. D. Annual address at the 69th Commencement exercises of Rush Med. College, June, 1912.



PROF. DANIEL BRAINARD.

cholera and before retiring he began to write an article on this subject, the first page of which being in the archives of the college. On arising the next morning he was attacked with vomiting and diarrhoea, going into a collapse at 2 o'clock and dying seven hours afterwards.

Dr. Brainard was no ordinary man. He was a close student, an original thinker, an active investigator and an ideal instructor. In 1849-51 he adopted as cure for spina bifida injections of solutions of Iodine and Iodide of potassium. In seeking a remedy for cancer he injected lactate of iron, every six or ten days, into the veins. His treatment for ununited fractures is the best known of his surgical achievements (prize essay), and his most important life-work, the founding of Rush Medical College, the organizing of the Illinois State Medical Society and his labors in behalf of the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1850.

Honorary Members of the Brainard Medical Society.

Andrews, E., Chicago, Ill.

Brainard, D. S., Iowa.

Gillett, E. J., D. D., M. D., Keokuk, Iowa.

Griffin, E. F., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Loehr, L., Cassel, Germany.

Loomis, G. T., Minn.

* *Munk, Emanuel*, Milwaukee.

* *Raymond, D. G.*, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Roehrer, Friedrich, Zuerich, Switzerland.

Wenzell, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

* *Rogers, E. M.*, Hartford, Wis.

Zimmermann, R., Campbellsport, Wis.

* *Senn, N., Prof.*, M. D., L.L. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill.

1878.

Milwaukee Academy of Medicine.

Previous to the organization of above homoeopathic society a Milwaukee Homoeopathic Society had been maintained. The "Academy" was founded Jan. 29, 1878, with Dr. Lewis Sherman, pres.; Oscar Carlson, vice-pres.; A. Schloemilch, sec., and Jos. Lewis, treas. The main purpose was to conduct experiments to show the action of medicine on the healthy human body. It won a wide reputation through the famous "Milwaukee Test, planned and designed to settle the mooted question of 'Attenuation and Dose.'" The officers in 1881 were Dr. Samuel Potter, pres.; C. Olmsted, vice-pres.; Eugene Stork, sec., and L. Sherman, treas. The society met on the first Tuesday of each month.

* Deceased.

1883.

Verein Deutscher Aerzte.

On March 16th, the above Society of German Physicians of Milwaukee was organized, with the following charter members:

Pres.: *Dr. Nicholas Senn*, † Jan. 2, 1908.

Sec.: *Dr. Carl Reinhard*, † Jan. 12, 1914.

Dr. Julius Kasten, resigned 1894, † Aug. 11, 1902.

Dr. Louis Reinhard, † Nov. 20, 1893.

Dr. Hermann Hasse, residing in California.

Dr. Jakob Lang, residing in Milwaukee.

Dr. Jakob Mendel, † Nov. 14, 1895.

The object of the society was the promotion of professional interests, scientific discourses with demonstrations and the maintenance of a circulatory library of medical journals. Only physicians with a German diploma (Austria, Russia and Switzerland included) were eligible, after residing in Milwaukee one year, the election to be unanimous by secret ballot. The initiation fee was \$10. The code of the American Medical Association and the "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift" was officially adopted. Meetings were held on the first Friday of each month.

The rather select society added the following to its membership:

Edmund Kovats, Aug. 1, 1884. † June 19, 1906.

Alois Graettinger, Jan. 7, 1889 (removed to Ontario, Cal., 1898).
† Oct. 23, 1907.

Carl Zimmermann, May 1891.

Joseph v. Szoldrski, Feb. 1894.

John R. McDill, Jan. 1896 (extraordinary member).

Louis F. Frank, March 1896.

Arthur J. Puls, March 1896.

Siegmund Graenicher, Jan. 1900 (resigned).

The last meeting was held March, 1907, after which the society, greatly diminished in number by death and unable to fill its ranks with eligible members, discontinued after a career of scientific usefulness combined with that professional esprit du corps, which is so conducive to the interests of medical activity. Its list of honorary members included the following distinguished disciples of Hippocrates: Virchow, Berlin; Bamberger, Vienna; Kocher, Bonn; Volkmann, Halle; Koenig, Goettingen; v. Nussbaum, Munich; Ogston, Aberdeen; Fenger, Chicago; Lange, New York; Thiersch, Leipzig; Bocelli, Rome; Knapp, New York; Dittel, Vienna; Nothnagel, Vienna; Klebs, Chicago; v. Esmarch, Kiel. The latter's visit with his charming wife, the Princess



FRIEDRICH VON ESMARCH
AND
HENRIETTA, PRINCESS OF
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Guests of the "Verein Deutscher
Aerzte." Oct. 1888.

of Schleswig-Holstein, in October 1888, as guest of the society, was a significant event, in which the medical profession of our city heartily participated. At a banquet in the St. Charles Hotel the famous surgeon, whose name is forever linked in the annals of surgery as the inventor of bloodless operations, was presented with a beautifully designed watch-charm representing his well-known constrictor.

1886.

The Clinical Club.

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1886, the above club was organized with the following members: James Dorland, A. B. Farnham, Louis F. Frank, Samuel French, Rob. Hawley, Henry Ogden, F. Walbridge and Wm. Washburn; with Dr. Dorland as president, Dr. Farnham as secretary and Dr. French as "manager." The meetings were to be held on the second Tuesday of each month, to be preceded by a dinner at six o'clock P. M.

Before the young society had quarters of its own, the meetings were held at the various places where the dinners took place, 301 Grand ave., 109 Ninth street, etc. On Nov. 9th, 1886, an honorary dinner was tendered to Dr. J. K. Bartlett before his departure to California.

The Bartlett Clinical Club.

At this meeting the name of "The Clinical Club" was changed to "The Bartlett Clinical Club" in honor of the pioneer physician, whose interest in the tyros of the medical profession had suggested the formation of a clinical society and who offered to be personally responsible for the rent of the new club rooms, 3d floor, 416 Milwaukee street, also intimating the donation of his valuable medical library, which happy dream however was not realized, the society in 1889, after the death of its patron, buying the same for two hundred dollars.

New members in 1886: (March) J. A. Bach; (April) J. A. McLeod; (Aug.) Wm. Thorndike († Jan. 1887).

On Jan. 11th, 1887, the first meeting was held in the new club rooms, No. 12, 416 Milwaukee street, and in the same year the following new members added to the role: (Feb.) H. M. Brown, (May) W. Batchelor, (May) E. Copeland, (Oct.) John McDill, (Oct.) U. O. B. Wingate († 1911). A dissecting section, Dr. Hawley, chairman, was organized and rooms selected on Chestnut, near Third street. Dr. Walbridge was elected treasurer and Dr. Ogden, librarian. On July 12, 1887, a dinner and reception was given in honor of Dr. Goodell of Philadelphia, the invited guests being Col. Bell, Dr. Marks and Dr. McBride.

New members in 1888: (March) Emil Wahl († 1910), (April) A. J. Puls, (May) Solon Marks, honorary, (Sept.) Louis Nolte and James O'Brien († 1910).

July 10, 1888, a nurses' directory committee consisting of Drs. Wingate, French and Copeland, Mrs. Fred. Abbot and Mrs. John L. Mitchell, was elected to organize and control a directory of nurses.

A plan to set aside one half of the sum remaining in the treasury at the end of a year as a nucleus for a building fund was finally rejected.

1889. Rewards of merit for punctuality were distributed to Drs. Farnham, Brown, Batchelor, McDill and Puls. Dr. Brown was voted the prize for best reported cases.

The annual dues were raised to forty dollars.

New members: (Aug.) Ralph Chandler († 1904).

Oct. 5th, 1889, a special meeting was held to consider the purchase of an improved real estate as a home for the club at 466 Marshall street, but at a third special meeting the project was dropped.

Jan. 1890, election of officers: General manager, Samuel French; secretary, U. O. B. Wingate; treasurer, F. Walbridge; librarian, Wm. Washburn; curator, F. Walbridge.

February, 1890, the name of "The Bartlett Clinical Club" was changed to "*The Milwaukee Clinical Society.*"

New members in 1890: (Aug.) Frederick Shimonek, (Sept.) Miles Clark.

Jan. 1891. Pursuant to a report of a committee appointed to enlarge the scope and membership of "The Milwaukee Clinical Society," the name of "The Milwaukee Medical Society" was adopted.

Milwaukee Medical Society.

Preceded by "The Clinical Club" 1886—1887.

"The Bartlett Clinical Club" 1887—1890.

"The Milwaukee Clinical Society" 1890—1891.

1892. Pres., Dr. Wingate; vice-pres., Drs. Frank and Sercombe; sec., Dr. Washburn; treas., Dr. Walbridge; librarian, Dr. Clark; curator, Dr. Boorse.

In the first meeting of the month of May, Dr. Samuel French made an urgent appeal in the interest of a properly appointed building for the society. A committee consisting of Drs. French, Wuerdemann, Farnham, Walbridge and Copeland was appointed to investigate a suitable location and the means of raising a fund; at a later meeting two additional members, Drs. Frank and Puls, were appointed. The above committee recommended for purchase a site on 560 Jefferson street, known as "The Luening Conservatory of Music," owned by Mr. Aug. Uihlein, at a cost of \$30,000, the society agreeing to pay 5% interest on the purchase money, payments thereon to be made in the indefinite future. If the Milwaukee Medical Society decided to make the purchase, the Elms Hospital, looking for a new location, would lease part of the building, paying a rental equivalent to probably more than half the expense of maintaining the property. The motion was unanimously carried and the property purchased after a payment of \$5,000 on account. The society was

given a land contract terminating on or before ten years, and the Elms Hospital agreed to pay \$1,000 rent per year. The meetings then were held in the new quarters, 560 Jefferson street.

1893. Officers: Pres., A. B. Farnham; sec., W. H. Washburn; treas., F. Walbridge; librarian, R. Hawley; curator, F. Tower.

New members during the year 1893: A. J. Schweichler, Walsh, Chas. Albright, Sam. Friend, F. H. Hagermann, A. H. Purdy, H. B. Hitz, Wm. Mackie, O. Chrysler, E. Kalmerton, N. Peterson.

Alluding to the venture of the society in assuming a large financial obligation to create a home for itself, the retiring president made a most pathetic appeal in behalf of the enterprise: "As Martin Luther stood before the Diet of Worms, impelled to certain utterances by the force of his convictions, so I, urged in a lesser degree, must say to you—"A year ago we started out to take our Troy. Adverse winds—a very tempest—detained us at Aulis. Finally the omens were propitious and we are on the plains of Troja; the city stands before us and the siege will not be overlong. Whoso turns his hand from the plowing, the kingdom is not for him."—We ask no club house from the public, a workshop rather, where we may fashion disease-destroying weapons. There is nothing visionary about the scheme; it has the approval of scientific men in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, whose praise is not lightly given. Then give, that your day be longer and your pains and pangs here fewer; it is a flawless crystal of concrete charity."

Jan. 1894. Election of officers: Pres., L. F. Frank; vice-pres., A. J. Puls and F. Shimonek; sec., T. H. Hay; treas.; F. E. Walbridge; librarian, R. N. Hawley; curator, A. J. Burgess.

The various reports of the society's officers submitted did not present a cheerful retrospect, much less an encouraging outlook. To quote from Schiller:

But with the forces of destiny,
There is no truce with eternity,
And misfortune strides rapidly.

The society experienced a full share of the disasters which befell the commercial world in the 1893 panic. The fond expectations of the retiring president and the anticipated "windfall," which would place the venturesome society on a sound financial basis, were shattered. The expense of interest, taxes, insurance, library and ordinary running expenses were in excess of the receipts and the members of the subscription committee resigned in a body. At a meeting held Jan. 23, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas the Milwaukee Medical Society cannot now afford to maintain the premises known as 558 and 560 Jefferson street and could not afford to maintain them if it owned said property free of debt and unincumbered, therefore be it resolved to secure a lease from the land contract and seek other rooms for the accommodation of the society.

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

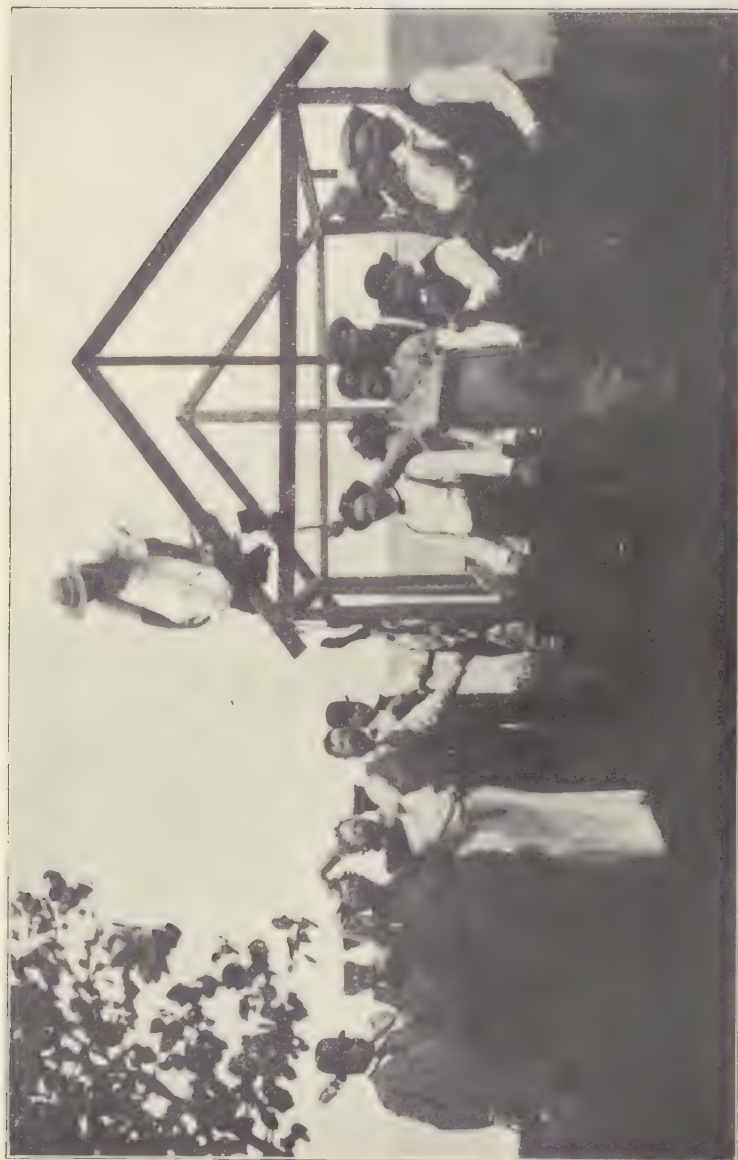
On March 27th, 1894, the society removed to its new quarters in the Goldsmith Building, a lease having been consummated for five years with privilege for renewal for five years more at an annual rent of one dollar. At the same time the fees were reduced from forty to twenty dollars per annum. Exempting the forfeited part-payment of five thousand dollars, an experience closely related to mistake, the prospect assumed a brigher aspect, and numerous new members did not any more hesitate to join the society.

Reviewing the history of the Milwaukee Medical Society is of interest. Before it began its career, Milwaukee had a population of 160,000, with 140 practising physicians and no medical organization or medical library. The Milwaukee County Medical Society was still slumbering in its Rip van Winkle sleep, only to be awakened by the din of dissension. A good deal of the success of the society must be ascribed to the strong social feature in the beginning of its career, which formed a nucleus of fraternal feeling, that quelled any spirit of rivalry. It was not only the aim of the members to fortify themselves professionally, but the public needs were never lost sight of. Through their efforts the Emergency Hospital was created and the school of nurses advanced, reaping the benefit of instruction by members of the society. The Directory for Nurses, which has proved such a blessing to the community, was organized from its midst, as were also the Elms and the Emergency Hospitals.

The A. C.

In connection with the above short-lived but flourishing clinical club, which in passing away gave place to the present Milwaukee Medical Society, the historian cannot rightfully omit an extraordinary social feature, which was effective in bringing about a feeling of good fellowship among the young disciples of Aesculapius, a genial gathering for the sole purpose of jollification, even carousal under the mysterious name of the A. C. Club and brilliantly, though mystically managed by a certain anonymous "Secretarius humilis." This master of ceremonies' genius in devising the yearly grand A. C. picnic, the expectation of which immortal event being raised to a feverish heat by preliminary cabalistic manifestos, was truly astounding. He would shroud himself into the utmost secrecy as to his plans, only the hour of the departure for the pow-wow being disclosed. At the time appointed, a hilarious mass of medical humanity was loaded on to an antediluvian vehicle to be unloaded in a deserted, God-forsaken wilderness, and with a yell that would have put to shame the war-whoop of the famous tribes of the extinct Pottawatomies, Chippewas and Menomonees, the boisterous combat was on. The battle-field was the virgin soil of the primeval forest, the recent happy hunting-ground of the red race, and no more cannibalistic shrieks ever rent the air of fair Mahn-ah-waukee's landmarks.

At another occasion the revelrous escapades took the form and character of an Olympian contest:



ROMAN FESTIVAL OF THE A. C.
LUEDEMANN FARM (LAKE PARK) 1890.

The austere hellanodics took their seat
In mid-arena on a lofty mound.
The loud horn gave the signal, when the race
Was on and eagerly the sprinters sped,
Eyes fixed upon the goal. Far in advance
Horace shot forward, swifter than the winds
Or winged thunderbolt; the next in course
Was fair Ernesto, the darling of Apoll',
And after him a space, Emilius
Came third; and others followed heel on heel.
The foot-race over and the gifts disbursed,
Strong Franchilanus, feared by all, dropped down
The double-folded mantle from his shoulders,
Stripped bare the huge joints, the huge arms and thews
And towered gigantic in the mid-most ring.
His adversary, who was light of foot,
And on his youth relied; the other strong
In bulk of every limb, but tottering
On sluggish knees, while all his body shook
With labor of his breath. Without avail
They rained their blows and on each hollow side,
Each soundly chest, the swift reverberate strokes
Fell without pause; around their ears and brows
Came blow and blow and with relentless strokes
The smitten jaws cracked loud —

The contests being over, amid the oratory of the poet laureate and the cheers of the multitude, the swarthy brows of the victors were crowned with the Olympian wreath. In pompous procession, headed by the Pontifex Maximus, the sacred bull was led to holy sacrifice. The entrails were expounded and the omen being propitious, the noble combatants gave vent to revelry, and bacchanalian orgy held its sway, only to be ended by the darkness of night.

“But never shall lips of the living reveal
What terrors the depth of the night did conceal!”

With the departure and ultimate death of the *Secretarius humilis*, the A. C. has temporarily gone out of existence, but a similar esprit de corps continues to be fostered by an organization, which recognizes the necessity of relaxation from duties imposed by professional obligations—the Wis. Chapter A. M. P. O. At its regular meetings in the form of a sumptuous dinner, a pic-nic, or a trip into the country by boat or rail, professional discussions are barred and good fellowship holds sway.

1893.

The Practitioners' Society of Milwaukee.

With the establishment of the Trinity Hospital in 1893 the above society of physicians was organized, meeting the first and third Wednesday in each month at the hospital. The first officers were W. Neilson, president; W. Earles, vice-president, and Chas. Lemon, secretary and treasurer. The members were as follows:

W. Neilson.	W. Hill.	Phil. Schmidt.
W. Earles.	W. Sweemer.	J. Scollard.
C. Lemon.	A. Drexel.	H. Leffingwell.
S. Sperry.	M. Rosenheimer.	G. Kaumheimer.
E. Purtell.	P. Dempsey.	A. Nagle.
A. Moeller.	B. Brown.	W. Luffman.
J. Moeller.	W. Kelly.	Chas. Eagan.

Apparently there were no meetings held after 1895.

Milwaukee Physicians' Association.

The above association was incorporated and organized July 18, 1908, and the following officers elected: Dr. A. R. F. Grob, pres.; Dr. A. Bernhard, vice-pres.; Mr. A. A. Cooper, sec. and treas.; in addition to this a board of three censors and six directors.

The aim of the society is to promote the spirit of fraternalism and good fellowship and also to improve the business methods and financial condition of its members, in connection with which a list of delinquent debtors is published semi-annually. The flourishing society at present has a membership of one hundred. The society meets every Thursday, the first Thursday of a month being devoted to business and the remaining Thursdays given over to social purposes and meetings, encouraging an esprit du corps; these are being held at the Hotel Harpke at the South end of the 27th street viaduct. The present officers of the society are: Pres., Dr. A. R. F. Grob; Vice-Pres., Dr. R. H. Rice; Treas., Dr. W. V. Nelson; Sec., Mr. A. A. Cooper.

1910.

Milwaukee Dermatological Society.

On January 28, 1910, the following dermatologists of Milwaukee met at the office of Dr. Otto Foerster to organize the above society: Drs. C. Baer, Otto Foerster, Louis Frank, S. M. Markson, A. H. Purdy, Leo Schiller, and

Robert Washburn. The members met informally once a month for the purpose of clinical demonstrations of interesting and rare cases. The officers elected for 1910 were Dr. Louis Frank, pres., and Dr. Robert Washburn, sec. For 1911, Dr. Otto Foerster, pres., and Dr. Robert Washburn, sec. No more meetings were held after 1911.

1910.

North Side Physicians' Club.

The above organization was founded in December, 1910, with the election of the following officers for 1911: Pres., Dr. Franz Pfister; vice-pres., Dr. Gustav Kaumheimer; sec. and treas., Dr. Alvin Brah. Above all, the society, with a membership of one hundred, has for its object the promotion of good fellowship and esprit du corps between its members, in the form of a congenial gathering every Wednesday evening at Eleventh and Prairie sts. The officers for 1914 are: Pres., Dr. A. E. Mieding; Vice-pres., Dr. W. F. Grotjan; Sec. and treas., Dr. Geo. R. Randall.

1913.

The Milwaukee Surgical Society.

(Founded Feb. 3, 1913.)

On the above date, upon the invitation of Dr. H. A. Sifton, the following physicians met at the residence of Dr. Sifton to consider the proposition of founding a surgical society to be known as the Milwaukee Surgical Society. There were present: Drs. H. Sifton, Ernest Copeland, W. Batchelor, H. M. Brown, Henry Hitz, R. Sayle, J. Yates, F. Gaenslen, and Curtis Evans.

It was agreed, that its membership should be limited to men who devote their time entirely, or in the greater degree, to the practice of surgery; furthermore that such members should have been at least five years in practice in Milwaukee. It was also agreed that honorary or affiliated members, either resident or non-resident, are admissible. The meetings are held once a month, for eight months in the year, on the first Monday evening of each month beginning with the month of October.

Following officers were elected, Feb. 15, 1913, as Board of Directors: Pres., Dr. H. A. Sifton; vice-pres., Dr. H. M. Brown; sec. and treas., Dr. F. J. Gaenslen.

Amongst the routine By-Laws, the following was adopted Sept. 29, 1913:

Every candidate for membership in the Milwaukee Surgical Society shall agree in writing that he will not, under any circumstances, be a party to any form of "splitting of fees" or of seeking practice or business through any pay-

ment of any fee or other form of gratuity to any other physician or surgeon for the purpose of acquiring practice under penalty of expulsion.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

I hereby promise upon my honor as a gentleman that I will not, so long as I am a member of the Milwaukee Surgical Society, practice division of fees in any form; neither will I collect fees for others referring patients to me; nor will I permit to collect my fees for me; nor will I make joint fees with physicians or surgeons referring patients to me for operation or consultation; neither will I in any way, directly or indirectly, compensate any one referring patients to me; nor will I utilize any man as an assistant as a subterfuge for this purpose.

Among non-resident guests who addressed the society during the past year were Drs. Malcolm L. Harris, John Ridlon, Watkins of Chicago, and C. H. Bunting of Madison. At present there are thirteen members: Drs. H. A. Sifton, H. M. Brown, R. G. Gayle, H. B. Hitz, G. E. Seaman, J. L. Yates, C. A. Evans, W. A. Batchelor, P. F. Rogers, E. A. Fletcher, A. J. Puls, E. Copeland, and F. J. Gaenslen.

1914.

The Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmic Society.

The above society, organized January 20th, 1914, was a successor to the "Oto-Ophthalmic Club" which originated about 7 years previously with Dr. H. B. Hitz as its first president and Dr. Nelson Black as its first secretary.

The present officers of the society are as follows: Pres., Dr. H. B. Hitz; vice-pres., Dr. F. Pfister; sec.-treas., Dr. G. I. Hogue. Council: Dr. H. B. Hitz, Dr. F. Pfister, Dr. G. Hogue, Dr. P. Dernehl, Dr. C. Zimmermann.

Members of the Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmic Society.

Dr. L. B. Allen, Oshkosh, Wis.	Dr. C. Messmer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. J. A. Bach, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. H. F. McBeath, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. J. S. Barnes, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. F. Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. C. S. Beebe, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. R. H. Rice, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. E. F. Baur, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. E. D. Regan, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. N. Black, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. G. E. Seaman, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. M. Barndt, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. C. J. Coffey, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. L. Schmit, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. P. H. Dernehl, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. A. J. Taugher, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. W. E. Grove, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. S. G. Todd, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. H. B. Hitz, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. Thos. Phillips, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. H. J. Heeb, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. L. M. Willard, Wausau, Wis.
Dr. G. I. Hogue, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. G. F. Zaun, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. S. G. Higgins, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dr. C. Zimmermann, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. A. G. Kreutzer, Milwaukee, Wis.	

Medical Journalism

The Homoeopathic Expositor. *

At a meeting of the homoeopathic physicians of Milwaukee, June 20, 1866, it was resolved to publish the above monthly sheet, with Dr. J. S. Douglass as editor. Its aim was to make plain to the public at large the doctrine of Hahnemann.

Under the title "The History of Homoeopathy in Milwaukee" the issue of Jan. 1, 1867, brings the following: "We came to this city in the fall of 1847. Drs. Tracy and Cator had been on the ground for a year previous. Homoeopathy had then acquired a patronage that gave a fair business for two physicians, a large portion from the most intelligent of the population. We thereby excited hostility on the part of the "regular" profession. We poor homoeopaths were regarded with supercilious contempt and with a hatred proportioned to our favor with the public. A general system of non-intercourse was established, not alone professionally, but socially. They regarded us as either ignoramuses, or deceivers, or quacks, imposing upon the public for gain." (The writer then gives an interesting account of the conversion of a prominent physician, Dr. Hewitt, to homoeopathy, the storm of indignation this action caused in the Milwaukee City Medical Association, the accusations against the traitor and his final expulsion from the ranks of the regular profession.)

The following correspondence under the heading "Allopathic Liberality" is amusing and requires no comment:

Dr. N. S. Davis. Dear Sir:—I am a homoeopath from a conviction of the truth of the principles and efficacy of the practice of homoeopathy. With these views, will you graduate me if I comply with the ordinary requisitions of the faculty?

Yours, etc.,

M. Daniel Coe.

M. Daniel Coe. Dear Sir:—I am directed to inform you, that the faculty of Rush Medical College will not recommend you to the Trustees for a degree so long as they have any reason to suppose that you entertain the doctrines and intend to trifle with human life on the principles you avow in your letter. To do otherwise would involve both parties in the grossest inconsistency.

Very respectfully yours,

N. S. Davis,

Secretary of the Faculty of Rush Medical College

The "Homoeopathic Expositor" apparently ceased to exist after May 1867, its last issue.

* Milwaukee Public Library.

Wisconsin Medical Journal.

In 1903, although not necessarily to relieve a long felt want in the field of medical publications, it was believed that a medical journal in Wisconsin, with its aggregation of 3000 physicians and two medical colleges, graduating annually thirty or more, would be practical and conducive of good results. With this object in view the Wisconsin Medical Journal was launched in Jan. 1903, with Dr. Arthur J. Patek as editor and Dr. Otto Foerster and later Dr. Chas. Sheldon of Madison, Drs. Holt Dearholt and Albert Meyers of Milwaukee, as associate editors, and the following physicians and collaborators:

Horace M. Brown.

A. J. Burgess.

Richard Dewey.

Louis F. Frank.

Walter Kempster.

Wm. Mackie.

Solon Marks.

P. H. McGovern.

Gilbert E. Seaman.

Wm. H. Washburn.

U. O. B. Wingate.

Carl Zimmermann.

Frank Edsall of Madison.

W. E. Fairchild of Green Bay.

W. E. Ground of West Superior.

Julius Noer of Stoughton.

Chas. Oviatt of Oshkosh.

L. H. Prince of Palmyra.

H. Reineking of Sheboygan.

W. T. Sarles of Sparta.

The Journal was issued monthly and was printed by the Wis. Med. Journal Co., M. E. McIntosh, Mgr.

In June, 1904, after the reorganization of the State Medical Society, as outlined by the American Medical Association, the Journal became the official organ of the society.

Medical
Library

Medical Library of the Milwaukee Medical Society.

The "Clinical Club," which preceded the Milwaukee Medical Society, was organized Jan. 12, 1886. In honor to Dr. J. K. Bartlett, the pioneer physician, who had suggested the formation of a clinical society, offering to be responsible for the rent of the quarters of the young association and also intimating the donation of his valuable library, the name was changed to the "Bartlett Clinical Club," Nov. 8, 1886. After the death of Dr. Bartlett in 1889, his library was bought by the society for the sum of \$200. With this collection and the journals already subscribed to, a nucleus was formed for the present stately library.

According to the report of the librarian for the year 1913 there are by actual count 3775 books, 200 unbound monographs, 112 government reports of book size, 1280 duplicates and 3635 bound journals, year-books and state health reports, making a total of 9005 volumes. Pamphlets, reprints, minor government reports and unbound miscellany are estimated at about 3000.

There are received regularly over 130 journals, among them 60 high grade clinical and research periodicals and 40 official publications of state medical societies. Of the former, 2 are French, 11 British, 17 German and 30 American. Of such as are not general, but largely confined to special phases of investigation, various classes are numerically represented, as follows: Anatomy 2; physiology 3; hygiene 1; pathology and bacteriology 3; therapeutics 5; psychology 1; diseases of the nervous system 2; digestive system 2; internal medicine 2; dermatology 2; infectious diseases 1; surgery 9; ophthalmology, rhinology, etc., 7; gynaecology and obstetrics 3; pediatrics 4; research and experiment 6; and bibliography 4. During the past year 130 journals were bound.

The Book and Journal Club presented the library with 19 new books (8 titles) in 1913. The Wisconsin Medical Journal presented 25 new books. From Dr. Seaman 65 volumes were received, many of which were lacunae; from Dr. Higgins 27; from the library of the late Dr. Friend 64; from the library of Dr. Edwin Bartlett 18; from Dr. Hitz 14; Dr. Edwards 6, Dr. Washburn 22; Dr. J. G. Taylor 2; Dr. Warfield 1; Dr. Le Cron 3; Dr. Frank 104; Dr. McDill 114. State and government reports and minor complimentaries complete the accessions of the year, nearly 300.

With the exception of a few libraries in medical centers, the Milwaukee Medical Library is unusually large and representative and sufficiently provided to meet every demand of the medical profession.

Among its more valuable contents may be mentioned the following complete files of old established journals:

- 1823 London Lancet.
- 1827 Amer. Jour. of Medical Sciences, vols. 1—47.
- 1847 Virchow's Archives for Pathology, Anatomy and Physiology, vols. 1—216.
- 1848 Transactions of the Amer. Med. Association, 1848—1882.
- 1883 Journal of the American Med. Association, vols 1—63.
- 1864 Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, vols. 1—50.
- 1865 New York Medical Journal, vols. 1—97.
- 1868 Practitioner, vols 1—93.
- 1869 Archiv für Dermatologie, vols. 1—104.
- 1869 American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, vols. 1—69.
- 1875 Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, vols. 1—26.
- 1877 Centralblatt für Gynaekologie, vols. 1—40.

Long, but not complete old files:

- 1823—Medico-Chirurgical Review, vols. 1—21.
- 1851 Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vols. 44—167.
- 1878 British Medical Journal, 1878 to date.

Besides medical works of every description, the library contains many rare old volumes of more historical than practical value.

Milwaukee Hospitals

1848.

St. Mary's Hospital.

On Jan. 1, 1845, Bishop Henni of Milwaukee wrote a letter to the Superior at Emmitsburg, Maryland, requesting her to send some Sisters to help him in the charitable work connected with his charge.

In those days, the transmission of the mails was necessarily very slow, and, to use another writer's words, "this letter was many weeks traveling to Emmitsburg, and the early spring flowers were peeping from their winter hiding places when the valley mail one morning brought this quaint and pressive missive to the Motherhouse."

A year after the Bishop had sent this letter on its way, he received the joyful tidings that his petition had been favorably received, and that some Sisters would come to him in a short time.

Assured and gratified by the promise, early in June of the same year the Rev. Martin Kundig, who was then stationed in Franklin, Wisconsin, was deputed by the Bishop to go to Emmitsburg and conduct these Sisters to their future home in Milwaukee.

On the 14th of July, 1846, a little band, consisting of Sister Simeon, Sister Mary Paul, Sister Francis Agnes, Sister Bernard, Sister Felicita and Sister Mary, guided by Father Kundig, started on what was at that time justly called a foreign mission. Distance had not then been annihilated by steam or electricity, so that they were compelled to pass, by slow and laborious stages, the distance of about 85 miles from Emmitsburg to Baltimore; then by railroad from Baltimore to Buffalo, where they embarked on a sailing vessel. After a prolonged journey, covering a period of nearly five weeks, they finally arrived in Milwaukee, on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1846, landing at what was then known as Higby's Pier, located at the foot of what is now Detroit Street.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the pleasure their coming afforded to the venerable Bishop, who, after warmly welcoming them to Milwaukee, conducted them to their temporary home at 595 Jefferson Street. The structure devoted to their use was a small frame house, one and a half stories high. Here the Sisters found everything ready for their use, although the arrangements were, as might be expected, necessarily meager and limited.

On the evening of May 9, 1848, Bishop Henni brought an infant to the Sister's house and gave it into their care, saying to Sister Simeon: "Sister, Christ and St. Vincent have sent you a new care, and I am their messenger." The subject of this message was a little girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colfer, who had but lately arrived in Milwaukee from their home in Wexford, Ireland.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
1859.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
1909.

A few days after their arrival the parents were stricken with the small pox and both succumbed, dying happily, however, with the assurance of the Bishop that their baby would be well cared for.

In this way the Sisters began their charitable work. But the Bishop soon realized that there was a great work to be done among the sick and suffering as there was at this time no hospital in the city.

Again Bishop Henni applied to the Motherhouse at Emmitsburg and Sisters Felicita, Agnes, Bernard and Mary Paul came to open a Hospital, remaining with the School Sisters until the Hospital should be ready.

November 12, 1848, the Hospital was opened under the name of St. John's Infirmary, in a two-story frame building which had been erected on the south-east corner of Jackson and Oneida streets, where the residence of Dr. William Fox now stands.

Early in 1849 the Sisters moved to their home on Van Buren Street, which was bought by Bishop Henni for that purpose from the New York and Wisconsin Land Company.

Increased number of patients required a larger house and more help. In 1852 the Sisters removed to the two-story house on Jefferson Street, which belonged to the Bishop and which had been used for a college. This building was damp, the walls and windows being covered with frost and icicles hung from the ceiling. The Sisters named it "Crystal Palace." Shivering and with icicles falling into their plates and cups they ate their frugal meals.

Other Sisters Come to Help in the Good Work.

Saturday, March 13, 1852, six Sisters left St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, Maryland, for Milwaukee: Sisters Valentine, Winifred,^s Walburga, Mary George, Vincent and Ursina. (Sister Ursina died at St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, 1898). They reached Philadelphia Monday evening. Tuesday morning they took a train for New York, expecting to go through to Albany. The cars were so full on reaching New York that there was no room on the train going to Albany, so they were obliged to remain over night in New York. They were given hospitality by a private family who arranged temporary beds for them. One broke down in the middle of the night. They remained on the floor till morning. March 20, they took a train from Albany to Buffalo, the weather being intensely cold. They expected to go by boat to Erie, when five miles out in the water floating ice surrounded the boat and held it fast.

The Sisters say: We were eight days in this sea of ice, between sixty and seventy persons on board—provisions getting low and a general rush for the table when meals were announced—the Sisters always waited for the second table and a small allowance of corn bread and black tea fell to our lot, each one getting a bite or two.

Rev. Father Deane who had extended his courtesy to us when we reached Buffalo paid some one to take him out in a small boat—he brought us a basket of provisions, risking his life to extend to us this charity. We shared with the

starving people who ravenously eyed the basket—so we got the small share. With starvation staring us in the face there seemed no alternative but to cross the ice to land or die. Sister Valentine, who was in charge of the band, expressed to the Captain her determination to reach the shore; her courage seemed to please him. He said if she would risk it he would send twelve of his best men who would go with them carrying planks to put across from one block of ice to the other.

The Captain recommended them to go single file, keeping at a distance from one another. Sister Valentine offered to act as advance guard for her companions. "Let me go first," said she. "I could be best spared and if you perceive that any danger threatens me, do not follow." Thus did she set out, walking fearlessly upon the ice, whilst fervently reciting her rosary. Our Blessed Mother rewarded her confidence, and they reached the shore. All passed safely across except Sister Vincent, who broke through, but was saved by the timely efforts of the men, but being of a delicate constitution she took cold and died soon after.

The remaining passengers on the boat said: "If these ladies can risk their lives we also can." About forty persons followed us, among them an invalid lady who was drawn over the ice on a small sled.

We met with kind people who prepared for us a breakfast of ham, eggs, bread and butter, and doughnuts, being Lent we partook of no meat. After paying for breakfast, Sister hired a man to take us in a large wagon (we sat on the floor), to the station, but he could not go all the way, the roads were so bad and as it had commenced to thaw we had to walk through mud and slush. Some of the boat's passengers were at the station before us. After boarding the train, they gave three cheers for the "Ohio," the name of the boat we had left. Our journey was uneventful to Erie. Then we took the stage for Cleveland, Ohio. On arriving there we found our feet so benumbed from being jammed so closely in the stage, stopping but once to change horses, upon alighting we were scarcely able to walk.

We continued our journey by train and boat until we arrived at Detroit, where we were kindly received by Sister Mathilda, who was then in charge of the asylum. She told us she had heard of our being icebound and they made a novena for our safety.

Bishop Lafevre of Detroit called to see us, supposing we were the icebound Sisters. He insisted on our remaining to rest from Tuesday of Holy Week until Easter Monday morning; he sent a carriage to take us to the depot. We started for Grand Haven at 10 o'clock p. m. Monday, arriving in Milwaukee at 2 p. m. next day.

It is now over sixty years since the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul came to Milwaukee, they being the first religious women to venture so far from civilization, to what was then known as "away out in the West."

In January, 1857, three acres of land out of the "Poor house property," situated in the First Ward, were donated by the City of Milwaukee to the Sisters of Charity for a hospital. The hospital was completed in 1859, assis-



PASSAVANT (MILWAUKEE) HOSPITAL IN 1863.



MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL, LAYTON HOME AND RECTORY

tance being derived from public generosity. The building was 82 feet in length, 53 feet in width and 53 feet in height. There were six wards, three 30 by 30 feet and three 18 by 14 ft., and ten private rooms.

The present beautiful structure, erected at a cost of \$500,000, was completed in May, 1910. It has a capacity of 200 patients, with 75 private rooms and 20 wards. The operating rooms are located on the fifth floor. Among the accessories the hospital is provided with a sheltered roof garden and a perfectly equipped maternity department.

The hospital, although receiving no fund or endowment, has instituted an Out-Patient Department for the benefit of the Poor, 208 patients having been treated during 1912.

A Woman's Auxiliary Guild, organized in 1909, is aiding the Sisters in their most urgent needs.

In 1894, the "St. Mary's Training School for Nurses" was organized as a separate corporation, though connected with the hospital, the curriculum of lectures and classes being accredited by the Wisconsin State Board. The course of three years is divided into a Preliminary Term, Junior, Intermediate and Senior years. At present there is an enrollment of fifty-eight students.

During the year 1912, 1,406 patients were treated.

1863.

The Milwaukee Hospital.

William A. Passavant, D. D., that large-hearted, energetic philanthropist, who devoted his entire life to unselfish noble deeds of benevolence, was the founder of the Milwaukee Hospital. On his first trip West in 1850, Dr. Passavant met the Rev. Johannes Muehlhaeuser, pastor of the Grace Lutheran Church, who directed his attention to the need of a hospital. Being, however, hastily summoned to Pittsburg by the breaking out of the small-pox, the project was temporarily abandoned. Upon the urgent appeal from Pastor Muehlhaeuser in 1855, he was sent a dollar urging him to begin with this, in the name of Christ; four years later a German lady added another dollar to this small fund. At last in May, 1863, the Deaconess Institution recognizing the urgent need of a hospital proceeded to establish the same. The present site, within the city and still at that time in the country, left nothing to be desired, but even the low price of \$15,000 on time or \$12,000 cash seemed beyond reach. The unexpected happened and a lifelong friend and supporter of the hospital appeared with beaming face and laid down a thousand dollars. The land contained a large brick-house of space sufficient for about thirty patients, and room in the rear for Brother Rev. Schladermundt, the new director. In the meantime collections of articles, money, furniture were conducted by two congregations, eight good cows procured, etc., and on August 3d the first patient,

a poor Norwegian, a stranger and ill with consumption, was admitted. Within three weeks \$6,000 were subscribed, collected and paid. In the fall, twenty to thirty, nearly all charity cases, belonging to seven nationalities and four types of faith, were admitted. Under great difficulties efficient helpers were engaged, prominent among which was Barbara Kaag, reared among Lutheran Pietists in Wuerttemberg, and then receiving a pension from the government in recognition of her services during the war; with her brother-in-law, Wm. Huth, Sr., a skillful manager, who also had charge of the pest house built on the grounds south of the present hospital, during a severe scourge of small-pox. He died on July 1, 1881.

In 1883 the foundation of a new \$90,000 hospital was laid, which however shortly before completion was partially destroyed by a suspected incendiary fire. The loss to the contractors was so serious that they could not bear up under it and the institution assumed one-third of the loss amounting to a total of \$20,000. Sept. 25, 1884, the rebuilt hospital opened its doors.

Through the generosity of Frederick Layton the unsightly hill was transformed into a veritable park. The present Deaconess Motherhouse, the training school for nurses, was occupied in 1898 and later its capacity doubled. It represents an investment of \$25,000. Sister Catherine Dentzer is Directing Sister.

After the death of the elder Dr. Passavant, June 17, 1894, the work fell to the Rev. W. A. Passavant. The panic of 1893 had added to the burdens of the hospital, but the younger Passavant proved to be a rare executive and before his death, July 1, 1901, extensive enlargements and improvements were made, operating rooms added, the old debt paid off and a commodious rectory built.

For the year following the Rev. W. H. Roth of Pittsburg was in charge and August 18, 1902, the present excellent incumbent, the Rev. H. L. Fritschel, was installed as Director and Rector. The Motherhouse was doubled in capacity, a new rectory built, an electric power and light plant installed, the Layton Home for invalids dedicated July 7, 1907, and a new memorial annex erected. In ten years, more than \$200,000 have been spent in improvements and the erection of new buildings.

Before the arrival of Dr. N. Senn in Milwaukee, Drs. E. B. Wolcott, J. K. Bartlett, H. Naumann and F. Harpke were the first attending physicians. Dr. Senn was chief medical director until his departure to Chicago in 1893, when the position was assigned to Drs. Wm. Mackie and H. M. Brown alternately; after Dr. Mackie's sudden demise, Dec. 9, 1908, Dr. H. A. Sifton was chosen as chief of the staff.

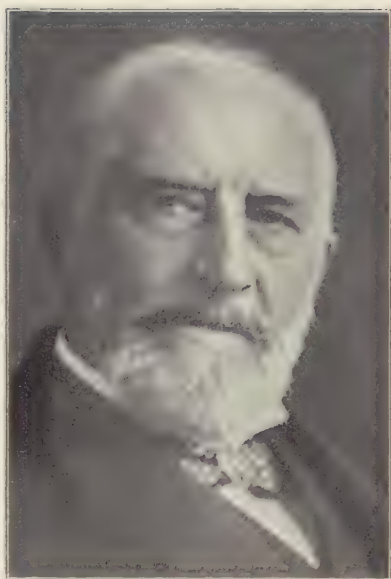
In 1885, Sister Martha Gensike became Directing Sister, to be succeeded after 26 years of faithful service by Sister Catharine Dentzer. From 1893 to 1898 Rev. J. F. Ohl did excellent service as Rector and Director.

The Hospital conducts a Training School for Nurses, offering a three-years' course in general nursing.

The present bed capacity of the Hospital is one hundred and thirty-five and the number of patients treated annually will average about two thousand.



REV. WM. PASSAVANT.



FREDERICK LAYTON.

During the past fifty years 25,990 patients have been treated, in periods of ten years as follows:

From 1863—1873.....	1,268	patients	
From 1873—1883.....	1,343	“	
From 1883—1893.....	3,943	“	
From 1893—1903.....	5,463	“	
From 1903—1913.....	13,973	“	(more than in the forty previous years combined.)

Medical Staff for 1914.

Surgeons: H. A. Sifton, M. D.; Wm. Bachelor, M. D.; Adam George White, M. D.; Robert G. Sayle, M. D. Physicians: A. J. Patek, M. D.; Gustav J. Kaumheimer, M. D.; John M. Beffel, M. D.; J. D. Madison, M. D. Oculists: Charles Zimmermann, M. D.; Gilbert E. Seaman, M. D. Aurist: Henry B. Hitz, M. D. Pathologist: Ralph Gilchrist, M. D. Dermatologist: O. H. Foerster, M. D. Obstetricians: Walter Darling, M. D.; Norman Hallenbeck, M. D.; Geo. Ruhland, M. D. Roentgenologist: J. S. Jansen. Assistants to Staff: C. A. Evans, M. D.; G. H. Fellmann, M. D.; C. Beebe, M. D.; C. A. Baer, M. D.

The Board of Managers of the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses Conducting the Milwaukee Hospital.

Rev. Herm. L. Fritschel, President, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. H. W. Roth, D. D., LL. D., Sec'y and Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. John A. Kribbs, Zelienople, Pa.; Rev. F. W. Kohler, Rochester, Pa.; Mr. H. E. Passavant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Geo. J. Gongaware, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sister Catharine Dentzer, Milwaukee, Wis. Executive Board: Rev. Herm. L. Fritschel, Director; Catharine Dentzer, Directing Sister. Board of Visitors: James G. Jenkins, President; Frederick Layton; Frederick Vogel, Jr.; Ferdinand Kieckhefer; Geo. D. Van Dyke; William Lindsay; Gustav Reuss; Geo. W. Strohmeier; Wm. Woods Plankinton; Horace A. J. Upham; James K. Ilsley; Alfred Dawson; H. August Luedke; W. C. Brumder.

1870.

The Milwaukee Eye and Ear Infirmary

This institution was established in 1870 and incorporated two years subsequently. It was situated at 220 Wisconsin street. Although the hospital was a private one, fully twenty per cent of the patients obtained gratuitous treatment, on the recommendation of resident city or county physicians. In 1879, 918 patients were treated, since 1870 a total of 9,124. The officers were: Wm. Allen, president; J. H. Crampton, vice-pres.; Capt. J. H. Dodge, sec.; J. M.

Alcott, treas. Directors: P. V. Deuster, E. W. Keyes, Satterlee Clark, Geo. Hoskinson. Consulting surgeons: O. P. Wolcott and James Allen. Resident and operating surgeon, Dr. Chas. Houghman.

1871.

The Milwaukee City Dispensary was opened January 26th at 443 Broadway, giving gratuitous medical advice and medicine to the poor. It was open every day, except Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and was under the management of a competent medical staff.

1877.

Wisconsin Eye and Ear Infirmary.

This institution was organized in 1877 by Dr. Edwin Bartlett, with Dr. Henry Harpke as assistant surgeon. It was located at 422 Jefferson street and was calculated to accommodate forty patients and erected at a cost of \$20,000. In 1911 the structure had to give way to expanding business demands.

1878.

South View Municipal Hospital, formerly The Isolation Hospital.

For years the city had been dependent on St. Mary's and Passavant Hospitals, and in 1877 took steps to establish a city institution. Health Commissioner Wight persistently advocated the theory that under the present system of county government a general hospital could not be maintained by the city. The Common Council, however, determined Oct. 15th, to purchase eight acres of land on Mitchell street, near 19th avenue, as a site for a city hospital. The ground was purchased for \$3,500 and the hospital erected for \$9,000. It remained unoccupied for a number of years, and as under charter provision it could only be used as a pest-house, it grimly waited for its season of usefulness. Since then, known as Isolation Hospital No. I, it has accommodated small-pox patients during the epidemics of 1882 and 1894, and other contagious diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, were treated from 1903 to Dec. 1912 at Isolation Hospital No. II, 102—7th street, the former Wisconsin General Hospital. Dec. 12, 1912, the new Isolation Hospital, now known as the South View Hospital on the original site on Mitchell street, was completed, combining Isolation Hospital I and II. After many years, the clamoring for this institution has finally borne fruit and one of the finest hospitals in the country is its result. As the existing structure is only one-half of what was originally planned, it is hoped that the construction of the other wing will be begun at once, so that the old and dilapidated building heretofore and still used as the Tuberculosis Division, can be torn down. The following is a report of the total number of contagious and infectious diseases reported each year for the last 22 years:

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis
1890.....	257	827	....	1	....	....	....
1891.....	792	1489	166	....	62	....	....
1892.....	559	1193	196	1	94	....	....
1893.....	326	620	382	1	221	....	....
1893.....	526	620	382	1	221	....	....
1895.....	144	375	204	176	11	....	....
1896.....	120	919	133	....	281	....	....
1897.....	89	708	109	....	289	....	....
1898.....	108	343	132	....	23	....	....
1899.....	1100	722	174	14	312	....	....
1900.....	1726	716	340	2	403	....	....
1901.....	372	483	205	30	156	....	....
1902.....	234	463	211	261	430	....	....
1903.....	331	353	198	237	63	....	....
1904.....	672	321	186	448	251	....	....
1905.....	527	310	351	216	150	....	....
1906.....	162	482	571	183	1226	189	742
1907.....	215	621	403	163	185	125	693
1908.....	524	494	367	70	737	371	792
1909.....	1801	835	437	206	1938	202	730
1910.....	1852	1147	1605	61	2042	461	893
1911.....	1444	823	561	10	749	231	762
1912.....	1022	751	593	54	2316	720	872

The hospital, containing 20 beds, is in charge of Drs. Frank Darling and E. Wells Kellogg.

1880.

Milwaukee County Hospital.

In February, 1880, the old county hospital was burned, and in August the ground was broken for a new one to be built on the pavilion plan under the supervision of H. C. Koch. Dr. F. A. Marden was the superintendent at the time. The present hospital has a capacity of 276 beds and is in charge of Dr. F. M. Schulz.

In the year 1913 the executive department consisted of:

Superintendent and Physician in Charge, F. M. Schulz, M. D. Assistant Superintendent and Pathologist, L. M. Warfield, M. D. Assistant Pathologist, H. T. Kristjanson, M. D. Internes: M. A. McGarty, M. D.; A. M. Dorr, M. D.; W. H. Graebner, M. D.; J. H. Kirkham, M. D.; G. J. Brook, M. D.;

W. A. Piper, M. D.; H. E. Cooper, M. D.; H. T. Knight, M. D. Miss Mary E. Good, Directress of Nurses; Miss Cora Nifer, Surgical Nurse; F. J. Oelflein, Steward; Miss Alice McManus, Matron; C. C. Siegel, Pharmacist, C. C. Fidler, Bookkeeper.

ACTIVE STAFF.

Surgery: H. Reineking, M. D.; C. A. Evans, M. D.; R. G. Sayle, M. D.; W. C. F. Witte, M. D.; J. L. Yates, M. D. Medicine: O. E. Lademan, M. D.; C. H. Stoddard, M. D.; L. F. Jermain, M. D.; J. D. Madison, M. D.; A. J. Patek, M. D. Gynecology: W. T. Nichols, M. D.; M. L. Henderson, M. D.; C. M. Echols, M. D.; C. A. Kreutzer, M. D. Mental and Nervous Diseases: Wm. T. Becker, M. D.; Wm. F. Wegge, M. D.; A. F. Young, M. D. Skin and Venereal Diseases: E. A. Fletcher, M. D.; R. G. Washburn, M. D.; O. H. Foerster, M. D.; C. A. Baer, M. D. Obstetrics: Walter G. Darling, M. D.; J. S. Thomas, M. D. Diseases of Children: L. Boorse, M. D.; G. H. Fellman, M. D. Diseases of Eye and Ear: G. I. Hogue, M. D.; A. J. Taugher, M. D.; G. E. Seaman, M. D.; N. M. Black, M. D. Diseases of Nose and Throat: S. G. Higgins, M. D.; F. Pfister, M. D.; W. E. Grove, M. D.; H. B. Hitz, M. D. Oral Surgery: B. G. Maercklein, M. D., D. S. Orthopedic Surgery: F. J. Gaenslen, M. D. Electro and Hydro-Therapeutics: A. N. Baer, M. D.

The number of patients admitted during the year 1913 was 1,885, of whom 553 were cured, 315 improved, 119 unimproved, and 341 claimed by death, leaving 217 patients under treatment Sept. 30, 1913. The daily cost per capita was \$1.07.

The report of Dr. F. M. Schulz shows that there were 2,110 cases admitted to the institution during the year ending on Sept. 30, 1914, as compared with 1,885 cases in 1913. There were discharged 1,586 patients, of which number 807 were cured, 534 improved, 245 unimproved, 290 deaths and 234 still under treatment. The sum of \$89,469.60 was expended for maintenance, the per capita amount having been \$1.02 a day.

1880.

Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.

This institution was established under an act of Legislature, passed in 1848, the state and county to pay one-half the cost, the state agreeing to pay 80 per cent per capita for maintaining the inmates from state institutions. The first inmates were admitted March 26, 1880. The buildings in Wauwatosa were constructed on improved modern plans at a cost of \$150,000. The first Superintendent was Dr. James H. McBride, now residing in Pasadena, Cal. The number of admissions during the year ending Sept. 30 (7 months) were 245; 117 male and 128 female. The cost of maintenance was \$2.90 per inmate per week.

Board of Trustees in 1880: John H. Tesch, Geo. H. Paul, John Rugee, Wm. M. Brigham, Bedford B. Hopkins.

Officers of the Board: Wm. M. Brigham, President; John H. Tesch, Vice President; Geo. H. Paul, Secretary; County Treasurer, Ex-officio Treasurer.

Executive Committee: Wm. M. Brigham, John Rugee, B. B. Hopkins. Visiting Committee: George H. Paul, John H. Tesch.

Officers of the Asylum: James H. McBride, M. D., Supt.; N. Dodge, M. D., Assistant Physician; Edward C. Pollard, Steward; Mrs. W. J. Benson, Matron.

The present medical superintendent is Dr. Moses J. White. His last report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912, shows a total of 625 patients, 339 men and 286 women under treatment.

Owing to the overcrowded condition existing in the hospital, the State Board of Control ordered the transfer of twenty men and twenty-six women patients to the Waukesha county asylum, and ten men and eight women patients to the Washington county asylum. About three hundred acres of land, consisting of the Warren, Potter and Schrubbe farms, adjacent to the asylum for chronic insane, have been purchased by the county for the use of the asylum. Addition buildings are now being erected there, at the completion of which two or three hundred of the quiet, chronic class of patients will be transferred to that institution, and thus relieve the congestion of the hospital.

The weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee County was \$3.38.

Board of Trustees: H. L. Schulz, term expires first Monday in May, 1919; A. P. Kletzsch, term expires first Monday in May, 1918; T. J. Neacy, term expires first Monday in May, 1917; Jos. Ewens, term expires first Monday in May, 1916; Wm. F. Becker, term expires first Monday in May, 1915; G. E. G. Kuechle, term expires first Monday in May, 1914; Robt. N. McMynn, term expires first Monday in May, 1913.

Officers of the Board: G. E. G. Kuechle, President of the Board; Robt. N. McMynn, Vice President; A. L. Baer, Secretary; County Treasurer, Ex-officio Treasurer.

Executive Committee: H. L. Schulz, A. P. Kletzsch, T. J. Neacy. Visiting Committee: Wm. F. Becker, Jos. Ewens.

Present Officers of the Hospital: M. J. White, M. D., Medical Superintendent; F. F. Fowle, M. D., First Assistant Physician; P. T. Trowbridge, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; R. E. Fitzgerald, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; John Falbe, Steward; Miss Margaret Timoney, Matron.

Consulting Staff, Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists: G. D. Ladd, M. D.; J. C. Cutler, M. D.; J. A. Bach, M. D.; G. A. Kletzsch, M. D.; H. B. Hitz, M. D.; Solon Marks, M. D.; W. C. Wendel, D. D. S.; A. H. Levings, M. D.; H. V. Ogden, M. D.; Ernest Copeland, M. D.; Louis Frank, M. D.; E. A. Schmitz, M. D.; R. G. Richter, D. D. S.; G. I. Hogue, M. D.; C. A. Kreutzer, M. D.

1882.

The Milwaukee Infants' Home and Hospital.

Through the efforts of Mrs. W. S. Stanley the first home was opened at 374 Van Buren Street, June 1st, 1882, the location being changed in October of the same year to 480 Cass Street. The increasing needs demanded more suitable quarters and a new building was opened August 1st, 1884, on a lot on Jefferson Street, donated by Messrs. C. L. Colley and Mariner. In a few years an addition had to be built. In the meantime similar institutions were organized by Lutheran and Catholic churches and the function of placing children in adoption was no longer necessary, the home being changed since 1898 into a hospital for infants. In 1902 the city donated a lot on 519 Prospect Ave., where an adequate hospital was erected and opened July 3, 1903. The work has already outgrown this building and at present the directors are soliciting funds for a much needed addition. In the year 1913, 98 babies were taken care of. The present capacity of the hospital is about 32 beds. The medical officers of the staff are: Drs. A. W. Gray, Arthur T. Holbrook, A. W. Myers, Gurney Taylor, Gilbert Seaman and Otto Foerster.

1883.

The St. Joseph's Hospital.

The St. Joseph's Hospital was founded in 1883 by the Sisters of St. Francis and is located on the corner of Fourth Street and Reservoir Avenue. It is both private and general and has 135 beds. During the year 1913 to 1914, 1,734 patients were treated. The staff of the hospital for the year 1914 is composed of the following physicians:

Surgery: A. H. Levings, F. A. Stratton. Internal Medicine: Louis F. Jermain, Wm. Ackermann. Obstetrics: J. H. Sure, J. S. Thomas. Gynaecology: C. M. Echols, J. S. Thomas. Nervous Diseases: Wm. F. Wegge, Wm. F. Becker. Ear, Nose and Throat: H. J. Heeb, A. G. Kreutzer. Dermatology: Robt. Washburn. Bacteriologist: Dan'l. Hopkinson.

1884.

The Milwaukee Sanitarium.

The above institution came into existence in 1884 and was founded by Dr. James H. McBride, former superintendent of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane. A beautifully located eminence overlooking the valley of the little Menomonee River, known as the "Harwood Estate," was secured. In addition to a comfortable residence, occupying the grounds, a three-story building sufficient for 15 to 20 patients and a similar addition to the residence was added. The services of the institution were soon in demand by patrons from the states of Wisconsin and Illinois.

After ten years of successful activity, Dr. McBride retired and took up his residence in California. The Sanitarium was re-organized in 1895 under

the name of "The New Milwaukee Sanitarium Association" and Dr. Richard Dewey, previously in practice in Chicago and prior to his residence in Chicago for 14 years in charge of the State Hospital at Kankakee, became the Medical Superintendent. The association was composed mainly of medical men. In 1896 and 1897 a dormitory for nurses, building for officers, and bath house, equipped with hydro-therapeutic apparatuses, were added. The latter, the first of its kind west of the Alleghanies, was under the charge of Dr. Simon Baruch of New York. In 1905—1906 a "Psychopathic Hospital," equipped with a continuous bath apparatus and sleeping porches, was added. Also the "West House" building for convalescents with rooms en suite and private baths was constructed, and also a building for recreation with gymnasium, containing a hall 40x60 feet for physical culture, entertainments, etc. The capacity was now raised to upwards of fifty. Additional land was acquired, making the site a tract of 28 acres. The associate physicians associated with Dr. Dewey have been: Dr. Horace William Burnard, May to October, 1895; Dr. Arthur W. Rogers, Sept. 1895 to Dec. 1905; Dr. Nelson M. Percy, summer of 1903; Dr. William Kradwell, 1904—1914; Dr. Chas. B. Dirks, Mar. 1906 to Mar. 1908; Dr. Eugene Chaney, Apr. 1908 to Sept. 1912; Dr. A. J. Bender (locum tenens), 2 to 3 months in 1912; Dr. Frank T. Stevens, Sept. 1912 to Nov. 1912; Dr. Herbert W. Powers, Jan. 1913 to date (1914).

1888.

Johnston Emergency Hospital.

In May, 1888, members of the Bartlett Clinical Club, principally at the instigation of Drs. A. B. Farnham, S. W. French and H. M. Brown, organized the present Emergency Hospital. The meeting was held at the society's rooms, 416 Milwaukee Street, and Dr. Louis Frank was elected president. The old Central Police Station, situated on the west side of Broadway, just north of Mason Street, erected in 1857, was gratuitously offered to the new benevolent organization and accepted, although it seemed entirely inadequate for the use of a modern hospital. Nevertheless, with the aid of soap and water, calcimining and repeated fumigations the dungeon-like interior, for 30 years the scene of depravity, misery and filth, was converted into a habitable abode suitable to furnish temporary shelter to the wounded and sick. The problem of raising funds to equip the hospital was solved with an unselfish devotion, which is pleasant to remember. Donations were solicited by the staff of physicians from business men, patients and friends, calling to aid banquets and bazars. On June 28th a Dickens entertainment was given at the Academy of Music, with Drs. French, Farnham and Wingate as dramatic and Dr. Frank as musical director. As a reminiscence the writer may be permitted to bring an extract from one of the daily papers: "The Dickens party and concert for the benefit of the Emergency Hospital was a great success, the only criticism to be offered being that the feast was too long; it occupied nearly three hours. The program consisted of two parts, a prologue, in which the characters were

successively introduced by Dr. French, and part second, consisting of the tableaux, readings and vocal and instrumental music. The procession of the characters, who quickly crossed the stage, was headed by the philanthropic Pickwick (Dr. Wingate), whose fat, round face beamed upon Mrs. Bardell and Mrs. Leo Hunter, whom he gallantly escorted." Then followed Bob Sawyer, Sam Weller, Tony Weller, Snodgrass, Tupman and Winkle, with his dangerous fowling piece, the sleepy fat boy and the red-nosed Rev. Higgins, Mark Tapley, Mrs. Jarley and the whole list of Dickens people. The second part consisted of tableaux and recitations by Miss Grace Gibbons, Miss Sybil Kershaw, Archie Coates, Dr. French, Mrs. A. V. Gibbons, Mrs. Bryant-Chapman, musical numbers by Arthur Van Eweyk, Joseph Chapek, Master and Miss Parsons, Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Harding, with Dr. Frank as accompanist. The performance, like all amateur exhibitions of this kind, was marked by too long hours and some ludicrous incidents, as when in a tableau, "the denunciation of Heep," the curtain descended on the head of the infuriated Micawber (Dr. Wingate). Although this histrionic exhibition brought a handsome financial return, more funds were needed and the "medics" called on the obliging drugsters to give an exhibition game of base-ball for the benefit of the hospital. This event was destined to become a land-mark in the history of Milwaukee base-ball, a red-letter day for the revelling fans and bleachers, who had assembled in goodly numbers to witness the fierce struggle between the knights of the scalpel and the knights of the mortar. The whole affair abounded in impossible situations and ludicrous exhibitions of the national game, but the purpose was attained and the handsome sum of about \$500 to \$600 was netted for the benefit of the hospital.

The city, soon realizing the valuable services and acquisition of the Emergency Hospital, proposed to provide for its support from the city treasury and on Nov. 14th, 1892, in pursuance of an ordinance, his Honor Mayor P. Somers appointed Drs. Farnham, Frank, French, H. M. Brown, Wingate, O'Brien, McDill, Wahl and Mr. Charles Best as trustees, who organized on December 22nd with Dr. Louis Frank as president and Mr. Best as secretary. Meetings were held on the first Thursday of each month in a frame house on the southwest corner of Oneida and Jackson Streets, owned by Dr. Jos. Schneider, the temporary quarters of the hospital, the old central police station, having been sold and the building razed. The contribution for maintenance at that time was \$3,500. The matron, Miss Eliza Sheldon, having resigned, Miss Eunice Taylor was appointed.

In 1894, the city having been presented with the present site on Sycamore Street by Mr. John Johnston, decided to build a hospital at a cost of \$40,000. Of the different plans submitted, those of architects Kimball and Moller were selected and the latter's accepted. In the summer of 1894 the new hospital was taken possession of and the yearly allowance soon increased to \$7,000. In 1897 three aldermen were added to the board of trustees. The present hospital has a capacity of 35 beds and is in charge of Superintendent Regine White since 1899.

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

JOHNSTON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

For the year ending December 31, 1913.

Total Number of Patients Treated.....	4,148
Total Number of Days in Hospital.....	8,345
Brought in Dead.....	52
Died in Hospital.....	98
Death Rate per 1,000 Cases.....	23.6

General Summary of Cases Treated.

	Total	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL.....	4143	285	276	314	312	324	410	413	441	375	395	292	311
Surgical.....	2229	153	133	160	165	189	218	235	236	226	206	150	158
Medical.....	1637	119	126	136	115	105	149	153	186	131	157	120	140
Obstetrical and Gynecological.....	65	6	5	4	7	9	9	4	3	3	7	5	3
Ophthalmological.....	213	7	11	14	24	21	34	21	15	14	25	17	10
Dermatological.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Days in Hospital, Deaths, etc.

	Total	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days in Hospital.....	8345	554	543	628	653	698	907	771	819	703	795	637	637
Deaths.....	98	8	6	9	6	3	14	3	11	11	10	6	11
Brought in Dead.....	52	7	2	0	4	2	5	6	8	3	9	4	2

Board of Directors: Dr. C. A. Evans, President; Dr. R. F. Teschan, Secretary; Dr. Henry Blank; Dr. F. A. Kraft, Health Commissioner; Dr. F. S. Wasielewski; Alderman F. C. Fass; Alderman Louis Weiss; Alderman Anthony Szezerbinski; Dr. Ralph Elmergreen. Superintendent, Miss Regine White.

STAFF.

Surgeons: Dr. W. M. Edwards, Dr. L. C. Tisdale, Dr. C. M. Echols, Dr. W. F. C. Witte, Dr. H. Greenberg, Dr. R. P. Peairs, Dr. F. A. Stratton, Dr. A. Kremers, Dr. R. Elmergreen, Dr. C. Fidler, Dr. F. A. Forsbeck, Dr. C. A. Evans, Dr. P. F. Rogers, Dr. M. L. Henderson, Dr. E. J. Purtell, Dr. R. F. Teschan, Dr. S. H. Wetzler, Dr. J. L. Yates.

Physicians: Dr. R. C. Brown, Dr. W. T. McNaughton, Dr. J. Kahn, Dr. F. S. Wasielewski, Dr. O. P. Schnetzky, Dr. J. D. Madison, Dr. Oscar Lotz, Dr. O. E. Lademan, Dr. A. L. Kastner, Dr. M. M. Spitz, Dr. H. G. Oakland, Dr. F. E. Darling.

Gynecologists: Dr. W. G. Darling, Dr. H. L. Nahin, Dr. M. Altman, Dr. J. P. McMahon, Dr. G. A. Carhart.

Ophthalmologists: Dr. J. A. Bach, Dr. C. Messmer, Dr. S. Higgins, Dr. G. E. Seaman, Dr. C. S. Beebe, Dr. G. F. Zaun.

Orthopedic Surgeons: Dr. F. J. Gaenslen, Dr. H. Blank.

Dermatologists: Dr. O. H. Foerster, Dr. R. G. Washburn, Dr. L. Schiller, Dr. A. Drexel.

Pediatricians: Dr. A. W. Gray, Dr. A. W. Meyers, Dr. G. H. Fellman.

Pathologists: Dr. Geo. C. Ruhland, Dr. J. M. Beffel, D. Hopkinson.

Alienists: Dr. W. F. Becker, Dr. A. F. Young, Dr. W. F. Wegge, Dr. F. Gessner.

Consulting Surgeons: Dr. A. H. Levings, Dr. D. J. Hayes, Dr. C. H. Lemon, Dr. R. G. Sayle, Dr. H. A. Sifton, Dr. H. Reineking.

Consulting Physicians: Dr. A. J. Patek, Dr. H. V. Ogden, Dr. J. A. McLeod, Dr. W. H. Neilson, Dr. W. H. Washburn, Dr. L. F. Jermain.

Roentgenologists: J. S. Janssen, Dr. E. S. Blaine.

House Physicians: Dr. F. M. Scheele, Dr. R. L. Williams.

Officers, Internes and Matrons of the Emergency Hospital.

	President	Secretary	Interne	Matron
1888.....	Louis Frank	John R. McDill		Miss Sheldon
1889.....	Wm. Mac Laren	U. O. B. Wingate		Miss Sheldon
1890.....	H. M. Brown	U. O. B. Wingate		Miss Sheldon
1891.....	Samuel French	Chas. Pfister (Carl Landsee)		Miss Sheldon

Officers, Internes and Matrons of the Emergency Hospital.

	President	Secretary	Interne	Matron
1892.....	Samuel French	Chas. Pfister (Carl Landsee)		Miss Sheldon
1893.....	Louis Frank	Chas. Best		Eunice Taylor
1894.....	Louis Frank	A. E. Smith		Eunice Taylor
1895.....	Samuel French	Oscar Loeffler	House physician, A. L. Levey	Eunice Taylor
1896.....	Arthur Burgess	David Courtenay	Dr. H. Grieger	Eunice Taylor
1897.....	Arthur Burgess	Fred. Esau		Eunice Taylor
1898.....	James S. O'Brien	Fred. Esau	Dr. Bourk	Eunice Taylor
1899.....	James S. O'Brien	Fred. Esau	Dr. E. P. Ford	Miss Hahn Regine White
1900.....	Jos. Lewis	Fred. Esau	Dr. Ed. A. Gansel	Regine White
1901.....	Jos. Lewis	Fred. Esau	Chas. Ide	Regine White
1902.....	F. B. Golley	Fred. Esau	J. P. Donovan	Regine White
1903.....	F. B. Golley	Fred. Esau	Geo. McCarthy	Regine White
1904.....	F. B. Golley	Fred. Esau	Geo. Koeppl Fred. Kovats	Regine White
1905.....	W. T. Lochemes	Fred. Esau	Wm. Darling, Chas. Hughes	Regine White
1906.....	W. T. Lochemes	Fred. Esau	R. Peairs Chas. Obertin	Regine White
1907.....	W. T. Lochemes	R. Elmergreen	Oscar Lotz F. Waugh	Regine White
1908.....	B. F. Golley	Arth. Holbrook	E. H. Spiegelberg A. D. McKinley	Regine White
1909.....	B. F. Golley	R. Elmergreen	H. A. Halsey A. Yaffe	Regine White
1910.....	B. F. Golley	R. Elmergreen	Earl Baum A. Yaffe	Regine White
1911.....	Warren Hill	Geo. J. Jurss	Earl Baum Geo. T. Hegner	Regine White
1912.....	G. A. Hipke	R. F. Teschan	Geo. T. Hegner Earl Baum	Regine White
1913.....	C. A. Evans	R. F. Teschan	Frank M. Scheele M. R. Williams	Regine White
1914.....	F. S. Wasielewski	R. F. Teschan	Frank M. Scheele M. R. Williams	Regine White

The Elms Hospital.

Certain members of the Bartlett Clinical Club deeming it advisable and feasible to establish a hospital for women, waited upon different members of said club and certain individuals outside of the club to learn their views of the matter, regarding the advisability of forming a stock company.

Later a formal meeting of a self-appointed committee was held at Dr. A. B. Farnham's office. The committee consisted of Drs. Copeland, Puls, Farnham, French and Sercombe. Dr. Copeland was elected chairman and Dr. Farnham secretary. It was decided to establish a hospital for women under the control of a partnership, the same consisting of Drs. Ernest Copeland, Arthur J. Puls, Samuel W. French and Harriet Sercombe. The name of "The Elms" was adopted for the new hospital and the Gerlach homestead, 803 Chestnut Street, leased for three years. Dr. Sercombe was elected secretary in place of Dr. Farnham resigned and Dr. French treasurer. Miss Tweed was secured as matron and an agreement was made with the Wis. Training School for Nurses, by which three suitable persons might be received at "The Elms" to enter upon their training for nurses, leading October 28th, 1889, to a co-partnership between the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses and "The Elms."

In 1890 it was decided to establish "The Elms Hospital for Women Training School for Nurses" and to request a number of physicians to lecture on different subjects as follows: Anatomy: Dr. Batchelor. Physiology: Dr. Ogden. Materia Medica: Dr. Bradley. Surgery: Dr. H. M. Brown. Surg. Dressings: Dr. Chandler. Anaesthesia: Dr. Wingate. Practice: Dr. French. Fevers: Dr. Shimonek. Obstetrics: Dr. Puls. Gynecology: Dr. Copeland. Diseases of Children: Dr. Sercombe. Diseases of Chest: Dr. Schiller. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat: Dr. Würdemann. Hygiene: Dr. W. Washburn. Bacteriology Dr. Tower.

In October, 1892, "The Elms" took up its abode in the Ethical Building, 560 Jefferson Street, which had just been acquired by the "Milwaukee Medical Society," leasing all but the second floor, the gallery and the unfinished rooms in the basement for the sum of \$1,000 per annum. The following instructors were added to the Lecture Course for Nurses: Dr. Boorse, Physiology; Dr. Hitz, Surgical Dressings; Dr. Hayes, Genito-Urinary Diseases, and Dr. Frank, Diseases of the Skin.

The "Elms Hospital for Women Training School for Nurses" was incorporated January 13, 1893. Nurses were furnished to the "Milwaukee County Hospital" and the "Milwaukee Children's Hospital," which opened its doors in May, 1894.

On June 29th, 1894, "The Elms" found a new home at 263 Farwell Ave. Miss Tweed resigning July 9th, Miss La Voo was chosen to fill her place as matron and superintendent of the Training School. June 1st, 1895, Miss

McDonald of Johns Hopkins Hospital was installed as matron to succeed Miss La Voo. It was deemed advisable to abolish the Training School connected with "The Elms" and sign a contract with the "Wisconsin Training School for Nurses." In the following year the hospital ceased to exist.

1889.

Milwaukee North Side Sanitarium and Hospital.

This institution is located 1101-110½ North Ave. and is both private and general. It has a capacity of 14 beds and is in charge of Dr. D. P. Thill.

1889.

County Asylum for Chronic Insane.

This public institution, located in Wauwatosa, was established in 1889. It has 315 beds and is in charge of Wm. F. Beutler, medical superintendent. The report shows that on October 1, 1913, there were 320 patients, 181 male and 139 female, and the cost per capita 86 cents per week to the county (\$1.50 per week being paid by the State treasury and \$1.75 after March 22nd).

Board of Trustees: Geo. W. Mayhew, President; Andrew Oswald; Charles Burmeister; Dr. E. C. Grosskopf; Richard Seidel, Secretary.

Superintendent and Medical Officer: Wm. F. Beutler, M. D.

Honorable Medical and Surgical Staff: Dr. G. A. Kletzsch, Dr. F. M. Schulz, Dr. A. H. Levings, Dr. E. C. Grosskopf, Dr. F. W. Arnold, Dr. G. I. Hogue, Dr. M. J. White, Dr. Louis Fuldner, Dr. C. H. Beyer, Dr. Richard Dewey, Dr. F. H. Hagermann, Dr. E. A. Schmitz, Dr. H. Reineking.

1890.

Trinity Hospital.

Trinity Hospital was founded in 1890 by Dr. Wm. E. Earles and Dr. W. H. Neilson. Dr. W. H. Neilson was elected its first president. Mrs. E. C. Johnson became its first superintendent, which position she held until the fall of 1895. For the next six months the Training School was in charge of one of its graduates, Miss Olive Colburn, and Dr. W. H. Earles became president of the Training School. On March 4th, 1896, Miss N. E. Casey, the present superintendent of nurses, entered upon her duties, assuming the responsibilities of matron, surgical nurse and superintendent of nurses. The Training School then had but nine nurses. This number was found inadequate for the proper care of the patients in the hospital, and the number was increased to fourteen.

The number of patients seeking admission to the hospital during the year 1896 was so great as to necessitate the erection of a larger building. This was accomplished a year later, when the large hospital now occupying the corner of Ninth and Wells was erected. The opening of the new hospital, October, 1897, made it necessary to increase the Training School to twenty-five nurses, and to diminish the responsibilities of the superintendent. Accordingly the additional services of a surgical nurse, bookkeeper and matron were required.

In 1900 the demand for pupil nurses in various small hospitals in the city and state was so great that a central place for training pupils became a necessity. This responsibility Trinity Hospital agreed to assume, provided the Training School could be compensated sufficiently to undertake the project with some degree of profit. This being assured the school was increased to sixty-five nurses, and a separate home provided for their accommodation.

Owing to the difficulties experienced in giving the students a systematic course of training in the different hospitals, the practice of sending students outside the city of Milwaukee was discontinued, and the contracts confined to the local hospitals whence it was possible for the students to return each evening for their lectures. Among the hospitals thus supplied with students from the school were the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, Mount Sinai, Isolation, Misericordia, Children's Free, and Johnston Emergency Hospitals.

In 1912 Trinity Hospital and the Training School became departments of Marquette University, under whose management they have since been conducted. With the change of management the Training School took on a new impetus. The Nurses Home was renovated and refurnished throughout and the personnel of the Training School faculty greatly strengthened. The course, which had formerly been two and a half years, was changed to three years. The hospital was enlarged and the nursing service greatly improved by the addition of more graduate head nurses, internes, orderlies and maids. Miss Bessie E. Kittelson is the head surgical nurse since 1897.

The present officers are Rev. Joseph Grimmelsmann, president, and Dr. Henry L. Banzhaf, secretary and treasurer.

The hospital is both public and general and has a capacity of 100 beds. During 1913, 2,000 patients, 56 obstetrical clinical cases and 4,000 patients in the Free Dispensary, were treated.

1891.

Wisconsin General Hospital.

The organization of the Wisconsin General Hospital Association was greatly due to the philanthropic and untiring efforts of Mrs. E. Abbot, who had organized the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses. At the first meeting held March 7, 1891, Dr. Franklin Walbridge was elected president; Mrs.

Abbot, vice-president; Dr. Thomas Hay, secretary; Mrs. S. E. Patton, treasurer. The following directors were chosen: Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. Patton, Dr. W. Malone and Dr. Wm. Jobse for one year; Mrs. F. Flint, G. Cramer, Narcissa Fox and Dr. J. Schneider for two years; Mrs. Abbot, M. Merrill, Dr. Walbridge and Dr. Hay for three years. On March 20th it was decided to buy the property 102-104 Seventh Street; at the same time a contract between the Training School for Nurses and the hospital was made. Miss Lucy A. Banister was made superintendent. In March, 1897, Dr. A. Puls was elected secretary and Mr. Fred'k Abbot, treasurer. Financial difficulties arose in 1899, when the advisability was considered of discontinuing the hospital as the patronage bestowed was not sufficient to keep the institution, encumbered by a mortgage of \$6,000, on a paying basis. A proposal to the Children's Free Hospital to take over the institution was not accepted and on April 1st, 1899, it was rented for the term of one year to the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses, with Miss Tweed as superintendent. Mr. Andrew Hathaway was elected secretary and Mr. F. Abbot, treasurer. After the death of Mr. Abbot, Miss Winifred Bright was made director and treasurer in October, 1903, continuing as such and as manager until the relinquishment and sale of the hospital in 1903. From that period the city rented the hospital at \$125 per month for the care of contagious diseases, under the name of Isolation Hospital No. 2. In 1908, Dr. Wilmot Miller was vice-president, and Drs. Bach, Boorse, French, Jobse, Schneider, Miller, Patek, Walbridge, Messrs. J. Pratt, B. K. Miller, Mrs. M. Merrill and Miss Bright were elected directors.

1893.

Sacred Heart Sanitarium and St. Mary's Hill.

The Sacred Heart Sanitarium is located on Layton Boulevard (22nd Ave.) and was organized in 1893 with Dr. I. Herman Hirschfeld as medical superintendent. The Sanitarium is owned by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, with branches located in Luxemburg, Switzerland, Belgium, and at Erlenbad near Baden Baden, Germany; the Home for Aged Sisters, at New Cassel, Wis., is another branch. The grounds occupy 17 acres and an 120 acre farm, four miles west of the Sanitarium, furnishing fresh milk, eggs and vegetables. The Sanitarium has a capacity for the treatment of 200 patients. Contagious, infectious diseases, or cases properly belonging in a hospital, are not admitted. The equipments are modern throughout, including baths of all descriptions, a recreation building containing gymnasium, billiard-room, bowling-alley, swimming-pool, sun-parlor, etc.

St. Mary's Hill, a hospital for the treatment of mental diseases, alcoholic and drug addictions, was opened May, 1912, and is situated a few blocks west of the Sanitarium. Dr. S. S. Stack, with a staff of six physicians, is the present medical superintendent, since the 22nd of September, 1900.

1894.

Lake Side Hospital.

In the year 1894, the conditions of surgical practice in Milwaukee were in many ways not all that was to be desired. Doctor Nicholas Senn, and other men doing the greatest amount of surgery in the city, had, even at that date, long since gotten far beyond the idea of antiseptic surgery, but the practice of anything like aseptic surgery was in its infancy, and it was with the idea of developing the latter, that Doctor Horace M. Brown in that year began the construction of the Manchester-Brown Surgical Hospital, now called the Lake Side Hospital. At the time of the construction of this building, there was no operating room in any hospital that could, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered to be entirely suitable for the newer idea and to furnish such facilities to the profession of the state; the hospital was begun in April and was partly occupied in November, 1894. Two operating rooms were provided, one for abdominal surgery and other "clean" cases; another for cases already septic, and beds were provided for about thirty-five patients. A laboratory was established in the hospital and special rooms were provided, other than the working rooms for the dressing of cases. The hospital was thrown open to the use of any and all physicians, and received very general patronage from them during the six years it was under the direct charge of Doctor Brown, and its superintendent and most efficient manager, Miss Maria Tweed. In the year 1900, Doctor Brown in failing health, disposed of the property to a corporation which was formed for the purpose of maintaining a hospital for tuberculosis, and Doctor Brown went to Europe to recover, if possible, his health. The hospital remained in the hands of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium for a period of two years, after which, the tuberculosis plan having proved a failure, the hospital was taken over again by Doctor Brown and a corporation without capital stock known as the Lake Side Hospital, with Miss Tweed again its superintendent, continued the usefulness of the institution, since which time the hospital has been conducted under the name of the Lake Side Hospital.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium was the first institution of its kind to be established in the state of Wisconsin. The time was not ripe for the development of that idea and it failed of success.

From the very beginning of the organization of the Lake Side Hospital, a training school for nurses was maintained, which in the year 1902 absorbed the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses, the first school for that purpose ever established in the state, and this school has been maintained in conjunction with the Lake Side Hospital ever since. Up to the present time the record of this school has been quite remarkable; for under the management of first, Miss Maria Tweed and then Miss Minnie Farrell, and for the past six years under the very efficient management of Elysie Thomas, the record of

the graduating nurses is that, at the present time, eighty-five per cent of the nurses who have graduated from the institution and who are not married, are in charge of other hospitals or similar institutions in other parts of the United States.

1894.

Milwaukee Children's Free Hospital.

On March 16th, 1894, the Milwaukee Children's Free Hospital was incorporated. Until 1903, when Mr. H. H. Camp donated his magnificent and spacious residence on 219 Tenth Street, near Wells, to the association, placing by this act of generosity the hospital on a sound financial basis, it occupied rented houses, corner of Cass and Brady Streets and 108 Farwell Avenue.

According to the annual report, dated February 22, 1913, 588 patients had been treated in the past year, 358 being surgical cases. Dr. R. M. Hall is the present interne, and Miss Gertrude McKee the superintendent.

Staff 1913: Chief of Staff, Dr. H. V. Ogden. Executive Staff, Drs. H. Sifton, H. Ogden, G. E. Seaman.

Department of Medicine: Dr. H. V. Ogden, Head. Dr. A. J. Patek, Dr. A. W. Myers, Dr. C. H. Stoddard, Dr. R. C. Brown, Dr. Paul Eisen.

Department of Surgery: Dr. H. A. Sifton, Head. Dr. C. A. Evans, Dr. J. L. Yates, Dr. G. V. Brown, Dr. W. M. Edwards.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery: Dr. F. J. Gaenslen.

Department of Ophthalmology: Dr. G. E. Seaman, Head. Dr. C. Zimmermann, Dr. N. M. Black.

Department of Laryngology: Dr. H. B. Hitz, Head. Dr. C. S. Beebe..

Department of Dermatology: Dr. O. H. Foerster, Head. Dr. C. A. Baer. Pathologist: Dr. W. H. Le Cron.

Bacteriologist: Dr. Geo. Ruhland.

Dental Surgeon: Dr. Harold Holbrook.

Radiographer: Mr. J. S. Janssen.

The hospital has a capacity of 72 beds.

The present officers are: Pres., Mrs. Emilie Nunnemacher; 1st vice pres., Mrs. Frank Falk; 2nd vice pres., Mrs. Ferd. Schlesinger; rec. sec., Miss Frances Camp; cor. sec., Miss Alice Chapman; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Stern.

1898.

Klaes Hospital and Training School for Nurses.

This institution is located at 318 Cherry Street and is public and private. It has 50 beds and is in charge of Dr. A. J. Weber. Mary Klaes is superintendent.

1900.

The Riverside Sanitarium.

The Riverside Sanitarium was organized under the laws of the State, March 13, 1900, by Dr. F. C. Studley, which company was reorganized Aug. 6, 1904, with Dr. F. C. Studley as president and Dr. G. E. Seaman as secretary and treasurer, as a stock company made up almost exclusively of representative physicians of Milwaukee and a few business men. The purpose of the institution was to treat and care for patients suffering from nervous and mild mental diseases. The present capacity is fifty beds. It is a private as well as a public institution permitting physicians in good standing to place and treat their own patients in the institution. The present officers are Drs. Studley and Seaman, pres. resp. sec., with Dr. Studley as superintendent and Dr. John M. Conroy as resident physician. The Sanitarium is beautifully located on Edgewood and Prospect Ave., at the northeastern limits of the city.

1900.

Nugent Sanitarium.

The above institution is located on Wells Street and Hawley Road. It is intended for nervous and mild mental diseases, alcohol and drug addiction cases. It has 35 beds and is in charge of Dr. F. C. Gillen, medical director, and Dr. C. J. Kenney, resident physician.

1901.

The Knowlton Hospital and Training School for Nurses.

The above hospital, 830 Sycamore Street, which today is the Columbia Hospital, was organized in June, 1901, by Miss Knowlton and Dr. N. A. Gray. The hospital was private and general and was formerly the Rock home, which was soon enlarged to meet the demands of the new popular hospital. In 1906 Miss Knowlton separated her connection with the hospital, Dr. Gray remaining in charge until 1909, when it became the Columbia Hospital. The executive committee at that time consisted of Messrs. Bernhard Leidersdorf, Jacob Friend, Gustave Pabst, John Mariner, and John I. Beggs, representing an organization of twenty people interested in the project. In 1913 it was reorganized with the following board: Fred Sivyer, Wm. Schuchardt, John Mariner, Gustave Pabst, and Mrs. Kohlsaas, and a large modern institution was planned. A three years course is prescribed for the training school for nurses, and a preliminary high-school training required. Number of beds 50. House physician, Paul Farrier; superintendent, Miss C. L. Martin.

1903.

Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mount Sinai Hospital, a Jewish organization, was incorporated in 1903. It is located on 4th and Walnut Sts., in a large, commodious building, formerly occupied by the House of Mercy and a private sanitarium. It was opened April 15th and is free and non-sectarian, with the following staff:

Physicians: A. J. Patek, J. Kahn, W. Washburn, C. Schuster. Surgeons: A. Levings, A. Burgess. Assistant Surgeons: M. Spitz, A. Gray. Gynaecologists: E. Copeland, Shimonek, H. Nahin. Dermatologists: L. Schiller, O. Foerster. Ophthalmologist: C. Zimmermann. Pathologist: C. Wilson. Dental Surgery: E. Eisen.

On November 2, 1913, plans for a new hospital, to be erected at Twelfth and Cedar Streets, at a cost of about \$150,000 and to accomplish 100 patients, were submitted. This hospital opened its doors in November, 1914.

The hospital has 30 beds, and Miss Helen Wiffermann is superintendent.

Post-Graduate Hospital.

The above hospital was organized in 1903 by Dr. C. O. Thienhaus as a private institution for surgical and gynaecological cases only, with 12 to 16 beds. It was discontinued in 1908.

Hanover Hospital.

This hospital, located 324 Madison Street, was established 1903 and is a general hospital. It has a capacity of 40 beds and is in charge of Dr. W. F. Malone, medical director. W. Stiles, R. N., is superintendent.

1906.

Milwaukee Maternity Hospital.

The Maternity Hospital and Free Dispensary was opened December 1st, 1906, in a rented small house, 424 Vliet Street, furnished with a reception and operating room, one private and two ward rooms, with two beds each, also a room for the resident nurse, and a kitchen. Dr. Gustave Hipke, to whose untiring efforts the hospital owes its foundation, is obstetrician-in-chief, with four associate and six assistant obstetricians, besides a medical and surgical staff, two ophthalmologists and two pediatrics. The hospital is modeled after Dr. De Lee's hospital in Chicago: prospective mothers registering and reporting for necessary examinations. At the time of confinement an obstetrician and trained nurse is sent to the patient, subsequently visited and reported to the hospital. On September 26th the board of directors accepted an offer made by William Woods Plankinton to take over the old John Plankinton home on 1529 Grand Ave. for the hospital. The building was presented for an inde-

terminate term of years, rent free, and was opened February 23, 1914. The old hospital on Fourth Street will be used for the hospital dispensary.

During the year 1913 the association attended to 268 obstetrical cases, 1,382 dispensary, 57 surgical, 18 medical. The visits made by physicians in the homes and hospital numbered 14,504, by nurses 1,392, calls on sick babies 325, infants kept in the hospital for deserving mothers 47. It has 13 beds, and Miss Berenowski is superintendent.

1907.

Blue Mound Sanatorium for Incipient Tuberculosis.

The philanthropic idea of establishing a sanitarium for tuberculosis in Milwaukee County had its inception in the Medical Society of Milwaukee County in the fall of 1904. The Tuberculosis Commission appointed by the society consisted of Drs. U. O. B. Wingate, president; John Coon, Gilbert Seaman, secretary; Hoyt Dearholt, L. Jermain, Chas. Stoddard and John Beffel.

In order to create an interest in the purposes of the association and assure the establishment of a local sanitarium, the great exhibition of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was brought to Milwaukee, during May 1906, for two weeks. It did not fail to arouse the general interest of the public and was visited by 53,000 people. A broad-minded and progressive council appropriated about \$1,000 to pay the expense of the exhibit, and later with the same keen foresight appropriated \$5,000 as a subsidy to the philanthropy. In the meantime the membership of the association, and contributions were greatly increased, so that in December, 1906, a fine site of eleven and one-half acres, on the Blue Mound Road, three miles west of the city limits, was procured, and occupied in May, 1907.

The buildings consisted of an administration building, a former barn remodeled into a dormitory, and two tents as a beginning. Later were added by donations a Wagner-Allis-Weinhagen Cottage and a service building. On June 23rd the Sanatorium was taken over by the city of Milwaukee. The following is from a report of Dr. George Ernst, the Superintendent:

The main building and Weinlagen Cottage were destroyed by fire, Feb. 10, 1914. Sixteen patients were rescued from the infirmary and thirty-six removed to their homes and the Social Workers Sanitarium.

During the year 1912, 128 patients received treatment at the Blue Mound Sanatorium. Of these 41 were classified as incipient, 46 as moderately advanced, and 28 as far advanced. Although the sanatorium is to receive incipient and early advanced cases only, yet on account of many worthy patients, at times suffering under unsanitary conditions, it is impossible to adhere strictly to this rule.

The results obtained by treatment present themselves as follows:

First stage, 41 cases: of these were arrested 29, improved 11, unimproved 1.

Second stage, 46 cases; of these were arrested 13, improved 23 unimproved 10.

Third stage, 28 cases; of these were arrested 0, improved 16, unimproved 12.

Aside therefrom treatment was given to a case of Addison's Disease; one of Tuberculosis of the Fallopian Tubes; one of Tuberculosis of Bronchial Glands, and one of Tuberculosis of the Coecum. Nine cases can not be included in the statistics, since, for some reason or other, they remained in the sanatorium less than one month. A stay of a month had been recommended to a number of patients, so that they may learn how to take care of themselves, what to do and what not to do, etc. After thus acquiring the principles of treatment, it was possible to treat these patients at their home, which they for reasons greatly preferred.

During the year 1913, 133 patients were treated, 56 in the incipient stage, 47 moderately advanced and 31 far advanced. Of the 56 incipient, 43 were apparently arrested, 9 improved and 4 not improved; of the 47 moderately advanced 3 were arrested, 32 improved and 12 not improved; of 31 far advanced there were arrested 2, improved 12, not improved 17.

*Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.**

Organization:

President, Prof. M. P. Ravenel, Madison.

Vice-Presidents. Dr. G. Windesheim, Kenosha; Prof. Louis E. Reber, Madison.

Recording Secretary, Dr. C. A. Baer, Milwaukee.

Treasurer, Mr. John H. Kopmeier, Milwaukee.

Directors: Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Dr. L. E. Reber, Dr. W. D. Frost, Dr. C. A. Harper, Dr. E. Evans, Dr. G. Windesheim, Dr. J. W. Coon, Dr. Frank Brockway, Dr. T. L. Harrington, Dr. C. A. Baer, Dr. J. M. Beffel, Mr. J. H. Kopmeier, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, Dr. G. E. Seaman, and Dr. J. J. McGovern.

Executive Committee: Dr. Ravenel, Dr. T. L. Harrington, Prof. Reber, Dr. J. W. Coon, Dr. Windesheim.

Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Executive Secretary. Mr. Otto F. Bradley, Assistant Secretary. Mr. F. A. Hutchins, University Extension Division. Mr. Alvin C. Reiss, Lecturer. Mr. Theodore J. Werle, Field Worker.

Wisconsin Sanatoria.

Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Wales. Dr. J. W. Coon, superintendent.

Blue Mound Sanatorium, Milwaukee. Dr. George R. Ernst, physician in charge.

* Information kindly furnished by Dr. Hoyt Dearholt.

River Pines Cottage Sanatorium, Stevens Point. Dr. Thomas H. Hay, director.

Social Workers' Sanatorium, Milwaukee. Dr. W. H. Washburn, physician in charge.

Parkland Sanatorium, Superior. (County Sanatorium.)

Maple Crest Sanatorium, Whitelaw. (Manitowoc County Sanatorium.)

Sunny Rest Sanatorium, Racine. (Racine County Sanatorium.)

Mt. Washington Sanatorium, Eau Claire. (Eau Claire County Sanatorium.)

Dispensaries.

Milwaukee—(Conducted by Milwaukee Society for the Care of the Sick). Dr. W. H. Washburn, Chief of Staff.

North Side—No. 319 Reservoir Avenue. Dr. F. A. Thompson, Dr. W. B. Ford. Office hours: 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. every Monday; 7 to 8 o'clock every Wednesday P. M.; 10 to 11 A. M. every Saturday, for children.

West Side—S. E. Corner Ninth and Wells Streets. (Medical College of Marquette University). Dr. W. J. Weidemann. Office hours: 3.50 to 5 Wednesday afternoon.

South Side—Juneau Bldg., First Avenue and Mitchell Street. Dr. R. C. Brown, Dr. C. R. Stanhope. Office hours: 3 to 4 P. M. every Monday; 7 to 8 P. M. every Friday; 10 to 11 A. M. every Saturday, for children.

Wausau—St. John's Infirmary.

West Allis.

Chronological History of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association in Fifty Items.

State Tuberculosis Commission appointed by Governor La Follette in 1903. The members were: Dr. Gustav Schmitt, Milwaukee; Dr. Michael Ravn, Merrill, and H. L. Russell, Ph. D., Madison. Recommended, on investigation, the erection and maintenance of a state tuberculosis sanatorium. Led to erection of Wales State Sanatorium.

Tuberculosis Commission of the Milwaukee County Medical Society appointed in 1904. The members were: Drs. U. O. B. Wingate, C. H. Stoddard, J. W. Coon, D. W. Harrington, H. E. Dearholt, J. M. Beffel, and L. F. Jermain. Brought to Milwaukee a very successful exhibition of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Wisconsin tuberculosis exhibit gathered at the University of Wisconsin in 1907, through the efforts of Miss Caroline Hunt, head of the Department of Home Economics, and Prof. W. D. Frost, of the Department of Bacteriology at the University.

Wisconsin exhibit participates in the International Congress of Tuberculosis in Washington in 1908. Wisconsin wins medal for best state law against tuberculosis.

River Pines Sanatorium for incipient cases of tuberculosis started at Stevens Point. Has capacity for forty-two patients.

Blue Mound Sanatorium for incipient cases opened with a capacity of thirty patients—now forty-two. A private institution at the start.

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association formed in November, 1908.

Association obtained exclusive sale privilege of Red Cross Christmas Seals. Raised \$8,000 in December, 1908.

Put several lectures on the road about the state to tell the citizens about the white plague.

Association takes a vitally important step in co-operating with the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin under the direction of Dean Reber.

Began campaign for increased membership.

First local association organized in Madison, May, 1908. Cities over the state begin to organize. The number of local associations has now grown to thirty-eight over the state. They are named elsewhere in this number.

Rapidly amplified state press service, thoroughly covering the state, furnishing state tuberculosis items and articles to 400 Wisconsin newspapers.

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association breaks national record in 1909 in the per capita sale of Christmas Seals, selling 2,300,000 seals.

First number of the "Crusader" appears, April, 1910.

Begin surveying tuberculosis situation in Wisconsin cities, March, 1910. Nine complete surveys have thus far been made and over 3,500 cases studied. These cities, too, are named elsewhere.

Madison begins, through its local association, a survey of its own tuberculosis situation. Also has a nurse at work on the problem.

Milwaukee institutes a system of medical inspection of the children in its public schools.

Wausau also establishes a system of medical inspection. Reports a saving of \$2,000 a year.

Manitowoc and Two Rivers follow suit and inspect their school children.

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association holds annual meeting at Milwaukee, November, 1910.

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association again breaks national per capita record in the 1910 sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, selling nearly 3,000,000 seals.

Kenosha starts its new 30-pupil open air school won as a prize in the Christmas seal sale.

Many other Wisconsin cities begin receiving their prizes including street fountains, tuberculosis exhibit, phonograph, sanitary drinking cups, University of Wisconsin lectures, visiting nurse services and a piano, all won in the seal sale.

Association employs a visiting nurse to visit the twelve cities which won her services for a month each to aid in the local white plague campaign. Has thus far spent a month in each of eight cities.

Superior employs an expert social worker, following the work of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association there, to help solve Superior health problems.

La Crosse employs an efficient Health Commissioner to devote all of his time (which is unusual) to the city's health administration.

Eau Claire adds a municipal tuberculosis visiting nurse to its health administration staff.

Manitowoc and Two Rivers contemplate uniting in the employment of a local visiting nurse to work in both cities.

Fond du Lac Common Council appropriates money for a visiting nurse.

Menomonee starts an enthusiastic campaign for local tuberculosis nurse fund, giving entertainments and moving picture benefits.

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association is reorganized into a corporation, February, 1911.

Association began sending out "County Health Heralds." Have now covered seven counties with 60,000 Heralds.

Association holds an exhibit of charts and materials regarding tuberculosis at the State Capitol, Madison, during the legislative session, March, 1911.

Association distributes 8,000 factory placards teaching employes prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Wausau and Madison establish dispensaries for free examination for tuberculosis. Milwaukee has three dispensaries. Oshkosh and Eau Claire soon will have dispensaries.

Association makes survey of Dunn County, Wisconsin, March, 1911. First complete investigation of the tuberculosis situation in a rural community in the United States.

Bubble fountains spring up with surprising rapidity over the state in 1911. Today the town without one knows it is out of date.

The Blue Mound Sanatorium, so far a private institution, given over to the city through the influence of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, at the instigation of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, appoints a Tuberculosis Commission for Milwaukee. It co-ordinates all activities of an anti-tuberculosis nature, to work with an efficient secretary in connection with the association and the Milwaukee Health Department.

Legislature passes law exiling the public cup from all public places.

Association participates in the National Association meeting at Denver, Colo., June, 1911. Dr. M. P. Ravenel, president of the Wisconsin Association, elected president of the National Association.

Association secures passage of bill in legislature in June, 1911, enabling Wisconsin counties to erect sanatoria for consumptives, with state aid.

Association receives press clippings each year from Wisconsin newspapers to the extent of over 200,000 inches of column space of articles and items on the white plague fight.

Also has distributed thus far 75,000 copies of Modern Woodmen of America "War" pamphlets on tuberculosis, 25,000 copies of Prof. Fisher's pamphlet and 25,000 copies of Prof. Frost's bulletin.

Case Threshing Machine Company and Mayer Boot and Shoe Company order 800 "Crusaders" each month for distribution among their employes. A dozen other manufacturing firms send in orders for 100 or more copies each month.

Construction committee of association has comprehensive plans made for a model county sanatorium to be used by counties intending to erect sanatoria.

The association sees the first county, Douglas, make an appropriation for the erection of a sanatorium. Fond du Lac and Outagamie counties follow. Milwaukee County also acts in accordance with the law and rents for the purpose the Greenfield Hospital from the city of Milwaukee. Other counties will undoubtedly act favorably in November.

Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association holds a very successful annual meeting in Milwaukee, Oct. 13-14, 1911.

1908.

Misericordia Hospital.

The above hospital was opened for the reception of maternity cases the 1st of August, 1908, although the Sisters arrived the 26th of May from Montreal, at the request of the Most Reverend Sebastian Messmer, the Archbishop of Milwaukee. The hospital building was the former residence of William Pitt Lynde, later the Archbishop, and is ideally located on the beautiful and elevated block on Chestnut Street, between 22nd and 23d Streets. Its main object is true charity, two thirds of all the mothers cared for during the past five years having received attention without charge, including even facilities provided for taking care of other small children of the mothers. The hospital, private and general, has 33 beds and is in charge of M. A. Hardaker, Matron.

The Medical Staff of 1912: D. J. Hayes, president; L. G. Nolte, secretary; J. M. McMahon, treasurer. Surgery: D. J. Hayes, R. G. Sayle, P. H. Jobse, L. G. Nolte. Gynecology: Thomas Fitzgibbon, W. B. Hill, G. A. Klettsch. Medicine: L. F. Jermain, W. H. Neilson, N. W. Reynolds, J. A. Purtell. Obstetricians: D. W. Harrington, E. J. Purtell, J. P. McMahon, W. T. Nichols, P. F. Rogers, William Jobse, M. R. Heweitt, William Fitzgibbon, H. McCabe, C. M. Schoen, J. T. Scollard, William Lochemes, K. Wagner, W. H. Halsey, F. S. Wasielewski, Eugene Martin, W. G. Doern, C. Faber, A. J. Caffrey, Fred Gillen, N. Hoffman, G. A. Landmann, A. W. Goebel, Lewis J. Daniels, Harry Greenberg, D. C. F. Witte, S. D. Huntington, A. M. Bodden. Pediatrics: L. Boorse, A. W. Myers. Pathology: Daniel Hopkinson. Nose, Throat and Lungs: F. Pfister, James Caveney, Herman Stolte. Eye and Ear: A. J. Taugher, J. A. Bach, C. J. Coffey. Dermatology: A. J. Purdy. Nervous Diseases: W. F. Wegge.

1909.

Columbia Hospital (See Knowlton Hospital 1901).

Evangelical Deaconess' Home and Hospital.

This institution was established in 1909 and occupies a hospital at 1807 Grand Ave., the number of beds being twenty. The medical and surgical staff consists of Drs. Louis Nolte, Pres.; Arthur C. Kissling, Sec.; Drs. A. L. Kastner, P. H. Dernehl, R. P. Peairs, L. C. Tisdale, Wm. Ackermann, A. Bernhard, H. Kreutzer, A. Doerr, G. A. Hipke, and Neilson. From 1912 to 1913 two hundred and ninety-one patients were treated in 4,921 days and 177 operations performed; 28 patients died. The superintendent is Rev. P. Goldstern.

1910.

The Fowle Hospital.

The above private and general hospital, located corner of Cass Street and Ogden Ave., has a capacity of 21 beds and is in charge of Dr. Irving H. Fowle.

The Wingate Private Retreat.

The above sanitarium was founded by Dr. U. O. B. Wingate at 725 Astor Street. It is intended for nervous and mild mental diseases. Since the death of Dr. Wingate it is in charge of Mrs. Wingate.

1911.

*Social Workers Tuberculosis Sanatorium Society.**

The magnificent grounds of this institution, donated by the Park Board and city authorities, are located on the upper Milwaukee river at the intersection of Humboldt and Keefe Avenues. The buildings consist of an administration building and open air shacks for individual patients. During the year 1911-1912, 73 patients were cared for, in 26 of which the disease was arrested. During the following year 95 patients were treated, in 38 the disease was arrested, 17 cases discharged improved and 12 cases found not tubercular. From Oct. 1913 to 1914 there were 40 early stage cases, 10 moderately advanced, 3 advanced and 55 discharged (two of which non-tubercular). The excellent results, as per statement by Dr. William H. Washburn, the physician in charge, shows that in 69% of the early cases discharged, the disease has been arrested.

Officers and Directors 1913-14: President, Geo. B. Schoen; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. M. S. Helfaer; 2nd Vice-President, John E. DeWolf; 3rd

* Information kindly furnished by Dr. Wm. H. Washburn.

Vice-President, Leo Ullman; Treasurer, Fred Vogel, Jr.; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Herman S. Wetzler.

Directors: Mrs. Chas. Apple, Max Berlowitz, John E. DeWolf, S. Fein, M. L. Goldman, Mrs. M. S. Helfaer, Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg, Arthur S. Kahn, Herman Kaufer, Mrs. Abe Kreeger, Adolph Landauer, Rabbi Charles S. Levy, Mrs. Charles Mahler, Mrs. Ed. Mahler, Harry Marks, Miss Ray Miller, Albert Newald, Mrs. D. Polacheck, Benjamin Poss, J. H. Rosenberg, Mrs. J. H. Rosenberg, A. L. Saltzstein, I. M. Schloss, Geo. B. Schoen, Mrs. Wm. Silverstone, Miss L. Sinar, Nat. Stone, Mrs. Fred Strauss, Leo Ullman, Fred Vogel, Jr., Mrs. Albert Weiskopf, Mrs. Herman S. Wetzler.

Dr. W. H. Washburn, Physician in Charge.

1911.

Greenfield Sanatorium.

The Greenfield Sanatorium in Wauwatosa was erected by the City of Milwaukee on property purchased by the municipality for isolation hospital purposes. Erection of the present building was begun in 1909 and completed in 1911. The institution was conducted by the City of Milwaukee under the auspices of the Health Department from October, 1911, to April, 1912. Dr. George Ernst was attending physician.

A law having been passed by the legislature of 1911 empowering counties to conduct sanatoria for second and third stage cases and providing a subvention of \$3.00 a week for each indigent patient treated by the county, Milwaukee County leased the Greenfield Sanatorium from the city for a nominal rental.

The first Board of Trusteese consisted of Dr. H. E. Dearholt, president; Miss Edith Shatto, secretary, and Mr. E. J. Washburn. Dr. Thomas Willett was appointed attending physician.

In addition to the main building, a remodeled farmhouse is utilized for patients and another for employees. Fifty beds are provided at the sanatorium, notwithstanding the fact that this is more than should be the maximum allowance. Even with overcrowding, the demand for admission has far exceeded the possibility of accommodation. A total of 233 patients has been treated. Notwithstanding the fact that the most unfavorable cases have been selected for admission, arrest of the disease and improvement has been noted in a considerable proportion of the patients.

The officers for 1914 are: Dr. H. E. Dearholt, president; Mrs. Edna Finch Bobroff, secretary; Mr. Albert Speich; Dr. Thomas Willett, superintendent.

City authorities contemplate utilizing the institution for the care of tuberculous children as soon as the new county sanatorium is ready for occupancy.

1912.

Good Samaritan Hospital.

Situated at 499 Hanover Street, this hospital was opened December 1, 1912. It caters especially to accidental surgery for which it is particularly equipped, also owning an auto ambulance. It is a public hospital and is furnished with 20 beds. The staff consists of twenty-seven physicians and surgeons, the resident surgeon being Dr. E. L. Baum. The officers of the association are: B. A. Tibbits, pres.; B. O. Fox, sec.; the former with T. J. Gruenewald, board of directors.

1914.

Milwaukee County Sanatorium.

Six hundred thousand dollars for a tuberculosis sanatorium! Such is the sum which Milwaukee County has generously set aside in its struggle against the dreaded disease. The plans have now been completed by Architects Robert Messmer and Bro. and the foundation laid for the building to be ready for occupancy in eighteen months. It is built on a forty acre tract of land about one mile west of Wauwatosa, on a rising ground sloping to the south, protected on the west by a beautiful maple grove. It is designed for patients in the second and third degree and its capacity to be 257 beds, ultimately 500. The buildings consist of: 1. Administration and Infirmary building, 2. Two Leantos of forty patients each, 3. Nurses Home, 4. Internes Club and assistant superintendent's residence, 5. Dormitory for domestics and male help, 6 Superintendent's residence, 7. Heating and power plant.

Radium Hospital.

The above hospital, located at 573 Cass Street, was established by Drs. Oscar Strauss and J. N. Daniels and was opened October 4th, 1914. It has a capacity of 20 beds and has for its object the treatment of cases appropriate for radium therapy.

Epidemics
of
Smallpox, Cholera
and
Typhus Fever

*History of Small-pox in Milwaukee.**

Small-pox made its appearance in Milwaukee in the spring of 1843, continued through the summer, and as autumn approached the number of cases increased and the disease assumed a more violent form. The authorities finally became aroused to the gravity of the situation; a board of health, consisting of three members with Dr. T. J. Noyes as chairman, was appointed; a log cabin on Oakland avenue, about half-way between the village and Whitefish Bay, was rented for a pest-house and placed in charge of Drs. J. K. Bartlett and W. L. Bean; it was ordered that all cases of small-pox should be removed to the pest house, and that any physician failing to report cases to the board of health was to be subject to a fine. J. B. Selby, a medical student in the office of Bartlett & Bean, took up his residence at the pest-house and continued in charge until the worst had passed, having at one time forty patients under his care in that little log cabin. A number of cases were cared for by the Sisters of Charity in their infirmary at the corner of Jackson and Oneida streets, securing the assistance of five doctors to care for the plague stricken patients.

In 1846 the disease again appeared, this time in its most malignant form, and the common council passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of five physicians—one for each ward—to seek out and report all cases of small-pox. All through the fall and winter new cases were reported almost daily, and in March, 1847, the council passed an ordinance requiring every person to be vaccinated. To carry out the provisions of the ordinance the council appropriated \$200 and appointed physicians to make a house-to-house canvass and vaccinate everybody. Each of these physicians was authorized to collect a fee of twenty-five cents from each person vaccinated, if such person was able to pay it, but the vaccination was to be done, pay or no pay. This ordinance was supplemented and strengthened by a resolution of the school board denying school privileges to every child who could not show a clean vaccination record, and through these heroic measures the epidemic was stamped out.

In the fall of 1868 the disease again appeared and soon became epidemic. The public schools in the Second, Sixth and Ninth wards were closed by order of the school board, and remained closed until the small-pox was under control. On April 7, 1869, Dr. Johnson, who was at that time health commissioner, stated that the number of cases reported to the health department during the preceding year was 501, which he estimated as being not more than two-thirds

* Dr. Walter Kempster in "Memoirs of Milwaukee County" 1909.

of the actual number in the city. He urged the passage of an ordinance requiring all cases to be reported, with severe penalties for failure to comply. Of the 501 cases reported 419 were among the German population. During the 70's there were several small-pox epidemics and again the German population suffered the most severely. The report of the board of health for 1871 says: "A very noticeable feature of the epidemic is its prevalence among our fellow-citizens of German descent. Of the 774 cases reported, 568 were Germans. This is 206 more than occurred among all other nationalities, Americans, Irish, Norwegians, etc., put together. But the German people constitute less than one-third of the whole population. Therefore, if the people of other nationalities were equally exposed to the attack, the Germans should have only 258 cases instead of 568. A comparison between the Germans and Americans gives the most striking results. The cases among the latter number only 63, while the German cases were nine times as numerous. In population the Americans exceeded the Germans by about 15,000. The Americans ought, therefore, to have had more than 600 cases instead of 63, unless for some reason the Germans were more in danger than the Americans. * * * What then is the reason why this death angel carried desolation into so many homes among the Germans, while he passed over the homes of the Americans, Irish and others, leaving them untouched by the sword? We answer, because the former almost invariably refused vaccination, while the latter almost universally practiced it. This fact demonstrates the protecting power of vaccination and proves the blindness and fatuity of those who neglected it."

There always has been, and probably always will be, a difference of opinion as to the efficacy of vaccination as a prophylactic in small-pox epidemics. Some of the Milwaukee physicians and newspapers opposed it, and it was doubtless due to the influence of these doctors and editors that many of the Germans declined to be vaccinated. Concerning this opposition the report above referred to said: "It is an obvious reflection that those physicians and the conductors of newspapers who have denounced vaccination as useless if not dangerous, and have exerted their influence to dissuade the people from using it, have taken on themselves a fearful responsibility. The grave has closed over many of the dupes of their insane counsels; but they cannot escape the reproaches of surviving victims who will carry for life marks branded on them by these pretended friends and trusted advisers."

In 1872 there were 616 cases of small-pox reported, 469 of which were among the Germans. The report for 1873 states that there were 114 deaths from small-pox during the year, but does not give the total number of cases, and there were a few deaths in 1874. The city then enjoyed a respite for over a year, but in 1876 there were 337 cases reported. In 1877 Dr. Johnson retired from the office of health commissioner and was succeeded by Dr. I. H. Stearns, who had previously been connected with the National Soldiers' Home. In 1878 Dr. Orlando W. Wight was made health commissioner and he held the office for four years. Only one case of small-pox was reported during his

incumbency. The patient was promptly isolated and the house in which the case developed was burned, with all its contents. This was a rather extreme remedy, but it is worthy of note that no spread of the disease followed.

Since then Milwaukee has been comparatively free from small-pox visitations. An epidemic occurred in the summer and fall of 1892, but it was not as virulent as some of the former ones had been, owing to the fact that the disease was less malignant in form and the authorities promptly took measures to check its ravages. The school board issued an order that every child must show a vaccination certificate before being admitted to the public schools; a temporary isolation hospital, in charge of Dr. Gilbert Seaman, was erected near where Milwaukee-Downer College now stands,* and the rules of the board of health requiring immediate reports in all cases were rigidly enforced. Some excitement occurred among the Polish population, who resented the efforts of the health officers to remove patients to the isolation hospital and to fumigate houses in which cases of small-pox developed. Ambulances were stoned and the police were frequently called into requisition to assist the health officers in the prosecution of this work. In proportion to the whole number of cases there were comparatively few deaths, and except for the opposition of the Poles the epidemic passed without disturbing the business or social life of the city.

In recent years the improved sanitary conditions and the promptness of the municipal authorities in dealing with small-pox immediately upon its appearance have kept the dread disease well within bounds and no serious epidemics have occurred.

Cholera.

In the year 1847 the cholera had left its home in the Delta of the Ganges for a third time, passing with terrible destruction through the countries of Asia, invading Europe and reaching the American shores in the spring of 1849. It broke out in New York, Philadelphia and many places on the Atlantic coast. From New Orleans it overspread the valley of the Mississippi, took its habitation with the gold seekers who were toiling over the plains to their El Dorado, resting at the Golden Gate. From St. Louis and Cincinnati the cloud spread across Illinois and settled over Chicago. Nearer it came bringing consternation to the inhabitants. In Milwaukee, then a city of about 18,000 inhabitants, preparations were made to meet the dreaded enemy; thousands of loads of dirt were carted away and every slimy puddle, rubbish and debris pounced upon. Hundreds of emigrants from Germany and Ireland, seeking refuge in Milwaukee, brought with them the germs of Asiatic cholera. They came in boats by scores, landing at the Huron, Detroit and Erie street piers. Reduced in bodily strength and often sadly scant of means, they were fit subjects for the ravages of the disease and were looked upon with loathing. The first acknowledged case appeared on Huron street during the early part of July. The five or six deaths which occurred the next few days were confined

* See photograph.



TEMPORARY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL ON DOWNER COLLEGE SITE 1894.

* Dr. Gilbert Seaman in Charge.

to newly arrived emigrants. The council became alarmed and passed an ordinance to erect a bathing house on the lake shore, so that the new arrivals might purify and disinfect themselves, which regulation, however, in the excitement was not enforced. Unlimited stories of death became so rife that many regulations were established which were never enforced, so that when the day of trial came the authorities were not in shape to enforce the laws of their own making.

The epidemic broke out in all parts of the city and in the country adjacent at the same period in July. In the first half of August it was at its height. Six to seven deaths occurred daily. Peter van Vechten, the oldest of our living pioneers, stopping at a house on Lisbon avenue to water his horse, saw within its narrow walls seven dead bodies. The hospital under the care of the Sisters of Charity, then on the southeast corner of Jackson and Oneida streets, established in 1848, became overfilled and the Poor House burying ground was pressed to suffocation, rough carts sometimes containing four or five bodies, rumbling through the streets on their sad mission. Some of the first victims were McCabe, the publisher of the first directory, and the young wife of Dr. Huebschmann. At the end of August the board of health reported that out of 209 cases 104 had proved fatal.

In 1850, at the same period, the cholera reappeared, and if statements of old citizens can be relied on, its ravages were more terrible than the year before. Exaggerated reports, however, of this epidemic were attributed to "Chicago stories, gotten up to injure Milwaukee." The first case broke out in the beginning of July, on Broadway. For three months similar scenes as the year previous were enacted, men, women and children falling and dying in streets, patients deserted by family and friends, corpses piled into rough wagons and buried in ditches in pauper ground. Spectators of these sights one day would fall victims the next. And through all this blackness of death, two heroic physicians passed calmly along, Dr. E. B. Wolcott and Dr. C. H. Orton, with potions for the suffering, and at their sides noble Sisters of Mercy and Charity.

The Board of Health took cognizance of fully 300 deaths that season and it seems to be true that nearly as many more escaped the record, the bodies being buried secretly.

Milwaukee escaped the cholera in 1851, and only a few cases broke out in 1852 and 1853, which were confined to the extreme western and north-western parts of the city, in the vicinity of the Cold Spring road. Chicago was far less fortunate.

The epidemic of 1854 was again more serious, the first case being reported on Jackson street, opposite Emil Weiskirch's house; in August it broke out in the overcrowded jail. There were, however, but a few fatal cases and the pest seems to have disappeared in the flames of the great fire, which burned the U. S. Hotel a few days later. Since 1854 no cholera epidemic has again

visited Milwaukee, although it reappeared in 1865 and 1866 in different parts of our country, when Dr. Daniel Brainard * of Rush Medical College, the inventor of the subcutaneous perforation of bones for ankylosis, etc., fell a victim of the ravaging disease.

Typhus (Ship fever).

An account of a short but fatal epidemic of ship fever, occurring on the steamer "Alleghany," which landed at the foot of Broadway, cannot be omitted. The fever had broken out on the way from Buffalo and seven of the passenger were dead and as many dying. Word was sent to the City Marshal and the bodies were carried into the Government building, then situated on the island. By the next two days thirty of the emigrants were dead. The ship fever panic, however, proved to be a temporary one and soon disappeared.

Since the above early epidemic typhus fever had completely disappeared. However a few isolated cases have been reported by two Milwaukee physicians. Dr. Henry V. Ogden observed two cases in the beginning of the eighties and 1913 respectively, and Dr. Arthur J. Patek reported a case in the Wisconsin Medical Journal, June 1912, all cases ending in recovery.

* See biography, page 126.

Health Office

1867.

History of the Health Department.

The first board of health, made up of five physicians and the Mayor, was created by council ordinance passed in August, 1846.

In apprehension of an outbreak of Asiatic cholera, a second board of health was created by ordinance passed July 15, 1850.

In 1855, the Mayor and Common Council constituted the board of health.

In 1856, J. J. Luck was appointed health officer of the Second ward; C. Mussweiler of the Fifth ward; Patrick McGrath of the Third ward; Nicholas Engel of the First ward.

From 1856 to 1867, the Mayor and Common Council apparently acted as a board of health.

In 1867, the state legislature authorized the appointment of a board of health for the city of Milwaukee. Dr. James Johnson was elected president of this board and thus virtually became Milwaukee's first Commissioner of Health. He resigned in 1877.

The appointments thereafter made follow:

April, 1877: Dr. I. H. Stearns appointed Health Officer for term of one year. Gen. H. C. Hobart, President of the Board.

Office of Health Commissioner created. Term, two years.

April, 1878: Dr. O. W. Wight appointed Health Commissioner for term of two years.

April, 1880: Dr. O. W. Wight reappointed for term of two years. Resigned October, 1881.

October, 1881: Dr. Robert Martin appointed Health Commissioner, the term of office having been extended to four years. This appointment was to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wight.

April, 1882: Dr. Robert Martin reappointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1886: Dr. Robert Martin reappointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1890: Dr. U. O. B. Wingate appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1894: Dr. Walter Kempster appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1898: Dr. F. M. Schulz appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1902: Dr. F. M. Schulz reappointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1906: Dr. G. A. Bading appointed Health Commissioner.

May, 1910: Dr. W. C. Rucker appointed Health Commissioner. Resigned September, 1910.

October, 1910: Dr. F. A. Kraft appointed Health Commissioner to fill unexpired term of Dr. Rucker.

April, 1914: Dr. Geo. C. Ruhland appointed Health Commissioner.

1846.

Board of Health.

The first record that we find was an ordinance passed by the Common Council, June 29th, whereby five city physicians were appointed to attend the poor of the five wards into which the city was then divided. The compensation was as follows:

To physician of 1st ward.....	\$30.00
To physician of 2nd ward.....	30.00
To physician of 3rd ward.....	30.00
To physician of 4th ward.....	25.00
To physician of 5th ward.....	25.00

This sum of \$290.00 was paid for medical attendance, including supply of medicines. In lieu of this very liberal compensation, a slight fine was imposed for neglect of duty and a report required for all offenses against the laws.

In November of the same year the sum of \$100.00 was allowed for the erection of a hospital, to meet the demand created by the introduction of small-pox and Asiatic cholera. The old wooden building, near the present St. Mary's Hospital on the North Point, was then the pest house, as it was called.

From 1856 to 1865 we find no record except a passage of a resolution by the Common Council for the establishment of a small-pox hospital on the 40 acres of land owned by the city at the North Point, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000.00, and to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity; this hospital was never built.

In the summer of 1868 a severe epidemic of small-pox visited the city, and arrangements were made with the trustees of the Passavant (Milwaukee) Hospital to permit an addition, at the cost of the city, to be made to the pest house connected with the hospital, to be known as the "Small-pox hospital." From the 1st of December, 1868, to April 1st, 1869, there were 501 cases reported to the health office, which was not two-thirds of the cases within the city. Vaccination was pursued, physicians going from house to house, undoubtedly checking the progress of the disease. On November 20th it became necessary to close the public schools in the 2nd, 6th and 9th wards. From January, 1869, which showed 131 cases, the disease lingered until October, when only one case was reported. April, 1870, the Board of Health for the first time published its annual report in small pamphlet form.

Expense incurred by the Board of Health for fiscal year commencing April 7th, 1869, to April 1st, 1870:

To Boarding small-pox patients from January to March, 1869.....	\$500.00
To Salary chief health officer.....	400.00
To Chief of Police Beck.....	100.00
To Clerk of Board of Health.....	100.00
To Dr. Kasten attending patients at their own houses.....	53.00
To Dr. Castleman attending patients at the hospital.....	140.00
To F. Jennings repair small-pox wagon.....	5.00
To Kating for transporting patients.....	30.00
To Dr. Hasse, old account vaccinating.....	50.00
To Kirby's livery stable.....	21.00
To Expense at Hospital of Fred Rash.....	16.00
To Expense at Hospital of John Remme.....	20.00
To Dr. Mac Arthur for medical attendance.....	30.00
To Expense of Wm. Nagle, 57 days in Hospital.....	57.00
To Expense of Health Department.....	993.75

\$2,515.75

Mortality Statistics

Mortality Statistics.

The following statistical tables and charts of mortality are derived from the only basis of calculation, formulated from the records of the Milwaukee Health Department for the past forty-four years, 1870—1914. Such statistics, especially of former years, when registrations were entered in an inexact, slipshod manner, must be accepted "*cum grano salis*." It is obvious that under the most favorable circumstances reliable statistics are with difficulty obtained, verifying the disdainful saying, that statistics can be formulated to prove anything, or to put it more drastically: "Figures don't lie, but liars figure."

Nevertheless considering that statistics in general of all larger cities of the country show a uniformity of records, it is not improper to draw certain definite conclusions. Two facts at least seem to be clearly demonstrated, namely, that the mortality from contagious and preventable diseases has greatly declined, while in proportion to deaths from arterio-cardiac diseases, including cancer and nephritis and pneumonia, it has materially increased.

Explanatory Notes to Tables and Charts.

TABLE I. Official estimated population and death rate of Milwaukee from 1870 to 1914, showing a gradual decline from 25.43 in the year 1873 to 13.23 in the year 1913.

TABLE II. Actual number of deaths from 20 chief causes from the year 1870 to 1914.

TABLE III. Death rate in Milwaukee for 44 years divided into two of periods of 22 years each, showing a total decrease of 31% per thousand of population, since the organization of the Health Office in 1870.

The *decrease* of mortality of the contagious and preventable diseases presents itself as follows: Small-pox, 90.4% ; Scarlet Fever, 75.5% ; Diphtheria, 51.2% ; Typhoid Fever, 27.8% ; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 27.1% ; Whooping Cough, 26.2% ; Measles, 25.1% ; Convulsions, 22.0% , and Enterical Diseases, 23.5%.

An *increase* is shown in following causes of death: Nephritis, 200.5% ; Heart diseases, 99.6% ; Cancer, 68.8% ; Suicide, 65.5% ; Apoplexy, 47.7% ; Accidents, 26.4% ; Pneumonia, 10.7%.

The above showing of decrease and increase correspond in general to the Mortality Statistics of the United States of 1912 as prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

The infant mortality during the same period for infants under one year of age, comparing the first ten years with the last ten years, has decreased from 59.1% to 34.8%, or 41.11%.

CHART IV. Total deaths in Milwaukee from 1870 to 1914, showing high mortality in 1872 and 1876 due to small-pox, in 1881 due to diphtheria, and in 1891 due to the first appearance of influenza combined with pneumonia.

The small-pox curves indicate the severe epidemics of 1872, 1876 and 1894.

With regard to typhoid fever the highest mark since 1872 was reached in 1910, after which a sudden decline, due to the chlorination of water, is noticeable.

CHART V. The chart of diphtheria shows a sudden decline of mortality by diphtheria after the introduction of the antitoxin treatment in 1894, a decrease for the following twenty years of 64.8%.

Scarlet fever reached its highest point since 1882 in 1909.

CHART VI. The cancer curve shows a steady increase up to 68.8 in forty years; nephritis 200.5% and pneumonia 107%, while pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased 27.1%.

CHART VII. Convulsions show a decrease of 77% from the second period 1892 to 1914, while apoplexy has increased 47.7%.

CHART VIII. An increase is shown of 99.6% of deaths from heart disease, 65.5% from suicide, and 26.4% from accidents. The curves of deaths from heart disease and suicide reach their highest points simultaneously in 1893 and 1907, the years of panic, a certain connection with the latter perhaps being permissible.

The high death rate in 1883 from accident is due to the calamity of the New Hall House fire.

CHART IX. Total death rates of Milwaukee from 1870 to 1914, arranged in their order of frequency per 1000 of population.

CHART X. Relative positions of chief causes of death by comparing the years 1870-1891 with the years 1892-1914. This chart clearly corroborates the deductions drawn from Table III, namely, that during a comparatively brief period of forty-four years the ratio of fatal diseases has undergone a complete change by showing a decided decrease of all preventable diseases and an increase of pneumonia, heart disease, cancer, nephritis, apoplexy, bronchitis and suicide.

TABLE XI represents a statistic from the year 1912 of deaths in Milwaukee by Age, Sex and Nativity of Decedents.

TABLE XII. A comparative summary of eleven chief causes of death during 1912 in the eighteen largest cities of Wisconsin and its rural districts

represented by 71 countries. This chart is taken from the Mortality Statistics of the United States Bureau of Census. According to this rather meager statistic there is a slight preponderance of deaths from diphtheria, tuberculosis and heart disease in the rural population, and a slight increase (4%) of the rural death rate over the larger cities.

TABLE XIII is taken from the Tuberculosis Mortality Statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Census of 1912, representing the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis of 27 cities of the United States of over 200,000 inhabitants. It will be agreeably noticed that Milwaukee ranks third in the position of low death rate from tuberculosis, with Pittsburg and Detroit first and second.

The annual loss from the white scourge in the United States is approximately 150,000, or one in ten deaths, and its study is of paramount importance. Until a short time ago tuberculosis headed the death list of most principal cities, but lately pneumonia has reached the first place in some, which is also true of Milwaukee for the past ten years. This recent decrease, more or less noticeable over the entire civilized world, of the most fatal disease since the time of Hippocrates in so comparatively short time must be ascribed to various factors: Better understanding of the public of what predisposes to the disease, outdoor treatment, isolation, improved tenement-house and working shop laws, the splendid work of municipal boards of health, pasteurized milk leading to better nutrition of debilitated and anaemic children. But preventive medicine is still in its infancy and much remains to be done, as, sunlight, open windows, verandas and roof gardens; proper ventilation of public and private buildings, and cleanliness in all walks of life. The time is still too limited to make proper deductions from the effects of the modern sanatorium on the death rate from tuberculosis, which in Milwaukee has decreased about 15% from 1908 to 1914, when sanatoriums were inaugurated.

CHART XIV. General death rates of the United States (Registration Area) and certain foreign countries for each of the years 1900 to 1911, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census, with special reference to the remarkable showing of the city of Milwaukee, only exceeded by Australia and New Zealand.

TABLE XV. Comparative Data of Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures of Milwaukee from 1871 to 1914.

TABLE XVI. Comparative Data of Monthly and Annual Precipitation from 1871 to 1914.

TABLE I.

Officially estimated population and Death Rate of Milwaukee
from 1870 to 1913 inclusive.

	Population	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1870.....	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871.....	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872.....	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873.....	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874.....	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875.....	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876.....	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877.....	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878.....	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879.....	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880.....	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881.....	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882.....	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883.....	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884.....	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885.....	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886.....	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887.....	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888.....	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889.....	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890.....	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891.....	214,000	4,689	21.91
1892.....	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893.....	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894.....	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895.....	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896.....	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897.....	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898.....	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899.....	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900.....	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901.....	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902.....	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903.....	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904.....	325,000	4,182	12.87
1905.....	335,000	4,084	12.19
1906.....	345,000	4,632	13.42
1907.....	350,000	4,637	13.25
1908.....	360,000	4,454	12.37
1909.....	370,000	4,886	13.21
1910.....	373,857	5,199	13.90
1911.....	383,000	4,717	12.32
1912.....	385,000	5,196	13.49
1913.....	390,000	5,159	13.23

TABLE II.

	Small-pox.	Typhoid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Cancer.	Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea.	Nephritis.	Confential Debility.	Senile Debility.	Accident.	Suicide.
1890	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1891	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1892	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1893	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1894	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1895	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1896	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1897	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1898	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1899	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1900	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1901	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1902	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1903	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1904	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1905	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1906	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1907	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1908	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1909	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1910	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1911	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1912	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4
1913	1	64	1	129	3	4	13	95	11	32	43	59	191	92	95	1	40	82	19	4

TABLE III.

		Typhoid F.	Measles.	Scarlet F.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Small-pox.	Pulmonary Tubercul.	Pneumonia.	Cancer.	Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Nephritis.	Suicide.	Accident.
1870.....		0.887	0.098	0.728	0.042	1.037	0.014	2.145	0.784	0.210	0.308	0.477	3.630	0.224	0.364	0.014	0.056	0.252
1871.....		0.860	0.107	0.160	—	1.613	3.506	1.494	0.868	0.227	0.307	0.347	2.921	0.227	0.160	0.027	0.093	0.253
1872.....		0.854	0.063	0.151	0.340	0.302	2.729	1.924	0.867	0.302	0.881	0.377	4.070	0.189	0.317	0.113	0.076	0.264
1873.....		0.826	0.169	0.819	0.458	0.458	1.373	2.135	0.903	0.335	0.518	0.288	2.665	0.253	0.229	0.121	0.048	0.313
1874.....		0.402	0.184	0.598	0.103	0.437	0.034	1.288	1.080	0.310	0.506	0.368	4.300	0.333	0.194	0.081	0.058	0.448
1875.....		0.164	0.058	0.351	0.142	0.546	—	1.530	0.983	0.306	0.525	0.373	3.335	0.339	0.273	0.044	0.109	0.262
1876.....	FROM	0.295	0.084	1.262	0.400	1.000	1.716	1.221	1.221	0.358	0.516	0.374	4.110	0.337	0.358	0.074	0.200	0.305
1877.....		0.260	0.030	0.710	0.030	0.990	2.740	1.890	0.940	0.380	0.680	0.210	2.670	0.400	0.300	0.130	0.300	0.480
1878.....		0.152	0.086	0.248	0.114	0.981	0.124	1.667	0.981	0.395	0.628	0.266	2.418	0.381	0.328	0.124	0.143	0.486
1879.....	1870—1891:	0.154	0.036	0.082	0.136	1.927	—	1.581	1.118	0.330	0.445	0.282	2.245	0.436	0.391	0.200	0.186	0.573
1880.....		0.087	0.069	0.866	0.150	1.402	—	1.056	0.813	0.320	0.216	0.360	2.162	0.433	0.355	0.078	0.095	0.234
1881.....		0.328	0.155	1.163	0.016	1.378	0.008	1.683	1.049	0.300	0.483	0.321	2.555	0.566	0.483	0.344	0.156	0.549
1882.....	(22 YEARS)	0.269	0.154	0.423	0.169	1.031	—	1.532	1.538	0.469	0.300	0.385	2.431	0.646	0.585	0.254	0.246	0.646
1883.....		0.246	0.022	0.674	0.116	1.276	—	1.441	0.863	0.372	0.311	0.311	2.055	0.551	0.482	0.203	0.116	0.963
1884.....		0.324	0.115	0.408	0.163	0.408	—	1.456	0.864	0.374	0.333	0.442	1.880	0.415	0.482	0.252	0.102	0.388
1885.....		0.256	0.224	0.205	0.045	0.769	—	1.576	0.993	0.403	0.403	0.581	1.903	0.422	0.391	0.160	0.141	0.391
1886.....		0.297	0.115	0.132	0.072	0.762	—	1.490	1.018	0.424	0.457	0.354	1.732	0.382	0.360	0.157	0.133	0.394
1887.....		0.246	0.067	0.120	0.262	0.402	—	1.604	1.057	0.394	0.530	0.360	1.951	0.514	0.422	0.223	0.154	0.388
1888.....		0.240	0.130	0.203	0.273	0.378	—	1.561	1.286	0.394	0.530	0.360	1.951	0.638	0.419	0.238	0.162	0.384
1889.....		0.246	0.10	0.269	0.108	0.676	—	1.455	0.959	0.446	0.412	0.320	1.501	0.533	0.583	0.273	0.149	0.390
1890.....		0.337	0.166	0.181	0.389	1.178	—	1.427	1.292	0.335	0.122	0.398	1.651	0.748	0.071	0.252	0.132	0.392
1891.....		0.360	0.177	0.402	0.355	1.870	—	1.485	1.802	0.389	0.014	0.399	1.590	0.724	1.004	0.257	0.163	0.315
AVERAGE		0.310	0.106	0.517	0.140	0.947	0.557	1.977	1.055	0.378	0.430	0.331	2.582	0.449	0.442	0.165	0.125	0.408
1892.....		0.363	0.094	0.341	0.229	1.794	—	0.947	1.321	0.538	0.350	0.471	1.210	0.785	0.807	0.269	0.260	0.412
1893.....		0.409	0.181	0.405	0.052	1.182	—	1.159	1.162	0.483	0.261	0.409	1.321	0.819	0.798	0.151	0.129	0.349
1894.....	FROM	0.291	0.286	0.050	0.286	0.992	1.013	1.488	1.016	0.444	0.443	0.373	1.037	0.593	0.701	0.319	0.191	0.203
1895.....		0.252	0.094	0.020	0.240	0.761	0.120	1.111	1.082	0.556	0.328	0.360	0.956	0.644	0.724	0.380	0.192	0.580
1896.....		0.177	0.111	0.015	0.058	0.761	—	1.290	0.911	0.608	0.369	0.416	0.947	0.712	0.707	0.408	0.223	0.550
1897.....	1892—1914	0.113	0.131	0.011	0.069	0.388	—	1.257	0.870	0.597	0.254	0.334	0.684	0.771	0.620	0.400	0.225	0.435
1898.....		0.164	0.007	0.007	0.189	0.218	—	1.129	0.811	0.593	0.386	0.382	0.453	0.679	0.650	0.379	0.221	0.414
1899.....		0.165	0.091	0.126	0.332	0.238	0.011	1.304	0.986	0.430	0.432	0.421	0.505	0.800	0.807	0.462	0.172	0.543
1900.....		0.204	0.134	0.241	0.359	0.268	0.003	1.287	1.031	0.576	0.248	0.479	0.438	0.783	0.821	0.447	0.203	0.524
1901.....	(22 YEARS)	0.214	0.058	0.053	0.239	0.239	0.003	1.556	0.923	0.598	0.315	0.420	0.430	0.668	0.667	0.520	0.200	0.592
1902.....		0.160	0.160	0.083	0.162	0.258	0.003	1.067	1.932	0.673	0.280	0.374	0.419	0.936	0.747	0.520	0.230	0.597
1903.....		0.171	0.003	0.029	0.138	0.203	0.003	1.447	1.448	0.673	0.280	0.374	0.419	0.936	0.747	0.520	0.230	0.597
1904.....		0.332	0.049	0.126	0.072	0.118	0.003	1.316	1.516	0.695	0.273	0.395	0.452	1.089	0.836	0.520	0.209	0.538
1905.....		0.203	0.012	0.072	0.072	0.128	—	1.202	1.048	0.615	0.273	0.395	0.452	1.089	0.836	0.520	0.209	0.538
1906.....		0.284	0.099	0.032	0.087	0.188	—	1.316	1.516	0.695	0.273	0.395	0.452	1.089	0.836	0.520	0.209	0.538
1907.....		0.240	0.014	0.057	0.046	0.243	0.003	1.073	1.340	0.657	0.266	0.500	0.514	1.157	0.485	0.606	0.254	0.713
1908.....		0.153	0.050	0.047	0.097	0.194	—	1.047	1.204	0.605	0.269	0.539	0.432	1.086	0.408	0.594	0.239	0.507
1909.....		0.211	0.073	0.517	0.043	0.335	—	0.951	1.320	0.680	0.192	0.546	0.434	1.140	0.413	0.637	0.200	0.527
1910.....		0.457	0.067	0.204	0.078	0.361	—	1.258	1.321	0.680	0.176	0.562	0.438	1.042	0.415	0.608	0.320	0.282
1911.....		0.193	0.071	0.141	0.026	0.219	—	1.004	1.020	0.718	0.188	0.562	0.360	0.942	0.819	0.619	0.180	0.591
1912.....		0.257	0.065	0.148	0.107	0.265	—	0.847	1.070	0.735	0.112	0.550	0.348	1.121	0.402	0.732	0.176	0.521
1913.....		0.112	0.027	0.122	0.020	0.347	—	0.849	1.314	0.715	0.167	0.581	0.224	0.929	0.306	0.722	0.182	0.763
AVERAGE		0.224	0.079	0.127	0.104	0.461	0.053	1.150	1.168	0.638	0.249	0.489	0.591	0.896	0.568	0.495	0.207	0.516
DECREASE		D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
OR INCREASE.		27.8%	25.1%	75.5%	26.2%	51.2%	90.4%	27.1%	10.7%	68.8%	42.0%	47.7%	77.0%	99.6%	28.5%	200.5%	65.5%	26.4%

CHART IV.

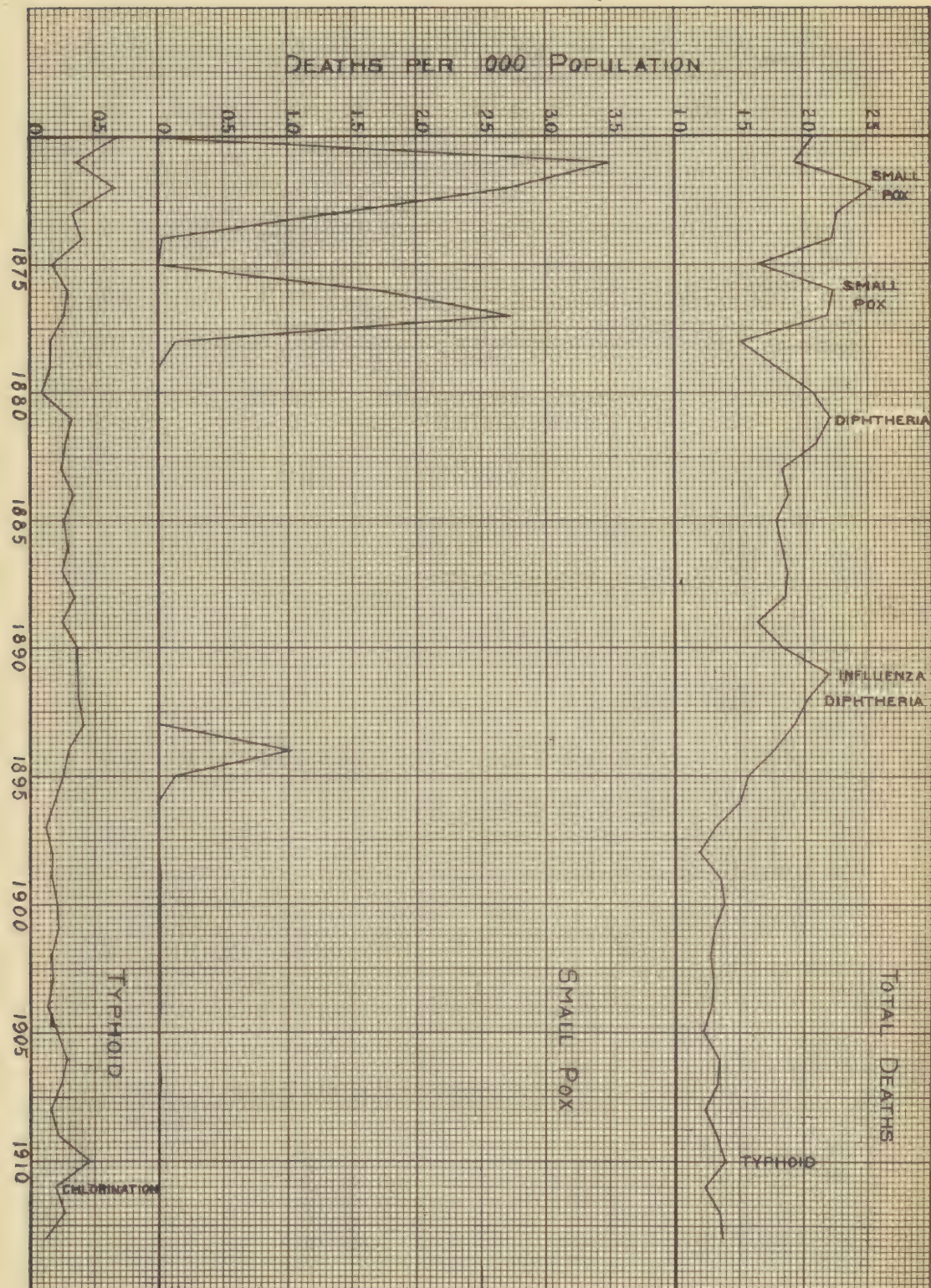


CHART V.

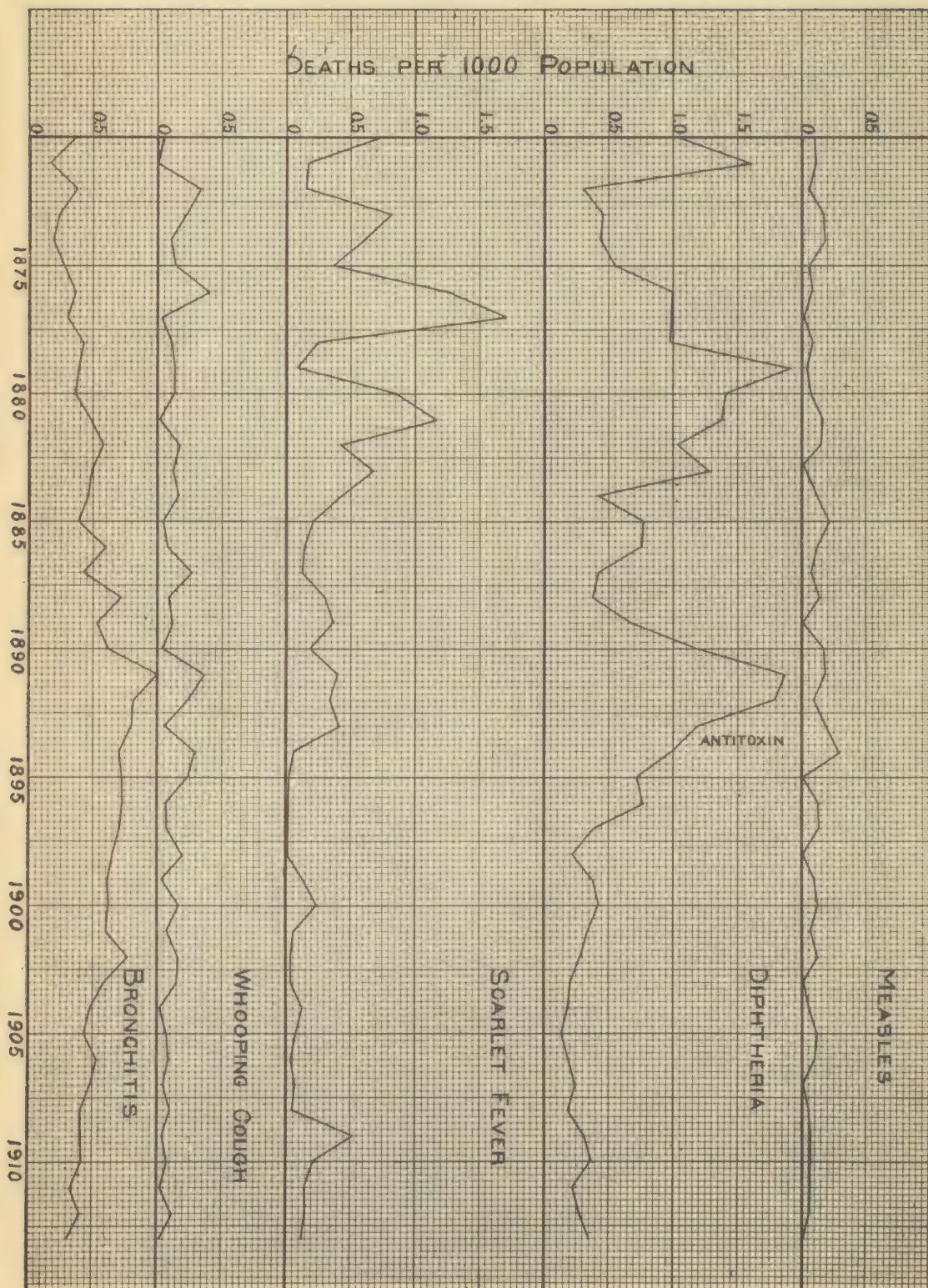


CHART VI.

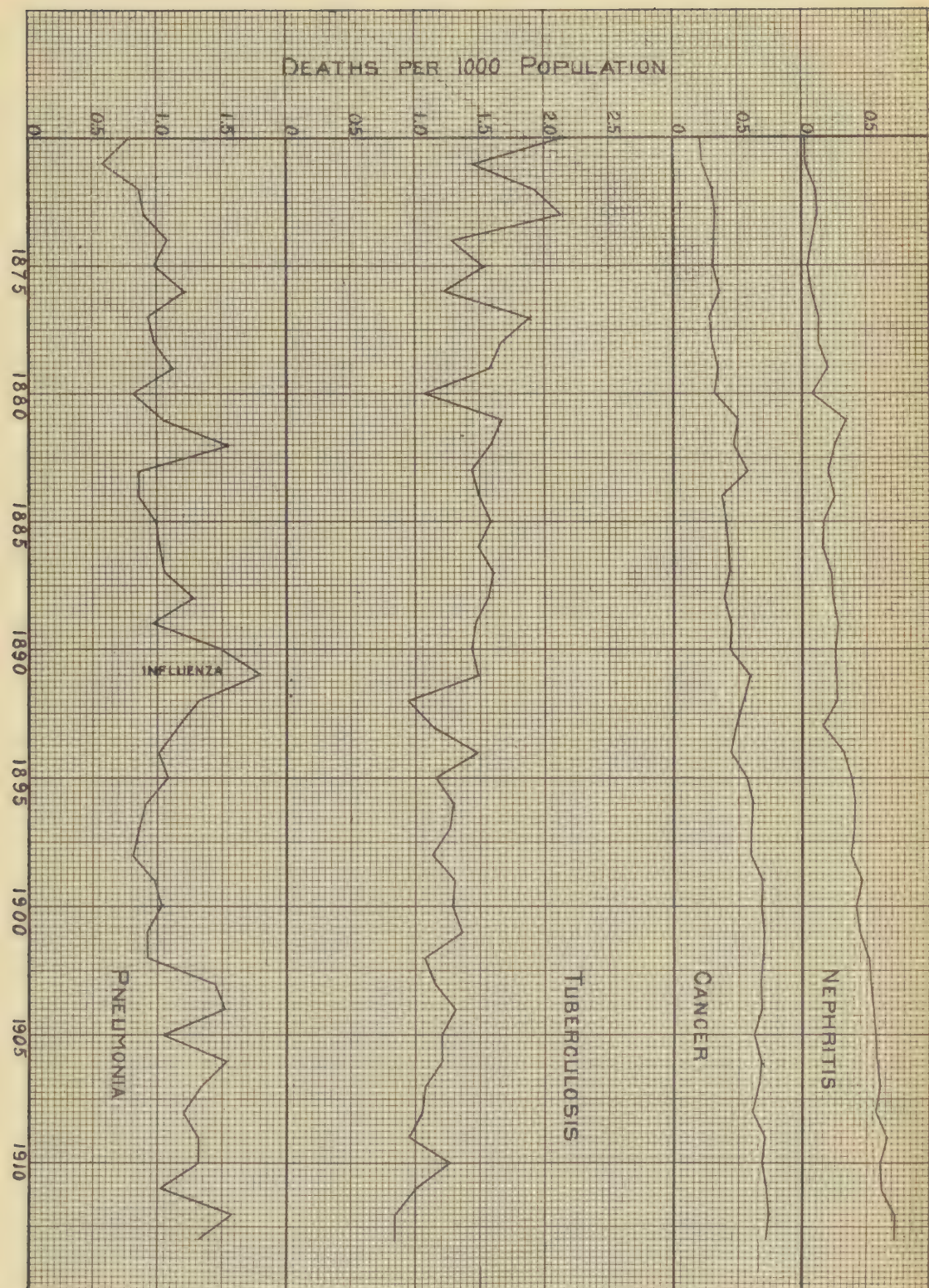


CHART VII.

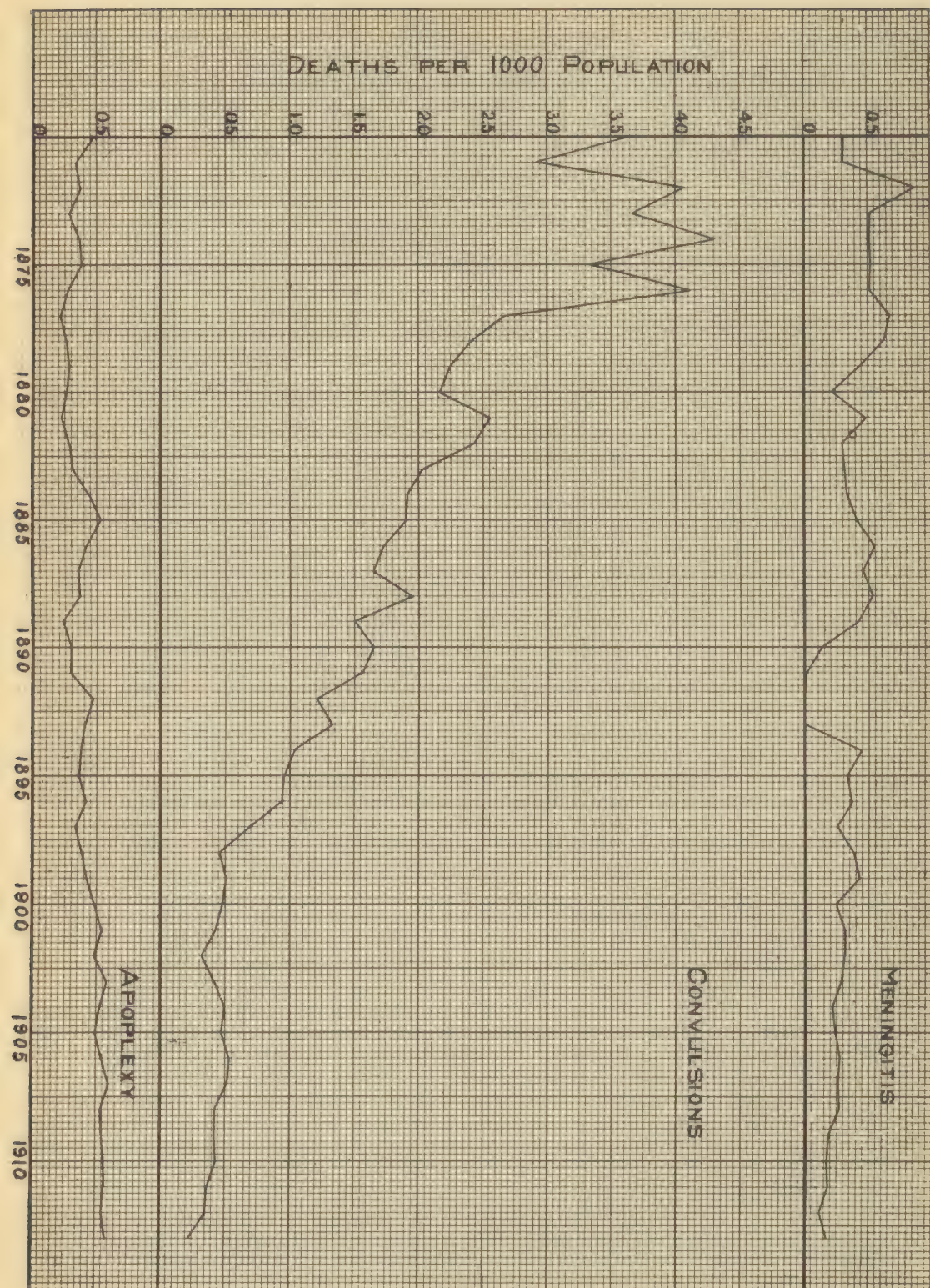


CHART VIII.

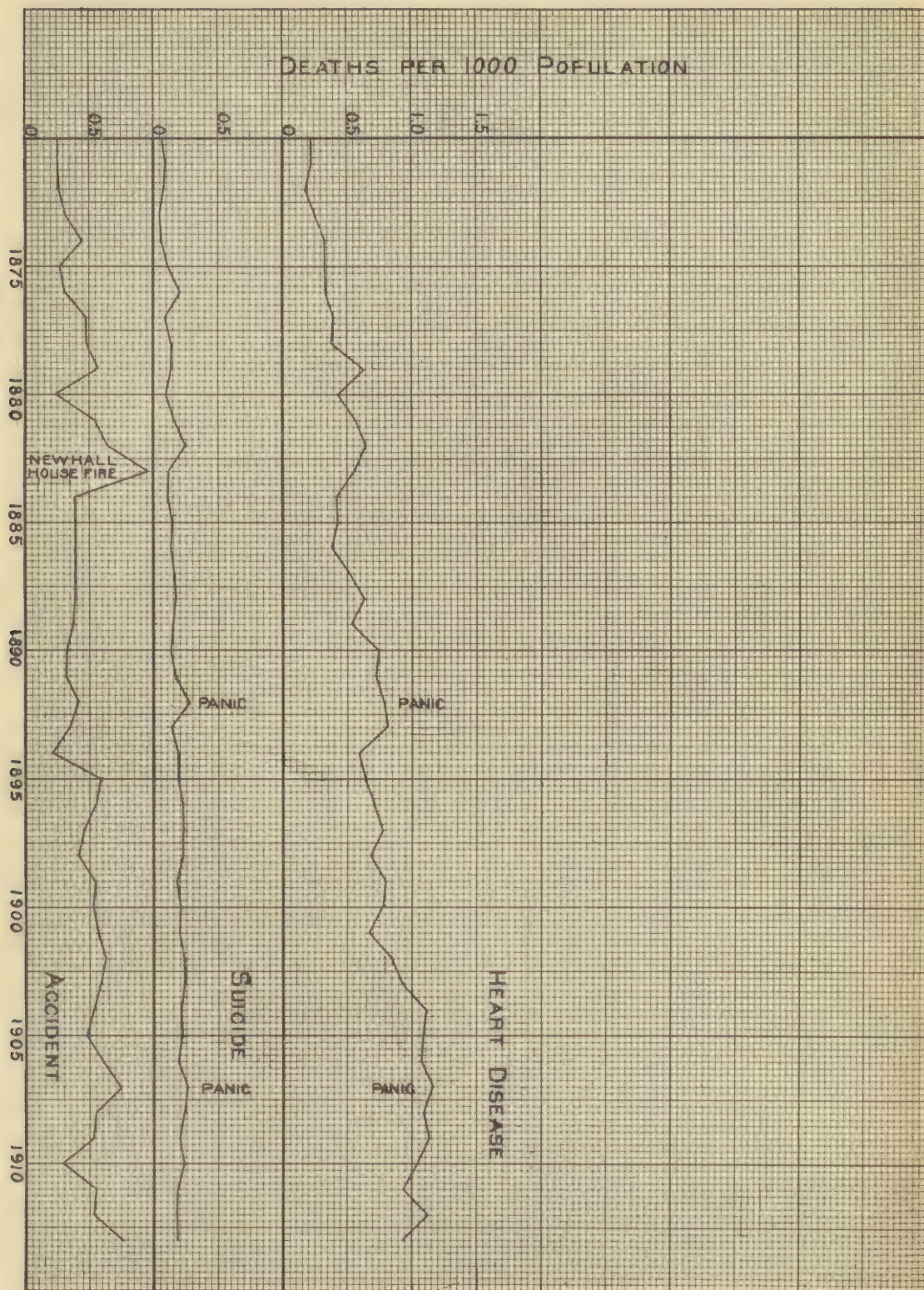


CHART IX.

Total Death Rates of Milwaukee per 1000 of population from 1870-1914.

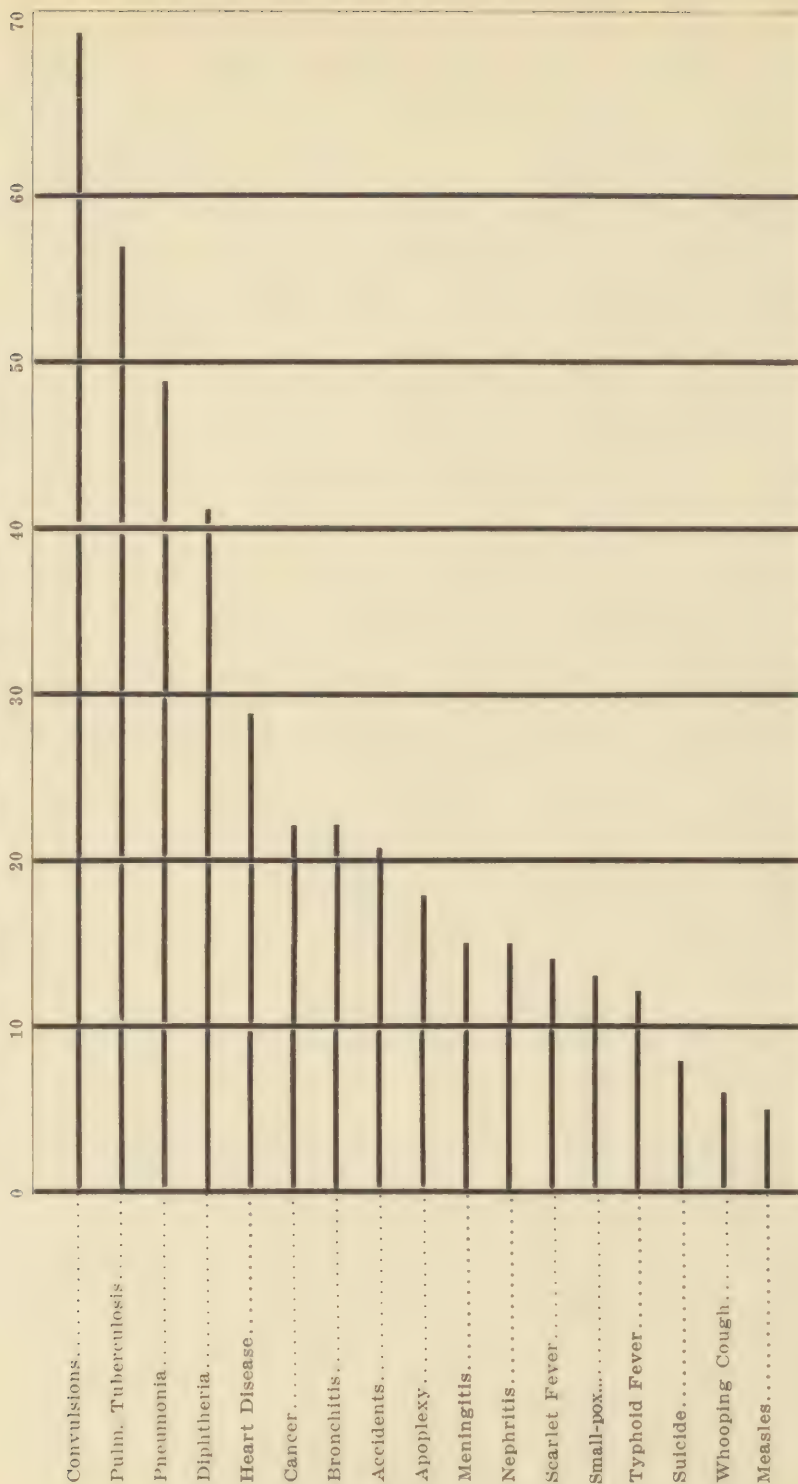


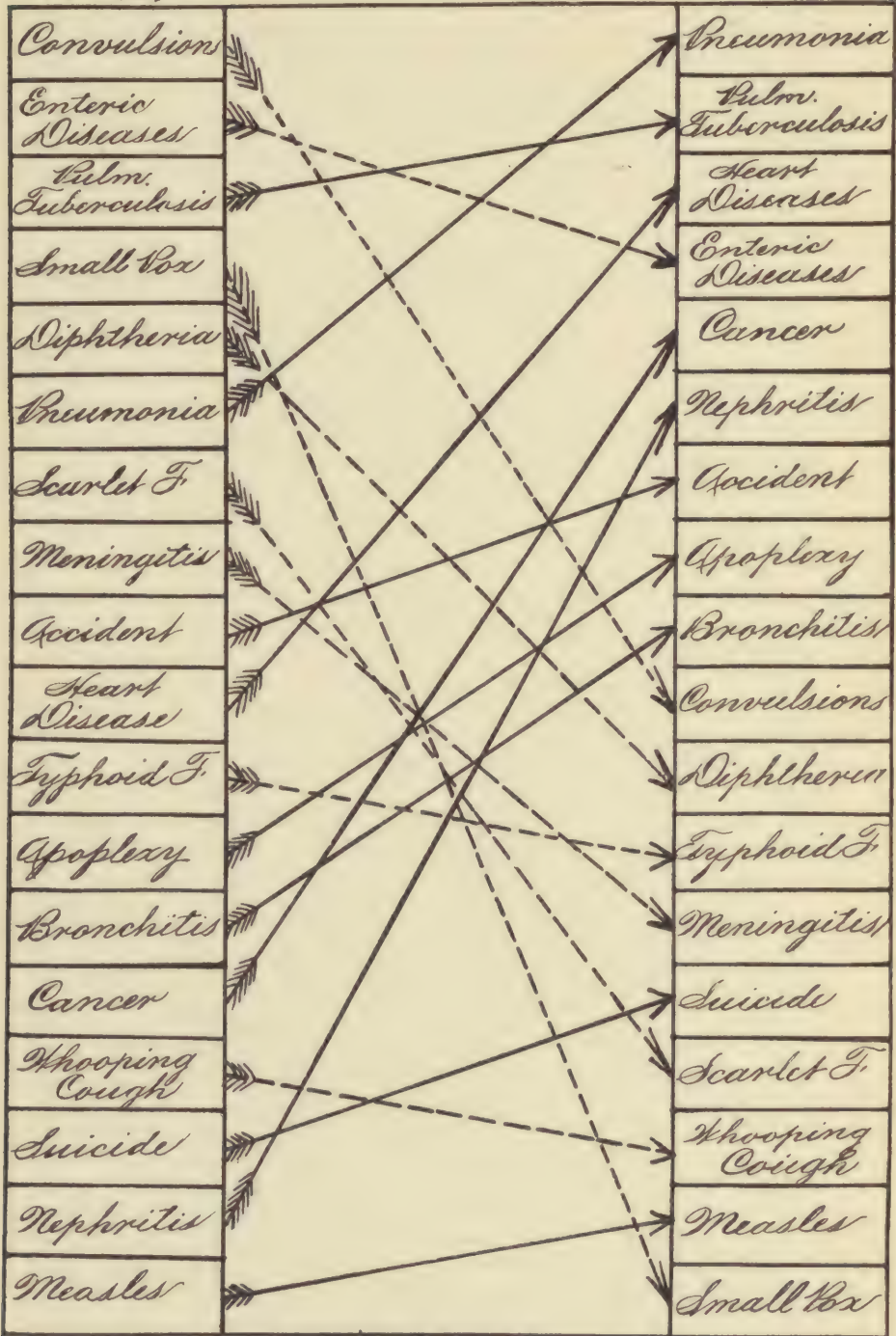
CHART X.

Relative Positions

Chief causes of Death in 44 years.

1870-1891

1892-1914



----- Preventable Diseases

TABLE XI.
Deaths in Milwaukee in 1912 by AGE of Decedents.

Under 1 Year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	over 100
891	454	137	99	137	192	204	177	205	181	234	234	216	203	269	281	246	156	93	33	3	2

Deaths by SEX of Decedents.

Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Diseases.	Pulmonary Tubercul.	Con genital Debility.	Cancer.	Nephritis.	Apoplexy.	Accident.	Genile Debility.	Bronchitis.	Convulsions	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Suicide.	Scarlet Fever.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Meningitis.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.
Male.....	334	215	230	182	161	118	139	105	174	63	65	68	47	59	52	31	38	25	21	9
Female.....	271	217	169	145	133	165	109	107	29	93	90	66	55	40	16	26	9	18	20	16
Total.....	605	432	399	327	294	283	248	212	203	156	155	134	102	99	68	57	47	43	41	25

Deaths by NATIVITY of Decedents. (Male mortality over female 19%.)

Milwaukee.	Germany.	Wisconsin.	Other States.	Austria.	Poland.	Ireland.	New York.	Other Countries.	Russia.	Michigan.	Unknown.	England.	Illinois.	Norway.	Ohio.	Canada.	Italy.	Bohemia.	Massachu-sets.	Sweden.	Greece.
2132	1267	683	156	105	100	98	97	90	62	60	58	57	50	33	28	27	26	22	19	19	7

Deaths by OCCUPATION of Decedents.

No occupa-tion.	Housewives.	Laborers.	Retired.	Clerks.	Carpenters.	Machinists.	School Boy & Girl	Teamsters.	Merchants.	Domestics.	Saloon Keepers.	Painters.	Shoemakers	Salesmen.	Teachers.	Tailors.	Blacksmiths	Engineers.	Bookkeeper.	Bakers.
2120	830	369	163	59	49	48	42	38	35	33	30	27	26	26	25	25	22	20	18	16

TABLE XII.

18 Largest Cities of Wisconsin.	Population in 1910.	Death Rate per 1000.	Total Deaths in 1912.	Typhoid F.	Scarlet F.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Apoplexy.	Heart Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Accidents.	Suicide.	Relative Position
Milwaukee.....	373,857	13.90	5,199	0.019	0.010	0.019	0.085	0.057	0.041	0.082	0.116	0.054	0.038	0.113	13
Superior.....	40,384	9.86	398	0.015	—	0.015	0.011	0.045	0.037	0.070	0.080	0.060	0.050	0.005	1
Racine.....	38,000	12.76	485	0.022	0.006	0.022	0.086	0.066	0.041	0.098	0.090	0.043	0.050	0.005	1
Oshkosh.....	33,062	12.79	423	0.009	0.002	0.009	0.054	0.092	0.087	0.089	0.016	0.052	0.055	0.016	7
La Crosse.....	30,000	13.40	402	0.012	—	0.012	0.082	0.116	0.057	0.129	0.044	0.039	0.059	—	8
Sheboygan.....	26,000	13.00	338	0.003	—	0.003	0.073	0.091	0.061	0.087	0.044	0.068	0.032	0.014	11
Madison.....	25,531	11.04	292	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.051	0.106	0.068	0.106	0.061	0.074	0.032	0.020	9
Green Bay.....	25,236	17.47	441	0.013	0.011	0.013	0.054	0.061	0.054	0.034	0.108	0.072	0.068	0.023	2
Kenosha.....	21,371	11.97	356	0.008	0.013	0.008	0.047	0.042	0.049	0.061	0.053	0.042	0.061	0.002	18
Fond du Lac.....	18,797	15.85	298	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.080	0.084	0.070	0.097	0.046	0.072	0.072	0.004	4
Eau Claire.....	18,310	13.65	249	0.004	0.012	0.004	0.064	0.105	0.091	0.088	0.056	0.040	0.044	0.004	12
Appleton.....	16,773	12.16	204	—	—	—	0.097	0.096	0.039	0.088	0.068	0.049	0.063	0.009	6
Wausau.....	16,560	15.28	253	0.007	0.007	0.015	0.122	0.067	0.035	0.067	0.098	0.075	0.079	0.007	15
Beloit.....	15,560	11.63	181	0.005	—	0.005	0.033	0.077	0.036	0.132	0.082	0.071	0.060	0.016	3
Marquette.....	14,610	13.07	191	—	—	—	0.082	0.057	0.066	0.094	0.141	0.052	0.088	0.005	10
Janesville.....	13,894	14.46	201	—	0.004	—	0.059	0.056	0.047	0.134	0.094	0.044	0.064	0.004	14
Manitowoc.....	13,027	12.05	157	—	0.013	—	0.089	0.059	0.044	0.076	0.038	0.044	0.076	0.006	5
Ashland.....	11,594	16.56	193	0.005	—	0.005	0.098	0.041	0.057	0.113	0.057	0.051	0.067	0.010	17
Average percentage.....		13.64		0.007	0.011	0.007	0.088	0.073	0.054	0.091	0.072	0.055	0.060	0.011	
71 Counties of Wisconsin.....	16,713			0.008	0.008	0.008	0.080	0.068	0.062	0.110	0.067	0.059	0.062	0.012	

TABLE XIII.

Cities of the U. S. over 200,000 Inhabitants.	Population 1910.	Deaths Total 1912.	Deaths by Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Per Cent of Total Deaths.	Relative Position.
New York.....	4,766,883	73,266	8,781	0.119	19
Chicago.....	2,185,283	34,034	3,328	0.097	10
Philadelphia.....	1,549,008	24,513	2,734	0.111	16
St. Louis.....	687,029	10,634	973	0.091	7
Boston.....	670,585	11,643	1,084	0.092	8
Cleveland.....	560,663	8,156	689	0.082	5
Baltimore.....	558,485	10,389	1,222	0.117	18
Pittsburgh.....	533,905	8,762	553	0.063	1
Detroit.....	465,766	7,782	500	0.064	2
Buffalo.....	423,715	6,527	542	0.083	6
San Francisco.....	416,912	6,770	702	0.103	14
Milwaukee.....	373,857	5,210	342	0.065	3
Cincinnati.....	363,591	6,449	869	0.103	14
Newark.....	347,469	5,282	550	0.104	15
New Orleans.....	339,075	7,054	857	0.121	20
Washington.....	331,069	6,259	751	0.119	19
Los Angeles.....	319,198	5,665	569	0.100	11
Minneapolis.....	301,408	3,378	379	0.112	17
Jersey City.....	267,779	3,943	401	0.101	12
Kansas City.....	248,381	4,041	390	0.096	9
Seattle.....	237,194	2,260	216	0.091	7
Indianapolis.....	233,650	3,702	379	0.102	13
Louisville.....	223,028	3,761	421	0.111	16
Rochester.....	218,149	3,370	420	0.065	3
St. Paul.....	214,744	2,309	236	0.101	12
Denver.....	213,381	3,275	625	0.190	21
Portland.....	207,214	2,223	167	0.076	4
				Average 0.099	

CHART XIV.

GENERAL DEATH RATES OF THE UNITED STATES (REGISTRATION AREA) AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
FOR EACH OF THE YEARS 1900 TO 1911.

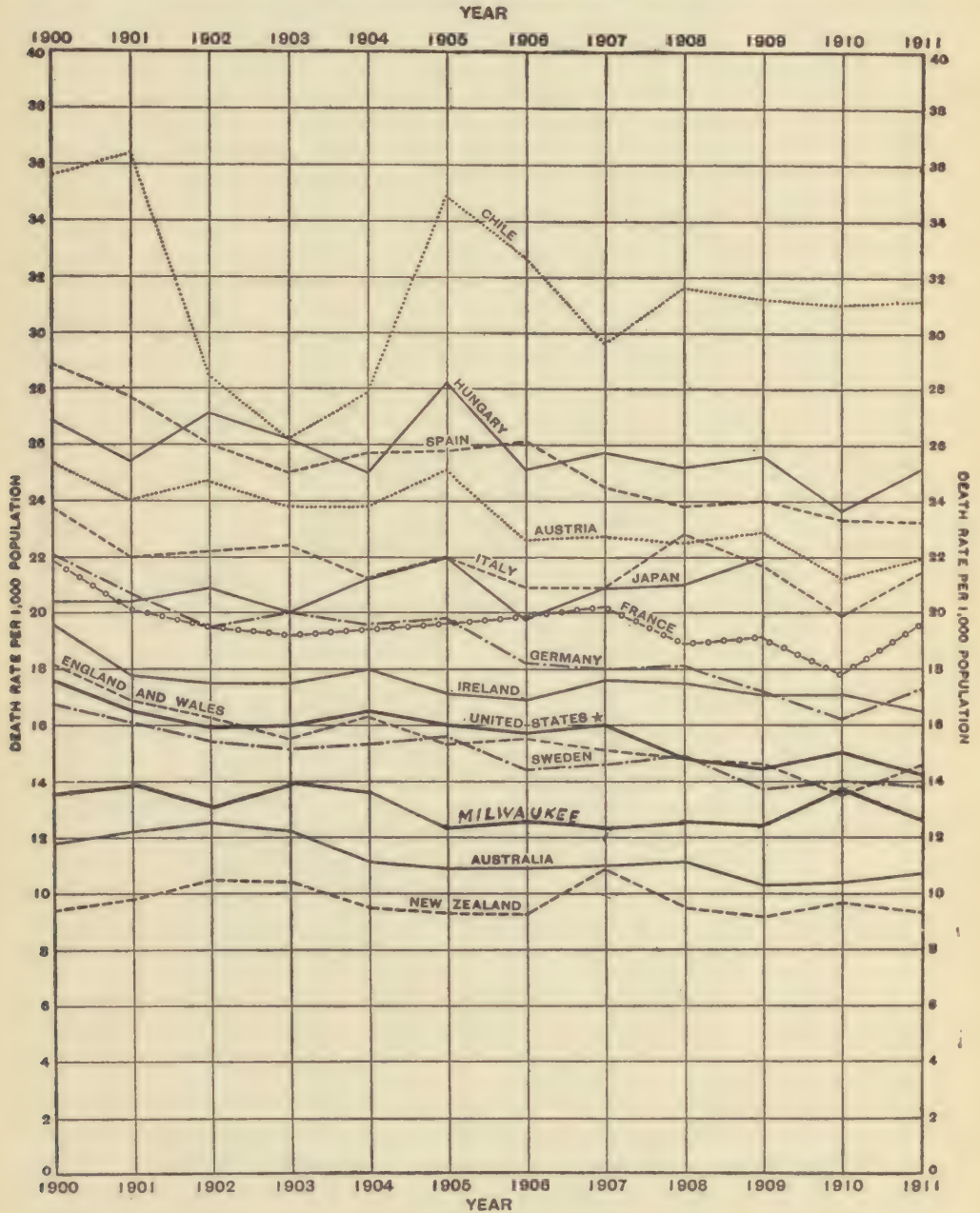


TABLE XV.
COMPARATIVE DATA.
Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1871.....	24.6	25.3	34.8	44.8	55.4	64.5	69.8	69.2	58.1	51.5	32.1	16.8	45.1
1872.....	20.9	23.1	25.0	43.6	52.0	67.0	60.5	70.7	62.7	47.0	30.3	15.3	43.9
1873.....	16.5	20.6	31.4	39.3	49.4	67.1	68.0	60.7	59.7	45.6	30.3	29.2	43.9
1874.....	22.8	25.8	30.8	35.5	53.8	65.9	71.0	68.0	64.7	49.9	34.7	25.1	45.9
1875.....	9.7	7.3	25.7	38.1	52.3	59.8	65.5	64.6	57.3	44.4	31.4	31.5	40.7
1876.....	26.0	24.3	27.7	41.7	52.5	63.2	70.3	69.5	59.3	44.4	34.7	13.9	43.9
1877.....	15.0	32.3	23.3	40.6	52.9	61.2	69.3	69.3	69.1	50.3	35.1	37.3	45.8
1878.....	25.9	32.3	40.2	49.6	53.8	62.3	72.7	71.4	68.1	49.4	40.7	21.5	48.5
1879.....	31.6	29.4	35.5	43.7	53.9	62.3	71.5	69.2	58.1	55.3	36.5	22.7	46.1
1880.....	34.5	28.1	32.3	44.5	61.1	67.1	68.7	69.1	60.3	47.9	27.3	19.2	46.7
1881.....	16.0	22.9	29.5	40.3	58.1	59.8	70.7	71.3	64.3	51.9	36.5	34.8	46.4
1882.....	25.1	35.5	35.3	42.8	48.7	61.4	66.0	68.2	62.7	55.8	39.8	24.3	47.1
1883.....	12.8	20.3	29.1	43.0	49.6	62.1	67.6	65.9	56.9	48.8	38.3	26.4	43.4
1884.....	13.7	22.1	29.6	41.0	53.5	60.3	65.8	65.8	64.0	53.3	35.0	22.7	43.9
1885.....	10.4	10.1	24.5	40.3	49.7	60.2	68.4	63.1	60.0	46.4	37.5	26.3	41.4
1886.....	15.8	21.1	30.7	43.4	54.3	61.5	68.8	67.9	60.7	52.7	33.7	17.5	44.0
1887.....	14.2	22.8	29.2	42.4	56.9	62.8	72.4	66.5	60.4	45.6	35.9	26.0	44.6
1888.....	10.6	19.8	26.1	41.1	47.6	63.7	67.5	66.2	57.0	45.8	38.8	29.2	42.8
1889.....	25.8	16.2	35.5	44.2	52.9	58.4	67.6	68.8	59.8	47.1	36.4	37.0	46.1
1890.....	26.0	29.0	26.6	44.3	50.0	67.9	71.2	65.7	59.2	49.4	39.8	28.1	46.4
1891.....	27.8	25.1	28.8	45.2	52.5	62.6	65.5	68.2	67.2	50.8	32.8	34.2	46.7
1892.....	16.4	28.2	29.4	42.2	50.5	61.2	70.2	68.7	62.4	52.1	33.2	20.6	44.6
1893.....	10.4	17.9	30.2	41.7	51.4	65.6	70.8	68.2	62.0	50.4	35.1	22.2	43.8
1894.....	24.6	21.4	38.9	45.4	53.9	68.8	72.5	69.1	64.3	49.9	31.8	27.7	47.0
1895.....	15.1	15.1	29.8	46.0	55.7	67.0	68.2	71.6	65.6	44.9	34.5	27.7	45.1
1896.....	24.6	24.8	28.7	48.0	62.1	65.4	70.6	71.6	58.2	46.8	35.8	30.4	47.2
1897.....	21.3	27.2	31.2	43.7	53.7	62.8	73.2	67.6	67.3	56.2	36.0	22.4	46.8
1898.....	26.0	25.0	37.6	44.0	55.0	66.0	71.2	70.0	65.4	49.3	36.3	21.4	47.3
1899.....	20.4	18.0	25.8	47.5	56.8	66.8	69.0	71.8	61.1	56.4	44.4	26.3	46.8
1900.....	27.4	17.8	28.4	47.3	57.5	63.2	60.4	74.8	65.0	59.6	36.2	28.9	47.9
1901.....	23.5	16.6	32.4	46.4	53.7	66.4	74.7	71.0	62.8	54.6	36.2	22.4	46.7
1902.....	23.7	21.7	37.3	44.9	55.6	61.8	71.1	67.1	59.0	53.2	44.0	25.8	47.2
1903.....	22.3	23.4	39.6	45.6	55.2	61.5	71.0	66.8	62.3	52.0	34.8	17.7	46.0
1904.....	14.9	19.2	32.6	39.6	55.0	62.8	60.9	66.6	62.3	51.8	42.0	25.2	44.7
1905.....	15.2	15.8	36.3	43.5	53.1	63.3	68.0	71.4	65.2	50.4	37.8	29.2	45.8
1906.....	29.0	24.0	27.6	47.2	54.3	64.2	60.8	73.0	67.4	51.0	39.2	28.6	48.0
1907.....	22.4	23.6	38.6	37.2	48.3	63.2	70.1	67.0	61.0	48.8	37.6	28.2	45.5
1908.....	24.5	29.8	36.0	45.2	54.3	64.4	70.8	70.2	67.8	51.6	39.3	26.1	47.8
1909.....	24.4	27.4	33.0	40.5	52.5	63.2	70.2	71.9	61.6	47.6	44.9	18.8	46.3
1910.....	21.1	13.9	44.2	46.9	50.6	66.8	73.5	70.6	61.4	54.8	32.6	23.8	47.1
1911.....	23.8	28.7	35.8	42.4	59.9	69.4	72.6	68.6	63.4	50.3	32.2	32.4	48.3
1912.....	5.6	17.6	26.3	45.8	54.8	62.8	69.2	67.0	64.1	53.0	40.0	30.8	44.8
1913.....	23.8	19.8	31.9	45.7	54.2	66.8	70.0	71.0	62.8	50.4	43.4	35.2	47.9
Means.....	20.4	22.3	31.7	43.4	53.7	63.8	69.9	68.9	62.1	50.2	36.4	25.9	45.7

Highest and lowest temperatures in boldface type.

Temperature Extremes.

Month.	Maximum.	Year.	Day.	Minimum.	Year.	Day.	Highest Monthly Mean.	Year.	Lowest Monthly Mean.	Year.
January.....	61	1906	20	—25	1875	9	34.5	1880	5.6	1912
February.....	60	1882	12	—24	1885	11	35.5	1882	7.5	1875
March.....	81	1910	29	—8	1884	4	44.2	1910	23.5	1877
April.....	86	1899	29	12	1875†	16	49.6	1878	35.8	1874
May.....	94	1811	27	25	1875	2	62.1	1896	47.6	1888
June.....	98	1911	9	38	1894	6	69.4	1911	58.4	1889
July.....	100	1887*	16	47	1895	9	74.7	1901	65.5	1875°
August.....	98	1874†	11	42	1875	23	74.8	1900	60.9	1911
September.....	96	1913	2	30	1899	30	67.8	1908	56.4	1911
October.....	88	1897	4	15	1887	25	58.6	1900	44.4	1875'
November.....	73	1911	11	—14	1875	29	44.9	1902‡	27.3	1880
December.....	63	1877	20	—22	1884	19	37.3	1877	13.9	1876

* Also in 1901. † Also in 1896. ‡ Also in 1886. ° Also in 1891. ' Also in 1876.
§ Also in 1909.

TABLE XVI.
COMPARATIVE DATA.
Monthly and Annual Precipitation.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1871.....	3.55	2.38	3.16	3.77	4.24	3.17	1.67	3.70	0.57	3.37	2.54	1.93	32.05
1872.....	0.90	0.34	0.53	1.84	3.11	3.67	2.05	1.89	2.72	0.73	1.99	0.49	26.26
1873.....	2.81	0.17	1.23	2.28	5.17	2.88	2.69	4.03	2.89	1.96	1.72	2.81	30.63
1874.....	3.46	0.66	2.54	2.02	3.00	3.40	3.86	1.79	4.51	1.90	2.69	1.00	30.83
1875.....	1.24	1.82	2.53	3.13	5.06	4.23	3.18	2.52	4.31	2.87	1.16	3.11	35.56
1876.....	4.39	3.63	5.29	2.83	2.54	4.76	4.39	5.52	3.66	1.62	3.57	2.16	50.36
1877.....	2.83	0.10	5.53	6.99	0.74	5.76	2.06	6.31	0.48	7.15	4.95	3.25	46.15
1879.....	1.80	3.10	3.89	5.83	4.96	4.88	2.94	0.64	4.03	4.13	1.01	1.08	38.29
1880.....	0.51	1.62	0.92	2.04	2.29	2.66	3.59	1.87	2.00	2.01	3.66	1.76	24.93
1881.....	2.17	1.69	1.16	4.22	3.13	6.93	3.20	3.54	1.85	0.51	0.82	0.74	29.96
1882.....	1.86	5.39	5.30	0.78	2.55	3.77	5.43	0.80	4.23	6.64	1.69	1.27	39.07
1883.....	1.05	2.11	3.90	1.92	2.03	3.77	1.58	4.21	1.31	2.83	2.05	1.67	28.43
1884.....	1.66	2.64	0.28	0.86	5.67	2.84	7.13	0.38	2.32	1.92	1.81	1.96	29.47
1885.....	1.69	2.61	2.77	3.15	1.67	4.22	3.80	1.84	2.82	2.18	1.45	2.37	30.57
1886.....	1.10	0.49	0.21	2.32	0.41	6.49	4.23	7.39	3.30	2.40	1.53	2.71	32.58
1887.....	5.02	2.36	3.42	2.77	2.67	2.54	0.94	3.40	2.38	2.31	1.62	2.03	31.46
1888.....	2.66	3.22	1.25	1.05	1.80	0.81	5.21	2.25	4.36	2.43	0.85	4.57	30.46
1889.....	1.41	1.08	2.25	2.34	2.21	2.90	3.48	2.22	0.99	1.18	1.46	1.97	23.49
1890.....	1.95	2.00	1.07	2.40	5.64	5.21	3.08	0.76	3.45	0.56	2.71	2.87	31.70
1891.....	2.51	1.94	2.68	2.84	4.95	4.09	1.77	3.18	0.65	2.96	2.02	0.50	30.09
1892.....	2.10	1.67	3.17	3.27	1.47	4.98	3.57	2.83	0.18	1.66	3.40	1.46	29.70
1893.....	2.29	1.76	1.76	2.78	8.12	6.33	1.20	3.47	2.21	1.66	1.84	1.61	35.03
1894.....	1.80	1.51	3.29	5.09	1.79	5.46	3.67	1.01	3.24	1.62	1.20	2.59	32.87
1895.....	1.64	1.63	2.53	2.80	4.66	3.44	1.08	0.29	5.06	2.05	1.68	0.84	27.79
1896.....	1.78	1.26	0.74	1.48	4.24	3.04	1.58	2.83	1.82	0.52	2.99	2.60	24.88
1897.....	1.22	1.36	2.82	3.85	3.31	2.03	2.64	1.77	5.72	1.02	2.48	0.76	28.98
1898.....	3.86	1.78	4.83	4.21	1.01	3.21	2.33	3.00	1.48	1.05	1.87	2.42	31.05
1899.....	3.52	3.36	3.45	1.77	1.65	2.44	3.28	4.86	1.98	4.38	1.16	0.58	32.43
1900.....	0.45	0.75	1.99	0.68	3.42	2.29	2.50	2.54	3.04	1.21	1.64	2.25	22.82
1901.....	1.63	3.05	1.72	1.74	2.57	1.88	4.93	3.76	3.51	2.22	2.25	0.84	30.10
1902.....	1.33	1.92	3.62	0.47	1.75	1.12	2.03	1.50	1.86	0.65	0.75	1.69	18.00
1903.....	0.51	1.13	1.91	0.67	4.60	4.71	4.82	0.53	4.27	1.81	1.85	1.82	28.63
1904.....	0.60	2.01	3.20	2.68	3.03	1.51	4.53	5.56	5.02	2.13	1.49	1.65	33.41
1905.....	1.36	1.39	5.46	1.79	2.38	3.65	1.89	3.96	2.64	2.56	0.11	2.67	29.86
1906.....	1.62	2.33	3.00	2.00	6.50	3.89	2.52	3.18	0.76	3.59	1.34	1.46	32.19
1907.....	2.76	1.92	1.62	2.04	2.95	2.57	2.14	3.87	4.08	2.05	2.79	1.39	30.18
1908.....	2.54	0.39	2.92	3.41	3.14	4.48	5.89	2.88	5.39	0.78	0.85	2.23	34.90
1909.....	3.25	2.87	2.25	3.61	4.55	2.44	2.56	1.63	0.72	1.08	1.87	1.50	28.32
1910.....	2.29	1.99	0.86	7.09	2.27	2.58	1.62	3.18	3.39	0.61	2.29	3.34	31.51
1911.....	2.71	0.58	0.05	3.48	2.64	1.01	2.84	2.75	1.71	1.24	1.63	0.46	21.10
1917.....	1.24	1.98	0.42	3.62	1.82	2.34	0.62	1.99	4.31	3.89	2.49	1.53	26.25
1912.....	0.78	2.03	1.68	1.72	8.15	0.92	4.92	2.14	5.84	3.42	1.65	1.34	34.59
1913.....	1.07	2.05	2.09	3.00	5.65	2.43	3.59	1.64	2.05	3.56	2.17	0.08	30.38
Means.....	2.02	1.84	2.48	2.77	3.50	3.44	3.09	2.78	3.00	2.23	1.93	1.80	30.88

Greatest and least precipitation in boldface type.

Extremes of Precipitation and Wind.

Month.	Precipitation.						Wind.			
	Greatest 24 hours.	Year.	Day.	Greatest Month.	Year.	Least Month.	Year.	Maximum Velocity.	Direction.	Year.
January.....	2.50	1871	15	5.02	1886	0.45	1899	55	se.	1910
February.....	1.81	1913	21	5.39	1881	0.10	1877	55	e.	1909
March.....	1.79	1881	3	5.53	1877	0.05	1910	52	w.	1875
April.....	3.10	1877	18-19	7.09	1909	0.47	1910	54	sw.	1878
May.....	2.83	1875	11	8.54	1876	0.41	1885	49	se.	1896
June.....	2.66	1904	24-25	6.93	1880	0.81	1887	60	sw.	1880
July.....	2.98	1887	2	7.13	1883	0.62	1911	60	sw.	1874
August.....	3.65	1876	29	7.39	1885	0.29	1894	52	w.	1896
September.....	3.74	1872	22-23	8.72	1872	0.18	1891	48	w.	1880
October.....	2.27	1911	3	7.15	1877	0.51	1880	60	sw.	1880
November.....	2.26	1876	1-2	4.95	1877	0.11	1904	55	se.	1906
December.....	1.33	1888	26	4.57	1887	0.08	1913	56	sw.	1873

Medical Inspection,
Dental Inspection
and
Child Welfare

*History of Medical Inspection.**

If there is anything to the dogma that the wealth of a nation lies in the preservation of its youth, then any movement which will tend to conserve and stimulate, to progress in the economy of childhood is a step in the right direction.

Medical Inspection of Schools, more properly called Health Supervision of School Children, purposes to be such a movement. Although it had its beginning in France as early as 1832, it was not until the last decade that its true import and influence for good to the state was recognized.

In America, Boston established the first system of school inspection, and New York in 1897. The increase in numbers of such departments of city and school government throughout the United States has been very rapid.

The Department of Medical Inspection in Milwaukee was established in April, 1909, although previous to that date it had been repeatedly urged, notably by Dr. Chas. L. Kissling, for many years a member of the Board of School Directors.

In September, 1907, at a regular meeting of the Milwaukee Medical Society, the president appointed a committee consisting of Drs. A. J. Patek, A. W. Akerly and G. P. Barth to act with the view of determining the necessity or desirability of regular medical supervision in the schools of the city. This committee asked the following physicians to inspect three schools designated by the Superintendent of Schools as representative of the school population of the city—Drs. Geo. P. Barth and Frederick A. Stratton, the 4th District School, Drs. R. F. Teschan and H. G. Oakland, the 10th District School No. 2., Drs. C. F. Hardy and D. C. Pierpont, the 1st District School, during the month of October. This was done and the tabulated results sent to the Board of School Directors.

On April 9th, the Board, by resolution introduced Feb. 2nd, 1909, established a Department of Medical Inspection of Schools, and appointed Dr. Geo. P. Barth as Medical Inspector. He assumed the duties of his office April 1909, and planned the department.

October 1909 a staff of assisting physicians composed of Drs. Oscar E. Lademann, Frederick A. Stratton, Rudolph C. Teschan, Rudolph C. Westhofen and Harlow S. Roby was appointed. February 1st, 1910, the staff was further increased by the appointment of Drs. Samuel G. Higgins, Hugo F. Mehl, Timothy W. O'Donovan, and Dirk Bruins, and February 7th, 1911, Dr. Lucia C. Hoyer.

March 13th, 1911, Dr. Samuel G. Higgins resigned because of pressure of private practice and Dr. Robert W. Blumenthal was appointed to fill the vacancy.

* Kindly furnished by Dr. Geo. P. Barth.

Owing to the number of special classes it was determined that the services of a specialist were required and Dr. Paul H. Dernehl was added to the staff June 30th, 1911, for the care and treatment of cases pertaining to the eyes, ears, nose and throat.

June 25th, 1912, the staff lost the services of Drs. Rudolph C. Teschan and Lucia C. Hoyer, and Drs. Ralph P. Peairs and Irene G. Tomkiewicz were appointed to serve in their places.

February 21st, 1914, Dr. Frederick A. Stratton resigned, and Dr. Arthur C. Kissling was appointed to the staff.

Owing to the untiring efforts of Dr. Geo. P. Barth, the Medical Inspector, the system of Health Supervision in schools has become one of the highest standard, as may be inferred from the following comment by Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag in the "Health work in the Schools": "The Milwaukee system is as near ideal as any in the country and is thoroughly practical and efficient in organization and results obtained. Schools expecting to undertake health supervision of the pupils cannot do better than to study the Milwaukee system." Likewise in a report of the International Congress for school hygiene in Buffalo, N. Y., 1913,* Dr. Stephani of Mannheim, Germany, bestows great praise on the efficiency of this department under Dr. Barth.

Dental Inspection.

During the months of March, April and May, 1909, a committee of the Milwaukee Odontological Society composed of Drs. C. W. Hall, E. A. Geilfuss, P. B. Wright, L. J. Stephan and C. L. Babcock made a survey of oral hygiene conditions among the children in the following schools: 5th District No. 1, 13th District No. 1, and 3rd District. The result of this survey was sent to the Board of School Directors June 28th, 1909, together with a communication strongly urging regular dental inspection in the schools of the city. This resulted in the appointment of Dr. Helen Addenbrooke as dental inspector on part time March 7th, 1911.

In the fall of 1910 the leading dentists of the city incorporated themselves as the Milwaukee Public School Free Dental Clinic Association, and in February 1911, opened a free dental clinic in connection with the Department of Medical Inspection. This was conducted by the Association until September 2nd, 1913, each member serving in turn during a stipulated period, when the offer to turn the clinic over to the School Board was accepted and its further operation assumed by the Board as a department of the Bureau of Hygiene of the Schools.

September 1st, 1912, Dr. Addenbrooke was appointed Dental Inspector on full time.

Dr. V. A. Smith was appointed Dental Operator in the Clinic September 8th, 1913.

* Zeitschrift für Schulgesundheitspflege, Nr. 3, 1914.

1911.

Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Division was originally created by act of the Common Council May 8th, 1911, and consisted of the following five members: W. N. Fitzgerald, Chairman, Dr. John M. Beffel, Dr. L. Boorse, Dr. G. A. Hipke and Mrs. Frances Boyd. It is under the legal jurisdiction of the health department, although a semi-municipal and semi-philanthropic body. On June 27, 1912, it became a legal department under the jurisdiction of the city and is now composed of 1 chief, 1 stenographer, 1 superintendent of nurses, 6 nurses and 1 cleaner and laundress. The honorary physicians are: Drs. K. Wagner, Irene Tomkiewicz, J. Birkl, A. Grob, J. Rock, H. Gramling, A. Krygier, L. Bradsted, L. Drozniakiewicz and S. Baranowsky. The welfare work includes a study of all conditions, which effect infant and child life, both from a sociological and public health standpoint, having the aim to better such conditions.

From the efficient administration of Dr. E. T. Lobedan, Chief of the Division in 1913 the following report is taken: Two laws were recently passed: 1. An ordinance prohibiting the sale of any bottle etc. that has connected therewith a rubber tube. 2. A law for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum. The strict enforcement of the later law has absolutely eliminated this diseases leading to blindness, not a single case being reported. \$1000 were appropriated by the Common Council for a fresh air pavilion. "Little Mothers Clubs", where the knowledge of the care and wants of infants is taught, now number 15 classes with a membership of 2000, composed of girls from 12 to 16 years. 3612 babies were cared for during the year, the number of nurses and physicians have been increased from 6 and 7 respectively to 10 and 20. A rigid inspection of Homes of Infant children, Lying in hospitals, Maternity homes and so-called "Baby-farms" was enforced, with the effect of eliminating evils and reducing the mortality of infants. 400 lectures were delivered by physicians, the clergy and others and exhibits of the work of the Division conducted. The expense of the department amounted to \$13,985 in 1913 as compared with \$8,555.26 in 1912.

Wisconsin Training
School for Nurses
Directory for Nurses
Visiting Nurse
Association

Wisconsin Training School for Nurses.

The above school was organized November 2nd, 1888, at the Athenaeum with following officers and directors:

President, Mrs. E. P. Allis; Vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Fox, Mrs. S. S. Merrill; Receiving secretary, Mrs. Wm. Fox; Corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. G. Flanders; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Cramer. Directors: Mrs. O. J. Hiles, F. Abbott, B. K. Miller, J. Pereles, Jos. Schneider, L. F. Hodges, G. C. Swallow, H. H. Button, H. Romadka, W. Smith, M. E. Connelle, Edw. Bradley, F. T. Day, Thos. Greene, H. M. Brown, the Misses Choffee and Allis.

The secretary's (Mrs. Wm. Fox) report for the year 1889 shows that on account of want of room of 83 applications but 21 could be accepted. There were 7 graduates and \$1400 was earned for the school.

For the year 1890 the secretary, Mrs. E. C. Wall, reports the change of the home to two rented houses, 102 and 104 Sycamore street. The treasurer, Mrs. J. Cramer, reports receipts of \$6172.59 and disbursements of \$5433.39, leaving a balance of \$739. In the year 1891 there were 33 nurses and 9 graduates. Miss Dennis was elected assistant Superintendent, and a contract with the Wisconsin General Hospital signed. In 1892 there were 35 nurses and 34 probationers, 12 graduates and 275 calls for nurses; the receipts were \$8826.97 and disbursements \$8761.44, leaving a balance of \$65.53. Mrs. Abbott was elected president, Mrs. Merrill and Allis vice-president and Mrs. E. C. Wall secretary.

In 1894 the treasurer's report (Mrs. J. Pereles) shows receipts of \$10,854.08 and disbursements of \$10,516.51. No records from 1894 to 1898 were obtainable.

In the year 1898 the officers were Mrs. E. P. Allis, pres.; Mrs. A. C. Cary, and Richard Dewey, vice-pres.; Mrs. Frank Vance, rec. sec.; Mrs. John Johnston, corr. sec.; Mrs. J. M. Pereles, treas. Superintendent, Miss Tweed; ass. sup., Miss Forbes; Matron, Mrs. W. J. Benson. The school had contracts with the "National Home for D. V. S.", "The Wis. General Hospital", "The Johnston Emergency Hospital", "The Protestant Home for the Aged", "The Infants Home" and "The Children's Hospital". The number of nurses were 34. Lectures were given by Drs. French, Becker, Hitz, Meesman, Clark, Sifton, Madden and Mr. Abe Brown. At the Graduating Exercises 15 nurses were graduated, Dr. Wingate delivering the address. Benefactors (by the payment of one thousand dollars) were Messrs. Fred'k Abbot, Frank G. Bigelow, Capt. Fred'k Pabst and Charles Pfister; Patrons (by the payment of five hundred dollars) Mr. E. Mariner, Mr. J. H. Van Dyke, Mrs. Fred'k Abbot, E. P. Allis, Jos. Schneider and Chas. G. Stark.

In 1899 the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses rented the Wisconsin General Hospital and Miss Tweed was appointed superintendent.

In 1902 the Lake Side Hospital absorbed the Training School which flourished under the management of Miss Myria Tweed and later Miss Minnie

Farrell. In 1908 the school came under the efficient management of Miss Elysie Thomas and the record of the graduating nurses is that, at the present time, 85% of the nurses who have graduated and who are not married are in charge of other hospitals or similar institutions in other parts of the United States.

Directory for Nurses.

January 13th, 1891, a committee on a directory for nurses was incorporated in Art.six of the newly organized Milwaukee Medical Society. The following committee was appointed in the meeting of March 24th:

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, member for one year; Dr. Ernest Copeland, for two years; Dr. Arthur Puls, for three years, and Dr. Louis Frank for four years.

The office was located in the society's rooms and in 1893 established in the Emergency Hospital under Miss Sheldon. In the same year Drs. Samuel French and Harriet Sercombe were elected members.

In the year 1895 there were registered one male and 51 female nurses and a total of thirty four nurses furnished. \$24 were collected in fees and \$77.72 was the amount on hand. In 1897 the receipts were \$75. The report of the following four years was as follows:

	1898	1899	1900	1901
Registered nurses	14	20	20	32
Registration during year ...	4	3	17	29
Replaced in register	2	0	0	1
Receipts	\$58	\$37	\$33	\$70

Cash on hand Dec., 1901, \$215.68.

In the council of The Milwaukee Medical Society of November 25, 1902, the directory was continued and Dr. John Madden, the secretary of the Directory for Nurses, was instructed to turn the balance over to Dr. Wingate, the treasurer of the society. This act became necessary on account of the lack of interest on the part of the physicians, the declining business due to competition by other directories and the inclination of physicians to assist patients in saving the one dollar fee.

Visiting Nurse Association.

The above philanthropic society was incorporated June 10, 1907, called forth by the inadequate facilities for the sick poor. The incorporators were Sarah M. Boyd, Wm. Austin Smith and Marietta Tweedy. The association began work with two nurses in the field, at a cost of \$1200 for the services of each nurse. It had been doing splendid service among school children previous to the organization of a medical department of schools, when two nurses were delegated to school work alone. In October 1909 this was increased to four. This service was rendered the board without financial return until January 3rd, 1911, when \$2000 were granted the association by the board. In January 1912 \$5000 was provided in the budget for the payment of the services of five nurses.

Medical Colleges

Medical Colleges.

Before the foundation and realization of medical colleges assumed definite form in 1893 by the incorporation of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and in 1894 of the Milwaukee Medical College various futile attempts are recorded.

1847.

Before 1848, when Wisconsin was still a territory the establishment of a medical school is mentioned in Moses M. Strong's "History of the Territory of Wisconsin": "The Wisconsin Medical College was incorporated and located in or near the City of Milwaukee, the objects of which were declared to be, to promote the general interests of medical education and to qualify young men to engage usefully and honorably in the practice of medicine and surgery."

1850.

The next effort was made in April 1850, when a number of physicians organized a college under the charter of the State University, Dr. E. B. Wolcott being elected president; A. D. Smith, secretary; Eliphalet Cramer, treasurer, and the following members of the faculty were chosen: E. B. Wolcott, Prof. of Surgery; J. P. Whitney, Prof. of the institutes of medicine; A. D. Smith, Prof. of medical jurisprudence. Several meetings were held, but the project was finally abandoned.

1868.

Another attempt to organize a medical school in connection with the state university was made in June 1868, when a special meeting was called to confer with Edw. Salomon, one of the regents of the university, of establishing a medical department in Milwaukee, the degrees to be conferred by the university. A committee was appointed, of which Dr. James Johnson was chairman, to consider the subject and report to the association. On January 7th, 1869, Dr. Johnson, on behalf of the committee, reported that "in view of the pecuniary assistance likely to be required, as well as many other considerations, the committee are led to decide that any present action would be premature." Thus ended another endeavor to found a medical college, which should be part of the University of Wisconsin.

1881.

Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons.

This establishment, known as the "Coney Medical Institute" was incorporated in 1881, declared fraudulent and charter annulled in 1883.

1885.

The Milwaukee School for Surgery and Anatomy.

The following is an account from "The Medical News" 1885: "In view of the fact that large numbers of students of medicine yearly pass through Milwaukee on their way to enter the metropolitan medical schools and that the majority of them begin their collegiate courses without adequate knowledge of the primary branches of medicine and surgery, and that in the colleges the fundamental principles of the science of medicine are almost without exception too little taught, a number of the representative medical men of Milwaukee called a meeting at the residence of Dr. N. Senn to discuss the situation. They decided to found in Milwaukee a school of Medicine and Surgery, in which the primary branches only of these sciences should be taught.

An association has been organized and duly incorporated under the laws of the state, with the following officers:

President, Dr. N. Senn; Secretary, Dr. Horace M. Brown; Treasurer, Dr. William Mackie. Directors: Drs. Senn, Brown, Wm. Fox, James Dorland, A. B. Farnham.

Rooms have been secured for the school and a course of lectures and demonstrations will be commenced about March 1st, 1885, to continue for three months from that date.

No diplomas to be considered, as license to practise medicine will be issued and it is the object of the school only to furnish to students of medicine the best possible facilities to acquire a through knowledge of the primary branches of Medicine and Surgery.

The following gentlemen have been chosen by the board of directors to fill the various chairs:

Lecturer on Surgery—Dr. N. Senn. Lecturer on Surg. Anatomy—Dr. Wm. Mackie. Lecturer on Descriptive Anatomy—Dr. H. M. Brown. Lecturer on Principles of Medicine—James Dorland. Lecturer on Obstetrics—Dr. Rob. Herdegen. Lecturer on Gynaecology—Dr. Wm. Fox. Lecturer on Chemistry—Dr. A. B. Farnham. Lecturer on Physiology—Dr. John Bading. Lecturer on Materia Medica—Dr. Henry V. Ogden."

1891.

The above school too, like its predecessors, failed to materialize. Nevertheless in 1891, a number of physicians, heedless of past experiences, again made an attempt to establish a medical school. The following minutes of the few meetings pertaining to the project were kindly furnished by Dr. Wm. Washburn:

A meeting was called at Dr. Frank's office Monday evening, Dec. 21st, 1891, to consider the formation of a medical college. The following gentlemen were present: Doctors Frank, Puls, Mackie, Washburn, Tower, Würdemann, Levings, Wingate, Ladd, Bradley, Boorse, Southwell and Burgess. The latter called the meeting to order and asked for nominations for temporary Chairman. Dr. Ladd was elected and took the chair.

Dr. Burgess stated the objects of the meeting and moved that we proceed to the establishment of a medical college. Motion seconded and the question opened for discussion. Every man present spoke on the question and expressed himself favorable to the enterprise.

Dr. Washburn moved that the question be laid on the table until the next meeting. Carried.

Dr. Washburn moved that Chair appoint a committee of five to secure money for the establishment of a medical college—Carried. The Chair appointed Drs. Frank, Puls, Würdemann, Levings, and Burgess.

Dr. Puls moved that Chair appoint a committee of three with Dr. Wingate as Chairman to see about establishing a dispensary—Carried. Chair appointed Drs. Wingate, Washburn, and Boorse. Dr. Wingate moved appointment of a committee of three with Dr. Mackie as Chairman to see what facilities can be obtained in the hospitals—Carried. Chair appointed Drs. Mackie, Würdemann, and Bradley.

Dr. Levings moved to adjourn to meet in Dr. Frank's office Monday eve. Jan. 11th, 1892—Carried.

A. J. Burgess,

Secretary pro temp.

Meeting Jan. 11th, 1892.

Ladd, Wingate, Levings, Tower, Puls, Frank, Washburn, Sifton, Bradley, Shimonek, Boorse, Burgess.

Committee for raising funds reported a guarantee of \$3,500. Committee on dispensary reported having talked with board of charities with indefinite result. Dr. Boorse had talked with supervisors and thinks the board will abolish office of County physician and help a dispensary.

Burgess moved addition of Levings to committee on hospitals --Carried.

Dr. Puls moved that committee on dispensary go before board of charities.

Dr. Bradley only member of committee on hospitals and reported that St. Mary's Hospital is willing to admit students to the hospital.

Burgess moved appointment of a committee of three to look up site and ascertain the cost of quarters for a medical school—Carried. Drs. Burgess, Shimonek, Bradley.

Dr. Puls moved that the question be laid over till next meeting.

Dr. Puls moved that we adjourn to meet at Dr. Frank's office Thursday, Feb. 4th, at 5. P. M. Seconded by Dr. Washburn.

The financial support depended upon to endow the contemplated institution not being forthcoming it like its predecessors was doomed to failure.

1893.

Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons was incorporated in May 1893 and opened the following October with 42 students in attendance. The original faculty was as follows:

Faculty.

Thos. P. Russel, M. D., Oshkosh, Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

A. Hamilton Levings, M. D., President, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

D. J. Hayes, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

A. J. Burgess, M. D., Professor of Gynaecology and Clinical Gynaecology.

U. O. B. Wingate, M. D., Professor of Hygiene and State Medicine.

W. H. Washburn, M. D., Vice President, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

Thos. Fitzgibbon, M. D., Professor of Gynaecology and Clinical Gynaecology.

H. A. Albers, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

John D. Scollard, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

James A. Bach, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

H. V. Würdemann, M. D., Professor of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology.

L. F. Frank, M. D., Professor of Dermatology.

Fred. R. Weber, M. D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Bacteriology.

J. H. Junge, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Histology.

L. Boorse, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Stanton Allen, M. D., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery.

Dwight Mereness, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

F. J. Tower, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

H. G. Berger, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.

H. A. Sifton, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrator.

John T. Kelly, LL. B., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

Gilbert E. Seaman, M. D., Lecturer on Mental and Nervous Diseases.

In 1894 two of its students received the degree of M. D.—the first physicians to graduate at a Milwaukee Medical College. At first the college was located at the corner of Walnut and 25th street, but in 1898 the building at the corner of 4th street and Reservoir avenue was completed. The institution started with a capital stock of \$1500, which was increased from time to time until it amounted to \$100,000. In 1906 the stockholders surrendered all their holdings to the trustees of the college, and the faculty became more interested in the advancement of the students, than in making their stock pay dividends. A dental department was opened in 1899, with suitable laboratories; the original laboratory equipment, a chemical and pathological laboratory, was the gift of Solon Marks, in recognition of which they were called the Marks Laboratories. In the medical department there were in 1908 22 professors, 30 associate professors, lecturers and demonstrators and in the dental department 30 professors, associates and instructors. The institution became a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges. January 1st, 1913, the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons became assimilated with the Marquette University.

1894.

Milwaukee Medical College and School of Dentistry.

The above medical school was organized with the following faculty:

Wm. H. Earles, M. D., Dean, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

W. H. Neilson, M. D., Pres. Board of Directors, Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

E. F. Fish, M. D., Prof. of Gynaecology.

F. J. Cameron, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.

B. A. Brown, B. D., M. D., C. M., Secretary, Prof. of Ophthalmology and Otology.

F. Shimonek, M. D., Prof. of Gynaecology and Clinical Gynaecology.

T. A. Berwick, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics.

Wm. Sweemer, M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Children.

J. G. Kiernan, M. D., Chicago, Prof. of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

W. A. Evans, B. Sc., M. D., Prof. of Pathology.

C. H. Lemon, M. D., Prof. of Orthopaedic Surgery.

G. B. Bjorkman, M. D., Prof. of Physiology.

A. Drexel, M. D., Prof. of Dermatology.

W. B. Hill, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

B. G. Märecklein, M. D., D. D. S., Prof. of Oral Surgery.

A. S. Mitchell, Ph. C., Prof. of Chemistry.

Almon Clarke, M. D., Sheboygan, Prof. of Physical Diagnosis.

Hon. D. S. Rose, Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

O. M. Waterman, M. D., Prof. of Rhinology and Laryngology.

L. G. Nolte, M. D., Prof. of Operative Surgery on the Cadaver.

The medical and dental departments opened on Sept. 26th, 1894, with an enrollment of 96 students, in the four-story building on Wells street, just east of and connected with the old Trinity Hospital, which was founded in 1889 by Dr. W. Earles and W. Neilson. An additional story soon became necessary and after two years the old hospital was removed and a new building was erected as hospital and college. In spring 1902 the Milwaukee Medical College was made a defendant against accusations brought by the Milwaukee County Medical Society for inefficiency and irregularities, viz: that diplomas were granted to men not properly qualified, that some had been authorized to practice medicine six months before the time they would have been entitled to a diploma, that courses advertised by professors not connected with the school, that the law in relation to preliminary education was evaded, that the examinations were inadequately conducted etc., terming the existence of the college a menace to the reputation and good standing of the medical profession of the city and state. This report was submitted to the State Board of Medical Examiners by the County Society of which Dr. H. M. Brown was president. A bitter legal fend ensued, in which Dr. Brown was made defendant in an action for alleged libel, the damages claimed being \$25,000. June 10th, at a meeting of the Association of Medical Colleges at Saratoga, N. J., charges against the Milwaukee Medical College were filed by the Medical Society of Milwaukee County and the evidence submitted to the judicial council to conduct an investigation.

The council at a meeting held in New Orleans reported that the charges of irregularities had been sustained and recommended that the college be indefinitely suspended from membership in the association. Upon motion the college was suspended. After some further consideration, however, a plea for leniency having been made by Dr. A. H. Levings, president of the Wisconsin College of Phys. and Surg. and Dr. W. A. Evans, president of the Chicago Medical Society, the vote was reconsidered and the college was "severely censured".

In 1907 the college became a part of Marquette University and the former departments of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy became the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments of that institution. The total enrollment in 1908 was upward of 1000 students of whom 350 were enrolled in the three departments formerly included in the Milwaukee Medical College. To this were added 76 students in the training school for nurses, making a total en-

rollment of 426 in all departments. In 1908 there were 41 professors, 60 associate professors and instructors. The capital stock of the college was \$150,000. It owned and maintained Trinity Hospital and for teaching purposes had access to the Milwaukee County Hospital, the County Insane Asylum, and the Maternity department of the Misericordia Hospital. During the first few years the course embraced 3 years of 7 months each and was soon lengthened to 4 years of 8 months each.

Beginning with the year 1915 the minimum requirement for students matriculating will be a two-year course in a university or college, to include physics, chemistry, biology and a modern language (French or German).

On the 1st of January, 1913, Marquette University took charge of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, which also included a School of Dental Surgery, and on the 17th came into legal possession of the Milwaukee Medical College, with its Dental and Pharmacy School. Out of these two schools of medicine and dentistry the university has made one school of medicine and one school of dentistry, continuing the school of pharmacy. The property of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fourth street and Reservoir avenue, has been purchased outright, and the new medical school occupies the whole building. The properties of the Milwaukee Medical College, Trinity Hospital and the Training School for Nurses, occupying two corners at Ninth and Wells streets, has been leased for six years and all the equipment has been bought. The two dental schools have been combined into one, and along with the pharmacy school are conducted in the old Milwaukee College building. Marquette University has thus secured ample room, for six years at least, to accomodate its three new schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

The two free dispensaries, at Fourth and Reservoir and at Ninth and Wells streets, are being conducted, and are being rapidly developed to a high degree of efficiency, for the purpose of clinical teaching. Close clinical affiliations exist between the new School of medicine and the County Hospital, St. Joseph Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital and the Misericordia Hospital. It is confidently expected that the Children's Free Hospital and the Milwaukee Hospital will kindly furnish further clinical material for teaching purposes, by next October, should there be any need for more.

Thus it will be seen that out of division, rivalry and scattered energies which characterized medical education in Milwaukee in the past, have come harmony, co-operation and concentration of effort for the upbuilding of one good medical school. Time, money and concerted action will make Milwaukee the seat of a medical school of the highest educational efficiency.

The record of what transpired and the motives that entered into the transactions which have brought about this promising condition are accurately set forth in an editorial of the Wisconsin Medical Journal for January, 1913. The title of the editorial is, "The Medical School Situation in Milwaukee."

"When the time comes to write in full the history of medical education in Wisconsin, it will be said of the medical schools in Milwaukee that the night seemed the darkest just before the dawn.

"Six months ago the situation seemed very discouraging and the hope of material betterment seemed very remote. Proprietary medical education seemed to have as firm a hold as Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea and the only hope of escape appeared to be the payment of an impossible ransom in the shape of purchase money.

"Then the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association made its third inspection of medical colleges and things began to happen.

"As in the previous classification, all medical colleges have recently been rated by the Council on Medical Education on a civil service basis on the scale of 1,000 points. The data relating to each college were grouped under ten general heads in such manner that the groups would have as nearly equal weight as possible, each group allowing a possible 100 points (10 per cent) out of possible 1,000 points (100 per cent). The ten heads under which the data were arranged are as follows:

"1. Showing of graduates before state boards and other evidences of the training received.

"2. Enforcement of a satisfactory preliminary educational requirement and the granting of advanced standing.

"3. Character of curriculum, grading of course, length of session, time allowed for matriculation and supervision.

"4. Medical school buildings; light, heat, ventilation, cleanliness.

"5. Laboratory facilities and instruction.

"6. Dispensary facilities and instruction.

"7. Hospital facilities and instruction, maternity work, autopsies, specialties.

"8. Faculty, number and qualifications of trained teachers, fulltime instructors and assistants, especially of the laboratory branches, and extent of research work.

"9. Extent to which the school is conducted for properly teaching the science of medicine, rather than for the profit of the faculty, directly or indirectly.

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"10. Possession and use made of libraries, museums, charts, stereopticons, etc.

"Colleges receiving a rating of 70 per cent or above in each and all of the ten divisions of data were included in Class A plus; colleges receiving an average of 70 per cent or above, but which receive a rating below 70 per cent in one, two or three of the divisions, were included in Class A; colleges receiving an average between 50 and 70 per cent and colleges having an average of above 70 per cent, but which received a rating below 70 per cent in more

than three of the divisions above named, were included in Class B, the colleges receiving less than 50 per cent were included in Class C. In other words, Class A Plus colleges are those which are acceptable; Class B, those which under their present organization might be made acceptable by general improvements, and Class C those which require a complete reorganization to make them acceptable.

"Under the previous classification the two medical schools in Milwaukee were placed in Class B, but in both institutions the "progress" has been in a retrograde direction and it became evident that in the present classification nothing better than Class C could be expected.

"It may be thought at first sight that the rating of an institution is nobody's business but that of the college concerned and its student body; but in twenty-four states the state licensing boards have adopted resolutions refusing to recognize colleges rated in Class C by the Council on Medical Education, or else have prepared lists of their own in which the names of very few, if any, Class C colleges appear.

"Furthermore, a considerable number of the states refusing to recognize colleges rated in Class C also refuse reciprocity to state licensing boards which do recognize such colleges.

"Under these circumstances, if the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners continued to examine the graduates of Class C colleges our reciprocity with most of the important states would have been cut off.

"It is easy to see, therefore, that the character and standing of the medical schools in Wisconsin is of great importance to the whole profession of the state.

"When it became known that the Milwaukee institutions were in danger of falling into Class C, the Council on Medical Education was asked to advise how the medical schools of that city might secure a higher rating. The Council outlined provisions similar to what it has outlined in several other cities where two or more medical schools have been competing for students and clinical advantages. The suggestions were made as follows.

- (a) The merger of the two medical schools of Milwaukee;
- (b) A change from the stock basis to control by a board of trustees.
- (c) The organic union with a liberal arts college or university;
- (d) The securing of at least four full time professors in (1) anatomy, histology and embryology, (2) physiology and pharmacology, (3) chemistry and physiological chemistry and (4) pathology and bacteriology;
- (e) It was also suggested that the college appoint a committee of the faculty to take up the work of the college, department by department, and to bring about changes in accordance with modern medicine.

"Naturally the individuals most affected, the student body, took an immense interest in the standing of the medical schools. The Milwaukee Medical College, the larger institution, has been affiliated rather loosely with Marquette University, the connection being such that the University had practically no control over the admission requirements or the teaching. After the situation had become thoroughly understood, the students of this institution held a mass meeting and demanded definite information as to what steps would be taken to secure a higher rating for the medical college. When no satisfactory answer was forthcoming, the entire student body left the Milwaukee Medical College and marched to the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and enrolled themselves there with the understanding that action would be taken immediately to make changes required to obtain a higher rating.

"Being thus suddenly bereft of all its students, the Milwaukee Medical College may be said to have ceased to exist then and there. Certain it is, that the authorities of Marquette University felt themselves relieved of the entanglements which had burdened them with the nominal responsibility for the Milwaukee Medical College and yet had given them no control over it.

"Being thus relieved, they promptly acquired entire control of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and made it an integral part of the university. For a time the owners of the bulk of the stock of the Milwaukee Medical College threatened to carry the matter into the courts, claiming that their terms of the affiliation of the college to Marquette University had been violated. But fortunately all those questions have been adjusted and the buildings formerly occupied by the Milwaukee Medical College have been leased to Marquette University for the use of its dental department, while the work of Marquette School of Medicine, as it is now entitled, will be carried on in the buildings formerly occupied by the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"Of course, it is not possible to create a Class A plus medical school in the twinkling of an eye. The evolution of the medical department of Marquette University from the chaos of this revolution into a thoroughly satisfactory school will take time. But the spirit in which the work is being undertaken is so earnest and sincere that there is every reason to hope for a bright and creditable future for it.

"So far two full-time professors have been added to the faculty. Dr. H. C. Tracy has been appointed Professor of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, and Dr. Albert F. Boretti* has been appointed to the Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology. Other appointments will be announced in the near future."

It is apparent from the foregoing article that a new and gratifying condition in medical affairs now confronts us in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. There is now one strong, high-class, five-year-course school of medicine in Milwaukee, whose whole and sole aim is to serve the public and the medical profession to its fullest capacity by training students in the most thorough and up-to-date

* Died July 18th, 1914.

methods, with equipment and facilities as adequate and satisfactory as initial efforts have already provided, and the generous co-operation of public minded benefactors will make possible. Much has been done by way of equipment and organization, while many things remain to be accomplished which call for wise counsel and free handed generosity. With the combined counsels of the local profession, the trained professors of science who are being drawn from several universities throughout the country and matured educators of the Jesuit faculty, there is every prospect that the new school will be successfully organized and administered.

Beginning next October, a collegiate medical year will be required for all matriculants."

FACULTY.

Department of Anatomy. Henry C. Tracy, A. M., Ph. D., Professor and Director; Walter E. Sullivan, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy; Louis A. Fürstenau, M. D., Instructor in Anatomy; Curtis A. Evans, M. D., Instructor in Anatomy; Miss Margaret Boley, Assistant in Anatomy; Alexander Kremers, M. D., Demonstrator in Anatomy; Earl Baum, M. D., Demonstrator in Anatomy; Everett Mächtle, M. D., Demonstrator in Anatomy; Andrew Frankel, M. D., Demonstrator in Anatomy; George S. Gunderson, Student Assistant.

Department of Chemistry. Chester J. Farmer, A. M., Professor of Chemistry; Charles W. Bauch, M. D., Instructor in Chemistry; Ernest H. Wood, Assistant in Chemistry.

Department of Physiology. J. Van de Erve, A. M., M. S., M. D., Professor and Director; M. A. Bussewitz, M. D., Assistant in Physiology; E. H. Mensing, M. D., Assistant in Physiology.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. E. S. Loge, Ph. G., M. D., Instructor in Materia Medica and Pharmacology; M. M. Spitz, M. D., Instructor in Therapeutics; C. A. Kissinger, M. D., Instructor in Therapeutics; L. M. Miles, B. S., Assistant in Physiology.

Department of Pathology. Albert F. Boretti, M. D., Professor and Director; Errol V. Brumbaugh, M. A., M. D., Instructor; Edward F. Barta, M. D., Assistant; Hugo Nauth, Technician.

Department of Medicine. Internal Medicine. Professors: W. H. Washburn, M. D.; Louis F. Jermain, M. D.; Walter H. Neilson, M. D.; L. M. Warfield, A. B., M. D.; Arthur J. Patek, A. M., M. D.; Jos. A. Purtell, M. D.; Geo. P. Ernst, L. R. C. P. London M. R. C. S. Eng. M. D.; J. D. Madison, M. D.

Associate Professors: Otto Fiedler, M. D.; William Ackermann, M. D.; Robert W. Blumenthal, M. D.; Dirk Bruins, M. D.; A. J. Caffrey, M. D.; Clarence J. Kenney, B. S., M. D.; T. Willett, M. D.

Instructors: Jos. Letteberger, M. D.; Arthur C. Kissling, M. D.; David A. Lando, M. D.; Milton M. Spitz, M. D.; F. A. Thompson, M. D.; William B. Ford, M. D.; Harlow S. Roby, M. D.; James G. Paschen, M. D.

Pediatrics. Professors: Lorenzo Boorse, M. D.; Geo. Fellmann, M. D.; A. W. Myers, M. D.

Associate Professors: Henry Gramling, M. D.; Alfred Kastner, M. D.

Instructors: J. P. Koehler, A. M., M. D.; S. M. Mollinger, M. D.; Frank S. Maxon, M. D.

Neurology and Psychiatry. Professors: W. F. Becker, M. D.; William Wegge, M. D.; Arthur W. Rogers, M. D.; Moses J. White, M. D.; Harry S. Bradley, B. S., M. D.

Forensic Medicine and Ethics. Professors: W. J. Cronyn, L. L. B., M. D.; Rev. C. B. Moulinier, S. J.

Dermatology and Syphilis. Professors: Alfred H. Purdy, M. D.; Robert Washburn, A. M., M. D.

Instructors: Arnold Drexel, M. D.; S. A. Markson, M. D.; William Murphy, M. D.

Physical Diagnosis. Professor: Frank A. Thompson, M. D.

Associate Professor: David H. Lando.

Instructor: Clarence J. Kenney, B. S., M. D.

Department of Surgery.

General Surgery. Professors: A. H. Levings, M. D.; W. C. F. Witte, M. D.; Herman Reineking, M. D.; J. W. Yates, M. D.; Lewis G. Nolte, M. D.; E. J. Purtell, M. D.

Associate Professors: Lewis C. Tisdale, M. D.; Frederick Stratton, M. D.

Instructors: W. M. Edwards, M. D.; Wm. V. Nelson, M. D.; Alexander Kremers, M. D.; E. W. Bentzien, M. D.; Walter Reineking, M. D.; Joseph H. Carroll, M. D.

Genito-Urinary Surgery. Professor: D. J. Hayes, M. D.

Orthopaedic Surgery. Professors: Frederick Mueller, M. D.; Charles W. Gaenslen, M. D.; Henry Blank, M. D.

Operative Surgery. Professor:

Instructors: Edmund Mensing, M. D.; Aaron Yaffe, M. D.; William V. Nelson, M. D.; Jos. Carroll, M. D.

Roentgenology. Professor: E. S. Blaine, M. D.

Associate Professor: C. A. H. Fortier, M. D.

Stomatology. Professor: Matthew N. Federspiel, B. S., D. D. S., M. D.

Anaesthetics. Instructor: R. P. Peairs, M. D.

Ophthalmology. Professor: J. A. Bach, M. D.

Associate Professors: George F. Zaun, M.D.; A. J. Taugher, M. D.; Harry Heeb, M. D.; G. F. Hogue, M. D.

Instructors: Eugene Regan, M. D.; R. Muenzner, M. D.

Ear, Nose and Throat. Professor: Franz Pfister, M. D.

Associate Professors: Samuel Higgins, M. D.; Charles J. Coffey; C. C. Messmer, M. D.; Alfred Kreutzer, M. D.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Obstetrics. Professor: Joseph M. McMahon, B. S., M. D.

Associate Professors: Gustav A. Hipke, M. D.; J. H. Sure, M. D.; Walter G. Darling, A. B., M. D.; G. A. Carhart, M. D.

Instructors: Frederick Dollert, M. D.; Rudolph Roethke, M. D.

Gynecology. Professor: Charles Kreutzer, M. D.

Associate Professors: Chester W. Echols, M. D.; Maurice Henderson, B. S., M. D.; J. Stanley Thomas, M. D.

Besides Drs. Tracy and Boretti mentioned above, the medical school is fortunate in having secured the following full-time heads of departments and assistants:

Dr. Chester J. Farmer, of Harvard, for Chemistry.

Dr. John Van de Erve, of Alabama State University, for Physiology and Pharmacology.

Dr. Walter E. Sullivan, of Western Reserve, for Biology and Histology.

Each of the above mentioned professors will have from one to two full-time assistants.

During the brief period, since the two colleges have been amalgamated into the Medical School of Marquette University a remarkable advance towards a commendable, high-grade institution is apparent in every department. Everywhere the **honest effort to develop and maintain** the highest efficiency of medical teaching is noticeable. A visit to the laboratories of histology, embryology, bacteriology, chemistry, pharmacology, physiology and biology must convince the most skeptical, that, while much still remains to be done, the equipment, arrangement and management of these fundamental branches of medicine, the rapidly growing pathological collections and library etc., are deserving of the highest praise. With the higher branches of medical teaching on the same ambitious plane of efficiency, combined with higher preliminary requirements of students, the future of a first-class school of medical learning is assured.

Military Records
of
Milwaukee
Physicians

Military Records of Milwaukee Physicians.

To the immense armies and navies, on the Union side, between April 1861 and April 1865 Wisconsin's contribution of patriotic defenders approached the 100,000 mark.

Every condition of social, religious and political faith, all trades, occupations and professions were represented, second to none the medical profession, whose calling, embodying humanness and mercifulness, serves to ameliorate the horrible sufferings and horrors of war, without whose succoring to the sick, wounded and dying, war is inconceivable.

When President Lincoln, after the surrender of Sumter, sent forth his first proclamation, announcing that open rebellion had become a fact and calling on the loyal people of the country for 75,000 troops, Milwaukee's answer was prompt. On the very same day a meeting was called by Dr. Lemuel Weeks and Drs. Francis Huebschmann and James Johnson were among the prominent speakers. Within a few days the hitherto amateur military companies, accustomed to dress and drill in gaudy uniform with the bearing of soldiers—a holiday spectacle for the population—recruited an army of citizen soldiers, determined, strong and brave. The playing soldiers of Milwaukee were soon to become a telling factor in the grim engagements of real war.

The medical profession of Milwaukee that took part in the Civil war, the Spanish-American and foreign wars was as follows:

CIVIL WAR 1861—1865.

Erastus B. Wolcott, Surgeon General of Wisconsin, a patriot by inheritance, was charged with the most important responsibilities and the value of his services to the State and Union cannot be overestimated. With the exception of Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts, he was the only Surgeon General, who served through the entire war. He was the originator of the idea to establish a Soldier's Home in Milwaukee, laying the foundation of the institution, and making semi-annual trips to Washington in the interest of the National Homes.

John K. Bartlett, active on the State medical staff during the civil war.

John B. Dousman, active on the State medical staff during the civil war.

James Crugom, first assistant surgeon 1st Wis. Infantry Regiment, Col. John C. Starkweather, mustered into service Oct. 8th, 1861, mustered out Oct. 21st, 1864. Campaigned in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Engagements: Granny white pike; Brainbridge Ferry; Chaplin hills; Chickamauga; Lookout Mountain; Mission Ridge; Resaca; Dallas; Peach Tree

Creek; Atlanta. Total strength 1508; loss by death 219. Daniel B. Deven-
dorf, second assistant surgeon of above regiment and the 19th Wis. Inf.

Byron H. Kilbourn, second lieutenant of company 2, Third Wisconsin Infantry Regiment; 1861—1865. Engagements: Bolivar, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah. Total strength 2156; death loss 247.

Alfred L. Castleman, First assistant surgeon of 5th Wis. Infantry Regiment, Colonel Amasa Cobb, 1861—1865. Engagements: Fair Oaks, Antietam, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg. Strength 2256. Loss 285.

Ernst Kramer, First assistant surgeon of the 7th Wis. Infantry and 1st Cavalry, Colonels Joseph van Dor and Edward Daniels. Engagements of the 7th Wis.: Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, Appomatox. Total strength 1193; death loss 391.

Herman Naumann, surgeon of the 9th Wis. Infantry Reg. 1861—1864. Colonel Frederick Salomon. Engagements: Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Poison Springs and Jenkins Ferry. Total strength 1422; death loss 175.

Solon Marks, surgeon with rank of major, 10th Wis. Infantry, Colonel Alfred R. Chapin; chief surgeon army of Ohio, General Rousseau; 1st. division, 14th army corps, army of the Cumberland. Engagements of the 10th Wis. Infantry Reg.: Chaplin Hills, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Total strength 1304; death loss 219.

Harmon Benson, surgeon of the 10th and 14th Wis. Infantry Reg.

Emanuel Munk, First assistant surgeon of the 20th Wis. Infantry Reg., Colonel Bertine Pinkney, 1862—1865. Campaigned in Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama. Engagements: Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort. Total strength 1129; death loss 226.

Sidney S. Fuller, First assistant surgeon of the 21st Wis. Infantry Reg., Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet, 1862 to 1865. Engagements: Chaplin Hills, Chickamauga, Resaca, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. Total strength 1171; death loss 288.

Thomas Hatchard, surgeon of the 22nd Wis. Infantry Reg., Colonel William Utley, 1862—1865. Engagements: Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lost Mountain, Averysboro. Total strength 1505; death loss 226.

Herman Hasse, after being assistant surgeon of the 9th Wis. Inf., was commissioned surgeon of the 24th Wis. Infantry Reg., Colonel Charles Larrabee, 1862-1865, sometimes called the pet regiment of Milwaukee, raised exclusively in our city and numbering many sons of prominent families. Engagements:

Chaplin Hills, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek. Total strength 1077; death loss 173. It is the regiment with whose achievements the name of our distinguished Milwaukee son, Gen. Arthur MacArthur will be forever linked.

Charles E. Mueller, 1st assistant surgeon of above regiment.

M. C. Hoyt, 2nd assistant surgeon of above regiment.

Adolph Jacobi, 2nd assistant surgeon of above regiment.

Francis Huebschmann, surgeon of the 26th Wis. Infantry Reg., Colonel Wm. H. Jacobs, 1862 to 1865. Engagements: Gettysburg, Brown's Ferry, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Powder Springs, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro, Black River, Dallas, Bentonville. Total strength 1080; death loss 254.

Simon Van der Vaart, 1st assistant surgeon of above regiment.

Theodore Fricke, 2nd assistant surgeon of above regiment.

Karl Georgii, 2nd assistant surgeon of above regiment, was fatally injured in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, and removed to the Military Hospital at Washington, and thence on his request to the home of his cousin Wm. Georgii in Pittsburg, where he frail constitution succumbed to the injuries sustained, Oct. 10th 1863. He was buried with military honors on Troyhill.

Karl Krak, surgeon of the 27th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Colonel Conrad Krez, 1863—1865. Engagements: Okolona, Prairie D'ane, Jenkins Ferry, Spanish Fort. Total strength 1106; death loss 248.

C. D. Stanhope, enlisted 1863 at the age of seventeen years in Company A of the 28th Wis. Vol. Infantry Regiment. Engagements: Helena, MtAlba, Marks Mills, Spanish Fort. Total strength 1137; death loss 231.

Oscar W. Carlson, enlisted in the 28th Wis. Inf. Regiment in 1862, serving full three years. He was with his regiment in Arkansas and on the Mississippi, also in the brilliant engagement at Helena, when the Union forces of 4000 were attacked by the enemy numbering 18,000, and at the siege of Mobile and before Spanish Fort, when the 28th was in trenches from March 27th to April 8th. He was honorably discharged September 22nd, 1865.

Darius Mason, Surgeon of the 31st Wis. Infantry, Colonel Isaac Messmore, 1862—1865. Engagements: Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. Total strength 1078; death loss 114.

John N. Regan, volunteer in the 40th Wis. Infantry Regiment, 100 day troop, June—Sept. 1864. Campaigned in Illinois and Tennessee, doing guard duty, principally, with the 39th and 41st Wis. Vol. Infantry. Colonel of 40th Infantry W. A. Ray. Total strength 776; death loss 13.

Ernst Kramer, surgeon of the 45th Wis. Infantry, 1864—1865. Campaigned in Tennessee. Total strength 1001; death loss 26.

Cavalry.

Moses H. Hanson, Second and first assistant surgeon of the Second Wis. Cavalry Regiment, Colonel Cadwallader Washburn. 1862—1865. Engagements: Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Egypt Station, Prairie Grove, Lane's Prairie. Total strength 2500; death loss 293.

L. Compton Smith, First assistant surgeon of the Fourth Wis. Cavalry, Colonel Halbert E. Paine, 1861—1866. Engagements combined with the fourth Wis. Infantry: Quarantine, New Orleans, Grand Gulf, Baton Rouge, Bayou Teche, Port Hudson, Clinton, Liberty, Highland Stockade, Laredo. Total strength 2305; death loss 350.

Maine Regiment.

James T. Thompson, assistant surgeon and full surgeon of the Twelfth Maine Volunteer Regiment and Surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers. In 1864 Surgeon-in-chief of the District of St. Mary's. Brevetted Lieut.-Colonel of the U. S. Volunteers. In 1867 Surgeon of the National Soldiers Home at Milwaukee.

Vermont Regiment.

Almon Clarke, assistant surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Infantry Volunteers, Army of the Potomac, battle at Orange Grove. Under Grant the battles of The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In 1864 service in the Hospital at City Point. Surgeon of the First Vermont Cavalry. In 1895 appointed surgeon of the National Soldiers Home at Milwaukee.

Massachusetts Regiment.

William Thorndike, assistant surgeon of the 34th Mass. Infantry, and full surgeon of the 39th Mass. Infantry, serving during the Wilderness campaign, at Petersburg, Appomatox Courthouse.

Isaac H. Stearns, surgeon of the 22nd Reg. Volunteers. Surgeon to the National Soldiers Home at Milwaukee from 1872—1876.

New York Regiments.

Walter Kempster, Private in Company H, 12th New York Volunteers, under Col. Richardson's brigade, skirmish at Blackburn's Ford. Re-enlisted in the 10th New York Cavalry, receiving the appointment of hospital steward. Engagements near Petersburg and Brandy Station, where he was made first lieutenant of Company D. Present at the battle of Gettysburg. Receiving an injury while picketing on Hazel river he resigned and completed his medical education, re-entering the army as acting assistant surgeon, continuing in service until the close of the war.

Hiram P. Merville served in first New York Dragoons Regiment.

Illinois Regiment.

Willis Danforth, captain in the 13th Illinois Cavalry for two years and surgeon of the 134th Ill. Infantry.

A. F. Kalckhoff, private, Co. G., 142nd Illinois Inf. Reg.

Aaron J. Comfort entered the service as acting assistant surgeon at General Buell's headquarters at Louisville, Ky. After the fall of Fort Donalson he marched with this command and was present at the battle of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, March 6th and 7th, 1862, also in the engagements of Perryville, Ky., and Murfreesboro. In the spring of 1863 he received a commission from President Lincoln under which he served until 1866. Nov. 4th he was mustered out, remaining in civil practice until 1868, when he was appointed as acting assistant surgeon in the Department of Dakota and Missouri. In 1892 he became assistant surgeon of the National Home of Milwaukee County where he is still on duty.

Surgical Aid Corps.

Drs. Geo. W. Perrine, E. R. Hoyt, C. Robinson, John E. Garner, Leopold C. Kissling.

Contract Surgeons.

James M. Allen, after eight months service as surgeon in the navy, contract surgeon for the army, stationed at Staten Island and Brooklyn.

Leopold C. Kissling, examining surgeon of Milwaukee County in order providing for draft, and acting assistant contract surgeon from March 17th to September 18th, 1863. Incidentally made prisoner at Millikens Bend, La.

Hospital Steward.

Lytton Flynn, as hospital steward, attached to the army of the Cumberland participated in the engagements at Shiloh and Atlanta.

A. F. Kalckhoff served as private in Company G., 142nd Ill. Infantry. In June 1864 he was on guard duty in Memphis. In 1866, as hospital steward, he served three years in Texas during the cholera and yellow fever epidemic at Galveston in 1867.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.*

Dr. Nicholas Senn, surgeon-general of Wisconsin from 1888 to 1891. On his removal from the state he was commissioned surgeon-general of Illinois by Gov. Altgeld, in which position he increased the efficiency of the National Guard, instituting thorough physical examination of recruits and candidate medical officers. He assumed charge of the camp at Springfield and on May 13th, 1898 being commissioned lieutenant-colonel and chief surgeon U. S. V., he was assigned to duty with the sixth army corps, being on duty at Chicka-

* Information kindly rendered by Surgeon-General Gilbert E. Seaman.

mauga Park and in general charge of the Leiter hospital. In July he accompanied the expedition under the command of Brig.-General Guy V. Henry to Santiago, being on duty with the army of invasion and on board the U. S. hospital ship "Relief". He resigned Sept. 6th and was honorably discharged September 17th.

Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman served as Capt. and Asst. Surgeon of the W. N. G. 1893 to 1898, 4th Wisconsin Vol. Regiment in the war with Spain, and as executive officer of the Field Hospital and sanitary inspector of the division, later as surgeon of the mounted troops under Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines. At the present time Dr. Seaman is surgeon-general of Wisconsin with the rank of colonel of the Wis. Nat. Guard. Dr. Seaman's service in the Philippines was entirely in the field. He was several times mentioned in orders for efficient services and gallantry in action.

Colonel John B. Edwards was commissioned Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Wis. Nat. Guard, June 11, 1883, and made Major and Surgeon November 17, 1884. He was mustered out of the state service May 11, 1898, to enter the service of the United States as Major and Surgeon, 3rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain. In the volunteer service he accompanied his regiment to Chicamauga and Charleston sailing with the command to the island of Porto Rico where with his regiment he participated in the Porto Rican campaign which was conducted under the command of General Nelson A. Miles, then the ranking officer in the United States Army. During this campaign Colonel Edwards was very seriously ill. He was mustered out of the United States Service, at the conclusion of the War, at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, January 14, 1899, with the field staff of his regiment.

He was commissioned Brigadier General and Surgeon General of the Wisconsin National Guard to rank from January 2, 1899. The grade of Surgeon General having been reduced by law in 1903, his grade was changed from Brigadier General to Colonel and he continued actively in the service of the state up to his retirement.

Colonel Edwards during his military career has rendered valuable and efficient service both to the United States and the State. For the former he served with credit in a foreign war. For the latter he has worked intelligently and faithfully for the advancement of his corps and the efficiency of the guard. At the time of the cyclone at New Richmond in 1899 and after the flood disaster at Black River Falls in 1911, he rendered valuable assistance to the state authorities and largely through his efforts in 1912 the movement for vaccination of the members of the Guard against typhoid fever was undertaken.

Dr. John R. McDill, in 1893, had become a surgeon of the Wis. National Guard with the rank of captain. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he went to the front with his regiment, the First Wisconsin Infantry. He was soon promoted to Major and Brigade Surgeon and was made Chief operating surgeon in the field in Cuba for the Seventh Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee. He resigned at Havana, but accepted service in the Philip-

piners and in 1899 was ordered to Manila as Major Surgeon of Volunteers and, after ten months service in the field, served as Chief operating surgeon at the base hospital in Manila for the army in the Philippines, which was then the Eighth Army Corps under Gen. MacArthur; he resigned from the army in Manila in 1903.

Dr. H. E. Bradley, in 1889 commissioned captain and assisting surgeon of the Wisconsin National Guard. In 1892 he was promoted with the rank of major. In the war with Spain he was surgeon with the rank of major in the second Wisconsin Regiment at Chickamauga Park. Later he was promoted as acting brigade surgeon of the third brigade of the first army corps. He was then commissioned acting division surgeon of the first division of the third army corps. From Chickamauga Park he was with the landing force in Porto Rico and was mustered out of service in the spring of 1899.

Dr. Charles H. Stoddard was assigned to duty at Chickamauga Park in 1898, as acting assistant surgeon in the field hospital of the first division, first corps, where he served for four months. After the war he accepted a commission in the Wis. Nat. Guard and is now a major in the medical department having command of the Field Hospital.

Dr. Nelson M. Black began his military career as bugler in Co. F. of the second Reg. Dakota National Guards in 1885, acting as chief trumpeter until 1888, when he became member of the first Regimental Band until 1890. From 1890 to 1894 he enlisted as private in Co. G., 1st Reg. N. G., N. D., advancing to the rank of 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon of the first Reg. N. G., N. D., until 1895, when he became Hospital Steward in the first Reg. N. G. of Minnesota and first Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon until 1897. In the following year he was a private in troop A., first Cavalry, Wisconsin, N. G., and from April 1898 to October 1899 captain and assist. surgeon of the first regiment N. G. Vol. Infantry. During the Spanish-American war he served in the Philippines from July 31st, 1898, to July 31st, 1899. Oct. 9th, 1899, he was recommended for Brevet Major, U. S. V., by Major General Henry W. Lawton "for very efficient service on the battlefield". April 3d, 1901, he was commissioned captain and assist. surgeon U. S. Volunteers, but declined the commission.

Dr. Samuel D. Huntington joined the troops sent to the Philippines and was commissioned a captain of volunteers in the medical corps. He served during the war and remained in Manila seven years after its close. He died 1914, of wounds self inflicted into his breast.

Dr. Gustavus J. Hogue was appointed an acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army on August 20th, 1900, and served for two years in the Philippine Islands in the field and also in Hospital 3 in Manila. From Sept. 1902 to April 1905 he served in the Department of California at the Hospital Corps Training School, Fort McDowell, as an assistant instructor. He received a commission as first Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army on the 24th of April, 1911, and a commission as first Lieutenant of the Medical Corps, Wisconsin National Guard, on March 16th, 1914.

Dr. Henry G. Oakland, while still at the University of Wisconsin, enrolled as a corporal in company II of the 4th Wis. Volunteers Infantry Regiment, serving for two years.

Dr. Otto Foerster served as hospital steward of the 4th Wis. Vol. Infantry Regiment at Anniston, Ala., from June 1898 to Feb. 1899. He was regarded by the medical officer under whom he served as perhaps the most efficient Hospital Steward in the entire army. He was offered a commission, but declined, preferring to finish his service with the regiment.

Dr. H. S. Roby enlisted as private in Co. M., 1st Wis. Vol. Regiment, in April 1898, serving in the hospital corps at Camp Harvey and Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, until transferred to the regular army under three year enlistment in June 1898. Served in ambulance corps of 7th Army Corps, 2nd Division until Nov. 1898, being also on duty in hospital wards during the typhoid epidemic. In Oct. he was appointed by Major McDill to take charge of a carload of convalescents from Jacksonville to Milwaukee. Returning to Jacksonville the 7th Army Corps was transferred to Savannah, Ga. The doctor's Regiment soon being mustered out, he was honorably discharged.

Dr. John Foster McNary served as private and acting hospital steward in the 4th Wis. Vol. Infantry Regiment.

Dr. Harry Danforth, while in Milwaukee, was an active member of the Light Horse Squadron and in Chicago of the Ellsworth Zouaves and the first regiment. During the Spanish-American war he was attached to the 9th U. S. Cavalry. He was the first Wisconsin soldier killed during the war, receiving a fatal wound July 4th, 1898, on a 12 mile stretch of road between Siboney and Santiago, by guerillas.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.

Dr. Robert Newton Hawley, surgeon on the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear", was in active service during the Spanish-American war. He continued in the Revenue Cutter service until failing health compelled him to retire.

Dr. Alfred L. Levey after thorough military training in a military school in Germany, enlisted in the U. S. regular army, Sept. 1887, in which he served for five years as a hospital steward.

Capt. Armin Mueller was commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps U. S. Army, July 20th, 1908. He graduated from the Army Medical School at Washington and was commissioned first Lieutenant of the Medical Corps, May 31st, 1909, and promoted to Captain, June 25th, 1912. As such he was stationed at the Jefferson barracks, Washington, the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Des Moines, Ia., and the Philippine Islands. At the time of his premature death, he was with the second division, U. S. Army, Texas City, Tex., as assistant surgeon of the 6th U. S. Cavalry.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, July 1870—Feb. 1871.

Dr. Richard Dewey was enlisted as Volunteer Surgeon in the German army, arriving shortly after the victory of Sedan (Sept. 1st, 1870). He was assigned to the Seventh Army Corps (Prof. Wm. Roser of Marburg, Chief surgeon), stationed in Lorraine at Remilly and the city Pont-à-Mousson, an important crossing point on the Moselle, where he was engaged in hospital duties. From Oct. 1870 to April 1871 he performed duties in the Reserve Hospital at Hessen-Kassel, the seat of Napoleon's captivity.

Dr. Jacob Mendel, assistant surgeon in Franco-Prussian war.

Dr. Francis Mueller, assistant surgeon in Franco-Prussian war.

Dr. Carl Reinhard, assistant surgeon in Franco-Prussian war.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WAR, 1848—1849.

Dr. Louis Adler was commissioned assistant physician and surgeon in the Hungarian Army in 1848-1849. After the defeat of the Hungarians he served under Austrian power in the fortress of Peterwardein for five years.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR, 1866.

Dr. Wilhelm Dohmen, assistant surgeon.

FRANCO-ALGERIAN WAR.

Dr. Caspar Scheuermann served four years in the Legion of Honor in Algeria from 1856 to 1860 and two years in France as assistant surgeon.

SEMINOLE-AMERICAN WAR, 1835—1842.

Dr. S. F. Fowler served in the above war at the age of 17 years.

MEXICO-AMERICAN WAR, 1846.

Dr. S. F. Fowler served in the above war until the battle of Palo Alto.

Dr. Thomas Spencer, Surgeon.

Directory
of
Milwaukee Physicians
1834 to 1914.

Years of Practice
School and Degree
Specialties

DIRECTORY *

OF

Milwaukee Physicians from 1834 to October, 1914

(Including the physicians of Milwaukee County of 1913 to 1914.)

DIRECTORY ABBREVIATIONS.

Specialties:

S.—Surgeon.	Op. A.L.R.—Ophthalmologist, Aurist, Laryngologist, Rhinologist.
Ob.—Obstetrician.	U.—Urologist.
Ob. G.—Obstetrician, Gynecologist.	D.—Dermatologist.
G.—Gynecologist.	Pd.—Pediatrist.
Or.—Orthopedist.	N.—Neurologist.
Bact.—Bacteriologist.	P.—Psychiatrist.
Op.—Ophthalmologist.	N. P.—Neurologist, Psychiatrist.
A.—Aurist.	I.—Internist.
L. R.—Laryngologist, Rhinologist.	T.—Tuberculothapist.
A. L. R.—Aurist, Laryngologist, Rhinologist.	R.—Roentgenologist.
L. D.—Laboratory Diagnostician.	Pr.—Proctologist.

Schools.

H.—Homoeopathic. E.—Eclectic. Ost.—Osteopathic.

COLLEGES.

*Medical College Key Table showing the key number by which
each is designated.*

* Extinct or merged with other colleges.

† Reported fraudulent or not in good standing.

California.

I. University of South California College of Medicine, * Los Angeles.

Connecticut.

I. Yale University Medical Department, New Haven.

* Arrival of physicians according to the Milwaukee City Directory; degree and specialties according to the Amer. Medical Directory.

District of Columbia.

- I. Geo. Washington, Univ. Dept. of Medicine.
- II. Georgetown Univ. School of Medicine.
- III. National Univ. Med. Dept.,* Washington.
- IV. Howard Univ. School of Medicine, Washington.

Illinois.

- I. Rush Medical College, Chicago.
- II. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.
- III. College of Medicine and Surgery, Ph. M.,* Chicago.
- IV. N. W. Univ. Medical School (Chicago Medical College).
- V. Bennett Medical School.
- VI. Hering Medical College, Chicago.
- VII. Illinois Medical College,* Chicago.
- VIII. N. W. Univ. Women's Medical School,* Chicago.
- IX. Chicago Hom. Medical College.*
- X. Univ. of Illinois, Coll. of Med. (College of Physicians and Surgeons).
- XI. Chaddock School of Medicine, Quincy.
- XII. German Medical College,*† Chicago.
- XIII. Chicago College of Med. and Sur.,* Chicago.
- XIV. Post. Grad. Med. School, Chicago.
- XIV. Post. Grad. Medical School, Chicago.
- XV. Independent Medical College, Chicago.
- XVI. Barnes Medical College, Chicago.

Indiana.

- I. Fort Wayne College of Medicine.*
- II. Indiana Medical College,* Indianapolis.
- III. Physio-Medical College of Indiana.

Iowa.

- I. College of Physicians and Surgeons,* Keokuk.
- II. State Univ. of Iowa, College of Medicine, Iowa City.
- III. Keokuk Medical College.*
- IV. Drake Univ. of Medicine, Des Moines.
- V. State Univ. of Iowa, Coll. of Hom. Med., Iowa City.
- VI. King Electric Medical College, Des Moines.

Kansas.

- I. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Topeka.

Kentucky.

- I. Kentucky School of Medicine,* Louisville.
- II. Louisville Medical College.
- III. Univ. of Louisville Med. Dept.
- IV. Hospital College of Medicine,* Louisville.

Maine.

- I. Bowdoin Medical College.
- II. Medical School of Maine, Portland.

Maryland.

- I. Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.
- II. Baltimore Univ. School of Medicine.*
- III. Baltimore Medical College.
- IV. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore.*
- V. Woman's Medical College of Baltimore.*
- VI. Univ. of Maryland Med. Dept.
- VII. Maryland Medical College.

Massachusetts.

- I. Harvard Medical School, Boston.
- II. Boston Univ. School of Medicine, Boston.
- III. Pittsfield Medical College.
- IV. Tufts College.

Michigan.

- I. Univ. of Mich. Hon. College.
- II. Univ. of Mich. Dept. of Medicine and Surgery.
- III. Detroit College of Medicine.
- IV. Detroit Medical College.*

Minnesota.

- I. Univ. of Minn. Coll. of Med. & Surg., Minneapolis.
- II. Minneapolis Hospital College,* Minneapolis.

Missouri.

- I. Missouri, Medical College,* St. Louis.
- II. Washington Univ. Med. Dept., St. Louis.
- III. Marion Sims College of Medicine,* St. Louis.
- IV. St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.*
- V. St. Louis Hahnemann Medical College.*
- VI. St. Louis Univ. School of Medicine.

- VII. Joplin Medical College.*
- VIII. American Medical College, St. Louis.
- IX. Barnes Medical College,* St. Louis.
- X. Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.
- XI. Kansas City Medical College.
- XII. Univ. Medical College of Kansas City.

New Hampshire.

- I. Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover.

New York.

- I. New York Hom. Medical College and Hospital.
- II. Columbia Univ. College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- III. Niagara Univ. Med. Dept.,* Buffalo.
- IV. Bellevue Hospital Medical College,* New York.
- V. Geneva Medical College,* Geneva.
- VI. Univ. of the City of N. Y. Med. Dept. & Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.
- VII. Univ. of Buffalo, Med. Dept.
- VIII. Albany Medical College.
- IX. N. Y. Hom. Medical College Hospital.
- X. Ecl. Medical College of the City of New York.
- XI. Woman's Medical College of New York.*
- XII. Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.
- XIII. Syracuse Univ. College of Medicine.

Ohio.

- I. Cincinnati College of Med. & Surg.*
- II. Eclectic Medical College,* Cincinnati.
- III. Physio-Medical Institute,* Cincinnati.
- IV. Hom. Medical College for Women,* Cleveland.
- V. Pulte Medical College,* Cleveland.
- VI. Cincinnati Medical College.*
- VII. Medical College of Ohio.*
- VIII. Cleveland Medical College of Hom.*
- IX. Univ. of Wooster Med. Dept.,* Cleveland.
- X. Columbus Medical College.*
- XI. Starling Medical College,*† Columbus.
- XII. Med. Univ. of Ohio, Cincinnati.
- XIII. Western Reserve Univ. Medical College, Cleveland.
- XIV. Ohio-Miami Medical College, Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania.

- I. Univ. of Pa. Dept. of Med.
- II. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

- III. American University of Pennsylvania.*†
- IV. Woman's Medical College of Pa., Philadelphia.
- V. Phil. College of Med. & Surg.*†
- VI. Eclectic Medical College of Pa.*†
- VII. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia.
- VIII. Univ. of Pittsburg, Med. Dept.
- IX. Philadelphia Univ. of Med. & Surg.

South Carolina.

- I. Medical College of South Carolina.

Tennessee.

- I. Univ. of Nashville, Med. Dept.*
- II. Univ. of Tennessee, Med. Dept., Memphis.
- III. Meharry Medical College, Nashville.
- IV. Memphis Hospital Medical College, Memphis.

Texas.

- I. Univ. of Texas Med. Dept., Galveston.

Vermont.

- I. Vermont Academy of Med. (Castleton Med. College *).
- II. Univ. of Vermont, College of Medicine, Burlington.

Virginia.

- I. Univ. of Virginia, Dept. of Medicine, Charlottesville

Wisconsin.

- I. Wis. College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- II. Milwaukee Medical College.*
- III. Marquette Univ. Med. Dept.
- IV. Wis. Eclectic Medical School.*†

FOREIGN.

Austria.

- I. University of Vienna.
- II. University of Salzburg.
- III. Carl Ferdinand University of Prague.
- IV. University of Pesth.

Belgium.

- I. University of Brussels.

Canada.

- I. McGill Univ. Med. Faculty, Montreal.
- II. Trinity Medical College,* Toronto.
- III. Univ. of Bishops College,* Montreal.
- IV. Queens Univ. Med. Faculty, Kingston.
- V. Toronto School of Medicine.
- VI. Victoria Univ. Med. Dept., Toronto.

China.

- I. Tai Ye Yenn Medical College, Peking.

Denmark.

- I. University of Copenhagen.

Germany.

- I. Friedrich-Wilhelm University, Berlin.
- II. Ludwig-Maximilian University, Munich.
- III. Christian-Albrecht University, Kiel.
- IV. Friedrich-Wilhelm University, Bonn.
- V. Julius-Maximilian University, Wuerzburg.
- VI. Kaiser Wilhelms University, Strassburg.
- VII. Friedrich-Alexander University, Erlangen.
- VIII. Georg-August University, Goettingen.
- IX. Koenigliche Universitaet, Greifswald.
- X. Ruprecht-Carls University, Heidelberg.
- XI. Eberhard-Carls University, Tuebingen.
- XII. University of Leipzig.
- XIII. University of Breslau.
- XIV. University of Jena.
- XV. University of Marburg.
- XVI. University of Rostock.
- XVII. University of Freiburg.

Greece.

- I. National University, Athens.

Ireland.

- I. Royal College of Surgeons.

Italy.

- I. Regia Università, Naples.
- II. Regia Università, Palermo.

Norway.

- I. University of Christiania.

Russia.

- I. University of Warsaw.
- II. University of Dorpat.
- III. University of Kiew.
- IV. University of Kharkof.

Scotland.

- I. School of Medicine of the Royal College of Edinburgh.
- II. University of Aberdeen.

Switzerland.

- I. University of Zürich.
- II. University of Bern.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Ackermann, Wm.....	96—14	Wis. I '96		
Adamson, Fr. William..	94—96	Ill. IV '94		
*Adler, Louis.....	62—93	Austria I '47		
Affolten, J.....	1865			
*Aigner.....	49—53	Austria I		
Akerly, Arthur W. R....	03—06	Canada I '00		
Albers, Herman H.....	1891	Ill. I '91		
Albright, Chas. Edgar...	96—03	Ill. I '89		
Alexander, Geo.....	93—14	Ill. II '88 H		
Allard, Louis M.....	1913	Ill. I '12		St. Mary's Hospital.
Allen, Asa A.....	84—89	N. Y. I '76		
Allen, Edw. P.....	12—13	Tex. I '11		
**Allen, James M.....	66—02	N. Y. II '57		Engaged in fruit growing in Col.
Allen, Stanton.....	91—01	N. Y. II '91		
Allen, T.....	1859			
Allen, T. E.....	1885	O. VIII H		
Alpine, Agnes.....	1895			
Altmann, Maurice.....	11—14	Ill. X '03	Ob.	
Amsel, Joseph.....	97—14	Russia I '67		
Amsel, Lucy.....	04—05	Wis. I '03		
Amundson, Karl K.....	13—14	Pa. V '13		Milwaukee Hospital.
Ancora, Olaf I. M.....	96—02	Denmark I '94		
Anderson, J. Randolph..	77—79			
Andrae, Henry.....	00—02			
Annes, Chas. J.....	04—05			
Appel, William.....	89—02	Ill. IV '90		
Argadine, J. B.....	1900	O. I '93		
Armada, Lucy H.....	1892	Mich. I. '88		
Armbruster, Benj. T....	08—14	Ky. IV '02		
Arndt, Otto H.....	1896	Ill. I '96		
Arnold, Frank W.....	02—14	Wis. II '02		
Arnold, Mary A. B. Mrs..	89—08			
Arons, W. C.....	96—97	O. II '76		
Aash, A. J.....	1896	Wis. I '96		Removed to Marinette.
Asch, Max.....	1896	Germany I '80		
Atwater, William.....	1848			
Auler, Victor.....	1847			
Avery, Albert E.....	1911			
Baasen, John M.....	1903	Wis. I '03		Removed to Mt. Calvary, Wis.
Babcock, Abraham.....	1848			
Bach, James A.....	84—14	Mich. II '84	Op. A. L. R.	
Bach, Robert J.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		St. Mary's Hospital.
Bachinski, L. J.....	09—14	Wis. III '08		
Bading, Gerhard A.....	96—14	Ill. I '96		Health Com. '06-'10.
**Bading, John P.....	78—87	Ill. IV '77		
*Badolati, Vincent.....	12—14	Italy I '82		Died Mar. 31, 1914.
Baer, Alfred N.....	01—14	Germ'y II '89		
Baer, Clarence Allen....	08—14	Md. I '05	D.	
Baerman, Alfred L.....	99—14	Ill. IX '99		
Bahner, Carl.....	02—05			
Bailey, A. B.....	1893			
Bailey, Millard F.....	1895	Tenn. I '94		
Bailey, Walter H.....	07—08	N. Y. VI '92		
*Baker, B. Fowler.....	02—14	O. III '81		Rem. to Denver, Col.
Baker, Erasmus D.....	51—80	Vt. I '36		
Baker, Frederick A.....	1859			
Balassa, Chas. E.....	1900	Austria I '97		
Baldwin, J. Browning...	12—13	Tex. I '11		
Baldwin, M. E.....	1880			Interne St. Mary's Hospital.
Balken, W. S.....	91—92	N. Y. II '86		
Ball, G. D.....	1888			
Bantly, Bartholomew...	86—14	Ill. I '86		
Baranowski, Stanislaus..	10—14	Wis. II '10		
*Barber, Lucius I.....	1835			
Barckmann, Carl.....	94—04	Germ'y III '88		Removed to Raymond, Wash.
Barlow, C. A.....	1848			
Barndt, Milton A.....	00—14	Ill. IX '93	Op. A. L. R.	
Barnes, John Steele....	91—14	Conn. I '91	Op. A. L. R.	
Barnes, Orvis E.....	1857			
Barney, Lee M.....	97—99	Ill. IV '89		
Barr, Samuel L.....	1876			
Barrett, Moses.....	1871	N. Y. II '66		
Barrett, Wm. P.....	08—14	Wis. I '07		Died Nov. 9, 1873, at Ripon, Wis.
Barry, William.....	1858			
Barta, Edward F.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Barth, George P.....	98—14	Pa. I '98		
**Bartlett, Edwin W.....	70—13	Vt. II '66	Op. A.	
**Bartlett, John Knowlton..	41—89	Conn. I '41		
Bartlett, T.....	1887	Ill. IX '78		
Batchelor, William A....	85—14	Pa. I '84		
Batell, William.....	1871			
Bauch, Chas. W.....	11—14	Wis. I '11		
Bauer, Joseph.....	1854			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Bauer, Killian.....	1898	Wis. I '07		Removed to Beech-wood, Wis.
Baum, Earl L.....	1912	Ill. IV '08		
Baumbach.....	1848			
Baummüller, Henry T....	1882			
Bauer, Frederic E.....	05—14	N. Y. VI '85		
Bauer, Emil F.....	1913	Mich. II '00	A. L. R.	
Bayer, Frederic A.....	54—58			
Bean, Eliza Mrs.....	1879			
*Bean, Walker L.....	43—45	Pa. I		
Beard, T. E.....	89—93	Ill. I '86		
Beardsley, Frederick....	1847			
Beatty, Wm.....	1883			
Beauchamp, Henry W....	1905			
Beaver, Carrie S.....	96—09	Ia. II '94		
Beck, Adam.....	1907	Wis. I '07		Removed to Coloma, Wis.
Becker, Francis.....	67—07	Germany IV		
Becker, Hedwig H.....	10—14	Ill. XI '09		
Becker, John.....	96—14	Ind. I '90		
Becker, Wilhelm.....	02—14	Wis. II '97		
Becker, William F.....	87—14	N. Y. II '82	N. P.	
Beckers, Henry.....	98—08	Germ'y II '89		
Bedund, David.....	1857			
Beebe, Claude S.....	05—14	Wis. I '04	Op. A. L. R.	
Beebe, Eugene W.....	1913	Wis. I '04	Op. A. L. R.	
Beemer, Chas. Wilken...	95—03	Canada II '93		
Beffel, John M.....	00—14	Ill. IV '98		
Behrend, Felix.....	1891	Germ'y V '91		
Beier, Anton D.....	06—10	Wis. I '05		
Belding, Geo. H.....	03—14	Wis. I '03		Removed to Boyd, Wis.
Belitz, Alfred.....	04—09	Ill. X '95		
Belknap.....	1836			
Bell, Wm. H.....	1879			
Bell, Wm. H.....	1889	Ill. XI '89		
Bendl, Wilhelm.....	94—11	Austria II '74		
Benjamin, E. G.....	1859			
Benjamin, Franklin.....	1914			
Benno, Richard.....	1897			
Bennett, Wm. C.....	95—03	Ill. I '93		Engaged in practice at Oregon, Wis.
Bentzien, Emil W.....	12—14	Ill. X '10		
Benson, Harmon.....	1879	Ill. X '10		
Berger, Emma R.....	92—08	Ill. IV '92		
Berch, Albert W.....	1905			
*Berger, Henry C.....	91—07	Ill. I '91		
Bergner, Otto L.....	12—14	Wis. III '08		
Bernauer v., Julius.....	1896	Germany V '76		
Bernhard, Adelheim.....	89—14	Germ'y VI '86		
Berwig, Paul.....	86—88	Ind. II '77		Died suddenly 1888, thrombosis-heart.
Bescharian, John H.....	1884	Ill. I '82		Removed to Marathon Wis.
Betcher, Wm. F.....	1901	Wis. II '02		
Betteley.....	1858			
Betts, George L.....	87—08			
*Betzel, Chas. W.....	78—88	Germ'y II '34		Died in 1895.
Beust, M. v.....	12—14	Ky. IV '81		
Beutler, W. F.....	94—14	N. Y. III '91		Wauwatosa.
Bevier, Waldron B.....	73—82			
Beyer, Adolph.....	97—14	Ill. XII '97		
Beyer, Anton J.....	01—02	Wis. I '00		
Beyer, Christian H.....	96—14	Ill. I '95	G.	
Bibby, Elias M.....	12—14	N. Y. VI '89		
Bickford, Louis C.....	08—14	Me. II '95	D. U.	
*Bigelow, Amaza.....	1834			
Bigelow, Thomas.....	1871			
Bindschedler, Emil.....	86—92	Switzer'd I '73		
Binger, Sidney G.....	1899	Wis. II '99		
Bingham, Helen M.....	82—86			
Binnie, Helen N.....	1912	Wis. I '11		Removed to Monroe where she died Jan. 29, 1910.
*Birkhaeuser, Joseph E..	79—06	Germ. IV '56 E		
Birkl, John A.....	99—14	Wis. I '98		
Bjorkman, David.....	1894			
Black, John.....	51—43			
Black, Nelson Miles.....	79—14	Pa. I '94	Op. A. L. R.	
Blackburn, Joel S.....	1891			
Blackwell, Ernst C.....	1900	N. Y. IV '95		
Blaine, Edw. Smith.....	10—14	Wis. III '11	R.	
Blair, Franklin.....	87—88			
Blakey, Halbert.....	1906	Ill. I '06		
**Blanchard, Azariah.....	46—66	N. Y. V	Or.	Removed to Columbus, O.
Blank, Henry.....	04—14	Ill. I '85		
Blech, Gotthilf.....	1892	Germany VII		
Blekking, J. Henry.....	98—99	Wis. I '97		
Block, Herman C.....	85—14	Ill. IX '85		
Blood, Asa.....	51—54			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Blue, Rupert.....	02—04	Md. VI '92		Surg.-Gen. U. S. Publ. Health Service, Washington.
Blumenthal, Rob. W.....	07—14	Ill. X '04		
Blumer, Jacob J.....	1911	Pa. I '68		
Blunt, A. M.....	1879			
Bockhorst, Arthur L.....	00—14	Mo. XI '99		
Bodden, Alphonse M.....	99—14	N. Y. II '96		
Bode, Henry.....	58—82	Germa. VIII '47		
Bode, Henry Wm.....	82—85	Germany V '78		
Boden, James E.....	01—14	Wis. II '01		
Bodenstab, Wm. H.....	97—98	Pa. II '93		
Boege, v. Rudolph.....	83—85			
Boerner, Reinhard W.....	96—14	Wis. I '96		
Bohagick, Anthony.....	1874			
Bokofzer, D. Gustave.....	1899			
Bollard, Lorenzo P.....	99—14	Ill. V '85		
Bolton, Geo. H.....	1906			
Bond, Ernest C.....	11—14	Ost.		
Bonham, John C.....	1898			
Boorse, Lorenzo.....	81—14	Ill. I '81	Pd.	
Booth, Chas. L.....	01—14	Md. II '98		
Boour, Edwin A.....	1897	Ia. III '97		
Borden, Frank R.....	1908	Ill. X '02		
*Boretti, Albert A.....	13—14	Mass. I '11		
Bornstein, Max.....	09—14	Pa. II '08		
Borries, von Wdw. O.....	08—10			
Bossard, Clemens.....	1895	Ill. II '85		
Bosches, Thaddeus.....	1858			
Bottomly, S. H.....	1865			
Bours, Thomas R.....	00—14	Wis. II '01		
Bowers, Ellen.....	1880			
Bowyer, Chas. H.....	09—14	Wis. III '09		
Boylan, J. H.....	1903			
Bradford, Chas. B.....	97—10	Mich. III '93		
Bradford, Edw. B.....	97—05	Mich. III '96		
Bradley, Harry E.....	89—14	N. Y. VI '87		
Bradley, John J.....	1913	Minn. II '85		
Bradley, Wm.....	93—95			
Brah, Alvin I.....	1914	Wis. I '08	S.	
Brand, William.....	1872	H.		
Brandt, Robert.....	1869			
Brass, Mary Mrs.....	1878			
Brastad, L. W.....	13—14	Wis. I '11		
Brelnig, Frederick.....	73—83			
*Brendecke, Frederick.....	52—87	H.		Prominent German physician, died Aug. 12, 1883.
Brendemuehl, Fred.....	1866			
Brenkle, Jacob T.....	1897	Wis. II '97		
Brennerscheidt, Charles.....	72—75			
Brey, Peter F.....	11—14	Wis. III '10		
Bristol, E. L. M.....	75—11	Pa. II '74		
Bristol, J.....	44—46			
Broche, Arthur H.....	1898	Wis. II '96		
Brogan, Henry T.....	03—13	Wis. I '03		West Allis.
Bromley, F. W.....	1882	Pa. I '81		
Brook, Jeffery J.....	1913	Pa. V '13		Wauwatosa.
Brooks, Floyd D.....	86—09	O. V. '78 H		Removed to Fox Lake.
Brooks, Hyman.....	1897			
Brown, M. L.....	1901	D. C. I '98		
*Brown, Belno A.....	95—00	Mich. II '86		
*Brown, Daniel T.....	54—88	Canada II H		
Brown, Frank E.....	91—14	Ill. II '91 H		
Brown, Geo. V. I.....	02—14	Wis. II '95	S.	
Brown, Hannah M.....	87—95	Ill. II H		
Brown, Henry S.....	1863			
Brown, Henry S.....	69—00			
Brown, Horace M.....	80—14	N. Y. VI '78	S.	
Brown, J. E.....	91—04	Pa. III '69		Died in '06, age 72.
Brown, Jefferson.....	1914			
Brown, John F.....	1901			
Brown, Laura A. Mrs.....	79—99	O. N. Magnetic		
Brown, Mary L.....	02—04			
*Brown, Richard B.....	66—94	N. Y. II '64		
Brown, Robert Curtis.....	92—14	N. Y. II '92		
Brown, Wm. H.....	04—08	Wis. II '03		
Brown, T. H.....	1848			
Brown, Robert F.....		Ill. '84 H		
*Bruck, Carl.....	96—10	Wis. I '96		
Bruess, Julius.....	98—14	Pa. I '98		
Bruin, W.....	1859			
Bruins, Dirk.....	09—14	Ill. IV '06		
Brumbough, V. E.....	1913			
Brummel, August.....	1857			
Brundage, Albert.....	06—13	N. Y. VI '83		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Buchanan, Chas. Milton..	1893			Removed to Chicago.
Budan, Arthur.....	04—05			
Buelow, Robert C.....	97—14	Wis. II '97		
Bulard, Ernst L.....	05—08			
Bullard, Wm. B.....	1908	Me. II '88		
Burbach, T. H.....	1913			
Burchfield, Hoyt M.....	1900			
Burgess, A. J.....	91—14	Mass. I '82		
Burke, James.....	1892	Ill. I '87		
Burchardt, Anna L.....	1893	Ill. II '93 H		
Burnett, Wm.....	1893	Canada III '92		
Burns, Donald D.....	1912			
Burton, Jas. J.....	10—14	Wis. III '10		
Buschmann, Wm. E.....	96—14	Mich. II '87		
Busey, Charles.....	1892	Ky. I '92		
Busby, A.....	1898			
Busswitz, Maximilian...	1912	Wis. I '07		
Butler, F. M.....	1889	O II E		
*Button, H. H.....	49—49			
Caffrey, Anthony.....	99—14	Md. II '98		
Cahana, Stephen.....	12—14	Ill. X '97		
Cahoon, Grace Wilson...	1897	Minn. I '97		
Cameron, F. J.....	1894	Md. II '88		
Cammack, K. D.....	12—14	Tenn. III '12		
Campbell, Bernhard.....	1913	Ill. X '84	N. P.	
Campbell, Edward.....	13—14			
Campbell, Frank M.....	12—13	Ill. IV '11		
Candee, Wm. L.....	79—90			
Capron, G.....	1858			
Cargill, Nellie Wentworth	97—14	Ill. IV '93		
Carhart, Geo. A.....	01—14	N. Y. II '99		
Carlson, Caroline.....	1897			
Carlson, Oscar W.....	72—14	Ill. II '72 H		
Carner, J. P.....	1867			
Carnet, John B.....	1913			
Carroll, Jos. H.....	12—14	Wis. III '11		
Carroll, Rob. J.....	1893	O. VI '92		
Carter, Nathan P.....	1896	O. VII '77		
Carter, Nicholas.....	13—14			
Case, Meigs.....	1858			
Casey, Wm. B.....	1913			
Cassitt, Willet S.....	1896	Wis. I '96		
*Castleman, Alfred L.....	35—73			
Cator, H. H.....	47—49	First Homeop.		
Cavanaugh, Edw. T.....	1905	Ill. I '04		
Cavanaugh, Thos. E.....	06—14	Ill. I '04		
Cavanev, James T.....	86—14	Ill. I '79	T.	
Chan, Gee Wo.....	1895	China I '81		
*Chandler, Ralph.....	88—04	Ill. I '86		
Chaney, Eugene.....	99—14	Germ'y X '94		
Chapman, Alice Hall.....	1892	Pa. IV '86		
Chapman, Francis M.....	04—14	Ill. I '92		
Chappel, J. R.....	1884			
*Chase, Enoch.....	35—39	N. H. I '31		
Cherry, Leslie.....	98—05			
Childs, A. S.....	82—02	Ill. II '82		
Childs, Bessie.....	03—14	Am.Sch. of Ost.		
Chipman, H.....	1857	H.		
*Chrysler, Oscar.....	92—13	Mich. III '92		
Churchill, B. P.....	05—14	Canada II '95	Op. A. L. R.	
Churchill, Wm.....	1914			
Clapp, Frank C.....	1856			
Clark, Anna E.....	1907	Ill. XIII '07		
Clark, Chas. L.....	87—89	N. Y. II '78		
Clark, Daniel.....	1883			
Clark, H.....	1893			
Clark, M. M.....	1848			
Clark, Miles H.....	89—05	Mich. II '87		
Clark, Thomas.....	1847			
*Clarke, Almon.....	95—04	Mich. II '62		
Clarke, Fred B.....	1914	Ill. X '07	N. P.	
Clarke, F. D.....	1888			
Clarke, Wallace C.....	81—84	N. Y. VI '82		
Cleary, J. H.....	1905	Ill. X '02		
Coates, J. T.....	93—05			
Cobb, Julius O.....	08—11	S. C. I '83		
Coffey, Chas. J.....	96—14	N. Y. VI '94		
Cohn, Arthur H.....	96—14	Wis. II '96	Op. A. L. R.	
Coleman, Henry.....	1883			
Collins, Chas. D.....	02—06	Wis. I '02		
Colton, W. W.....	1888			
Comerford, Wm.....	1896			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Comfort, Aaron S.....	91—14	Pa. I '60		National Home.
Coney, Wm. H.....	79—83			
Connell, Anna Gregory..	1882	Ill. VIII '81		
Connell, Michael.....	1882	Ill. I '81		
Connell, S. W.....	1895			
Conrad, Chas.....	1871			
Conrath, Frank.....	82—83	Ill. I		
Conroy, John.....	1908	N. Y. IV '99		Removed to Chicago
Conway, John W.....	96—97	N. Y. VI '99		
Conway, Wm. L.....	1894	M. D. IV '93		
Cook, Burr S.....	68—71			
Cooke, Edw. P.....	09—14	Mo. '09		
Cooke, Susan S.....	1876			
Coon, John W.....	95—07	Pa. II '84		Removed to N. Mex. as Director of Val- mora Tuberculosis Sanitarium. In 1914 to Chicago.
Cooper, Hugh E.....	13—14	Ill. I '13		Wauwatosa.
Cooper, Samuel.....	1879			
Copeland, Ernest.....	80—14	Ind. II '79	Ob. G.	
Copeland, W. H.....	1893			
Corbett, J. Fremont.....	00—13	O. VIII '80 H		
Corcoran, Cornelius.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		St. Mary's Hospital.
Cornell, Sam. W.....	1894			
Corr, Anna Brown.....	94—95	Wom.Med.C.'90		
Cossitt, Willitt.....	03—06			
Countanis, John L.....	1911			
Cox, Frank E.....	11—14	Wis. III '10	N.	
Cox, J. P.....	1893			
Crane, Allyn.....	1906	Col. Med. C. '80		
Crevecour, Adolph.....	54—60			
Cristman, Rel.....	1914			
Cronkrite, J. B.....	99—00			
Cronyn, Wm. J.....	93—14	N. Y. VII '70		
Crooker, Titus.....	80—92	Scotland I '80		
Crow, Louise Palmer.....	07—13	Min.D.O.'97Ost.		
Crowe, Neil F.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		Children's Hospital.
*Crugom, James.....	50—74	England		
Cruse, Sam. E.....	1896	Ill. I '95		
Currer, Paul M.....	11—14	Ill. X '10		
Curtin, A. Lee.....	1914			
Curtis, Augustus P.....	1854			
Cutler, John Stanley.....	13—14	Ill. IV '90		Wauwatosa.
Cutler, John W.....	93—13	Ill. II '86 H	S.	
Dachsel, Alvin.....	69—70			
Dale, George.....	1900	Ill. V '72 H		
*Danforth, Harry.....	83—96	Ill. IX H		
*Danforth, Willis.....	79—91	Ill. IX '49 H		
Daniels, Jos. N.....	92—14	Ill. II '85 H		
Daniels, Lewis J.....	96—14	Ill. I '96	S.	
Darby, Harry W.....	1903			
Darling, Earl H.....	07—14	Wis. I '07		
Darling, Frank E.....	03—14	Wis. I '03		
Darling, R. H.....	90—97	Kan. II '82		
Darling, Walter G.....	12—14	Ill. I '08	Ob. G.	
Darling, Wm. S.....	04—14	Wis. I '03		
Darwin, W. J. B.....	1848			
Davelar, Garret W.....	98—14	Wis. II '97		
Davies, John A.....	09—14	Wis. I '08		
Davis, Abbie S.....	01—08	M. C. O. Ost.		
Davis, Carl H.....	12—13	Ill. I '09		
Davis, Frank C.....	02—07			
Davis, Geo. W.....	94—95	Mo. I '68		
Davis, Lucian C.....	06—13	Mo. X '03		South Milwaukee.
Davis, Robert H.....	1882			
Davis, Warren B.....	98—14	M.O.C. '98 Ost.		
Day, Dudley N.....	1907			
*Day, F. H.....	1854			Wauwatosa.
Dearholt, Hoyt E.....	01—14	Ill. I '00		
De Besche, Jothan.....	84—14	Norway I '83		
De Carl, Henry D.....	1869			
Decker, Herman.....	01—14	Wis. II '01		
De Diemer, Chas. A.....	01—14			
De Hond, J. G.....	02—14	Wis. II '97	Ob.	
*De Leuw, Leopold.....	1847			
Delon, Joseph J.....	1889			
*Dempsey, Peter W.....	88—95	Ky. I '86		
De Nosagua, Sam.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
*Dermott, G. C.....	77—81	H.	Op. Ot.	
Dernehl, Paul H.....	09—14	Md. '07	Op. A. L. R.	
De Swarte, L. J.....	01—14	Ill. IV '95		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Detwiler, John.....	62—70			
Deutschberger, Frederick	95—01			
Devendorf, D. B.....	1900			
De Villiers, Chas.....	68—70			
Dewey, Richard.....	95—14	Mich. II '69	N. P.	Wauwatosa.
Dickinson, Geo. H.....	03—14	Wis. II '03		
Diddy, L. C.....	13—14			
*Diefenderfer, E. L.....	00—01	Pa. I '62		Died Oct. 22, 1910.
Dieffendorf, James.....	57—68			Died Jan. 11, 1868.
Differt, Chas. C.....	03—14	Wis. II '03		
Dishington, James.....	80—81			
Dixon, James H.....	1909			
Dockery, Chas. A.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		South Milwaukee.
Dodel, Frederick W.....	97—13	Wis. I '97		
Dodge, Chas. H.....	13—14	Wis. III '03		Children's Hospital.
Dodge, F. H.....	1862	H.	N.	Removed to Lake Mills.
*Dodge, Nehemiah.....	83—08	Pa. II '73		
Doerflinger, Marx.....	1877			
Doern, Wm. G.....	05—14	Ill. I '02		
Doerr, August.....	98—14	Ill. X '96		
Dogge, Otto.....	1875			
**Dohmen, Wm. A. M.....	68—72	Germ'y IV '65		
Doll, Henry.....	1900	Ill. VII '99		
Dollert, Ferd. F.....	09—14	Wis. I '09		
Donahue, Frank P.....	07—14	Wis. I '05		
Donovan, Jos.....	01—02	Wis. I '00		Emergency Hospital.
Dorland, James.....	76—92	Canada I '75		Removed to Ontario, Can.
Dorpat, Louis.....	05—13	Wis. III '05		Removed to Oakwood.
Dorr, Addison.....	13—14	Ill. X '12		Wauwatosa.
Dorris, Alvah H.....	75—76	H.		
Dorszynski, Anthony.....	02—14	Wis. I '02		
Doud, Rodolphus.....	79—00			Died 1900.
**Douglas, James S.....	48—78	Fairfield Med. Col. '24 H		Died 1878.
**Dousman, John B.....	42—68	Med. C. Boston		
Dowe, J. C.....	1847			
Down, Richard.....	1909			
Dretzka, Leo J.....	13—14	Wis. II '12	D.	
Drexel, Arnold.....	90—14	Ill VII '89		
Dreyer, John H.....	1901			
Dreyer, Richard A.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Dries, Jos.....	97—14	Wis. II '97		
Driscoll, McKendree.....	1897			
Droppers, Hannah M.....	93—14	Ill. VIII '93		
Droznikiewicz, Leon J.....	07—14	Wis. III '07		
Druis, E. J.....	1896	N. Y. VI '84		
Dryer, John W.....	01—06	Wis. II '01		Died 1906 in Reedsburg.
Duell, Hilyer.....	1857			Removed to Fort Wayne, Ind.
Duemling, Herman.....	1900	Mo. I '92		
Duemmier, Chas.....	69—72			
Duke, Hannah.....	59—68			
Duncan, Alexander.....	93—94	Scotland II '82		
Dunlap, A. B.....	1848			
Dunn, J. J.....	1901			
Dunovan, James.....	1846			
Durege.....	1849			
Durner, Urban J.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		Town Milwaukee.
Durr, Wm. E.....	93—14	Ill. IV '91		St. Joseph's Hospital.
Dwight, Corydon G.....	1897	Ill. II '97 H		
Dygart, Wm. M.....	13—14			
Dyson, Betsey.....	1857			
**Earles, William H.....	82—08	Ill. I '80		
Eastman.....	1850			
Echols, Chester M.....	06—14	Ill. I '01	G.	
Economopoulos, P.....	08—14	Greece I. '97		
Edson, Chas. E.....	1884	Ill. X H.		
Edwards, E.....	1859			
Edwards, Hugh G.....	11—14	Ill. I '05		Removed to Reno, Nevada.
Edwards, John B.....	95—14	Pa. II '81		
Edwards, Wm. M.....	11—13	Pa. II '03	S.	Removed to Reno, Nevada.
Eggers, William.....	80—05	Germany IX		
Ehlert, Chas. F.....	81—83			
Ehlmann, Francis H.....	00—14	Wis. II '99		
Eisen, Paul.....	04—14	Germany X '05		
Eisler, Herbert.....	1900			
Elderkin, Heber.....	79—80	Ky. III '58		Removed to Oconomowoc.
Eldridge, H. O.....	1857			National Home.
Elliot, Reuben.....	13—14	O. XIV '11		
Elmergreen, Ralph.....	97—14	Med. III '92		
Elton, Edwin J.....	06—14	M.C.O. '00 Ost.		
Emmons, J. H.....	07—14	Pa. IX '69		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Ennes, C. H.....	99—01			
Ennes, O. E.....	99—00			
Erdmann, Chas. A.....	1893	Minn. I		
Erler, Robert F.....	1904			
Erling, Arnold E.....	12—14	Germ. M. C. '95		
Ernst, Geo. R.....	02—14	Ill. I '01		Wauwatosa.
Ertl, Mary S.....	87—88	Ill. II '87 H		
Evans, Curtis A.....	04—14	Mich. II '04	S.	
Evans, Edw. Purdon.....	97—98	Ill. I '94		Removed to S. Milwaukee.
Ewen, M.....	1872			
Eyer, Alvin.....	1877			
Fabella y Fernandez.....	13—14	Ill. I '12		Children's Hospital.
Faber, Chas. A.....	97—14	Ill. I '97	Op. A. L. R.	
Falke, Chas.....	1857			
Falbe, Chas.....	03—14	Germany V '97		
*Farnham, Alden B.....	83—06	N. J. IV '75	A. L. R.	Died in Citronelle,
Farnham, Chas. R.....	07—14	Wis. II '04	Op. A. L. R.	Ala., May 6, 1912.
Farrell, Frank R.....	95—14	Wis. II '05		
Federmann, Edwin H.....	04—05	Wis. II '03		Removed to Montello,
Federspiel, Matthew.....	10—14	Wis. II '10		Wis.
Fehr, Henry.....	05—08	Ill. I '98		
*Feld, Carl.....	54—58	Germany V '52		Rem'd to Watertown.
Fellmann, Geo. H.....	99—14	Ill. I '97	Pd.	
Fels, Hermann F.....	80—81			
Fenwick, Louis M.....	1903	Mo. IX '98		Removed to Chicago.
*Fessel, Johann Christian.....	49—63	Germany I '26		Removed to Chicago.
Feuer, Martin A.....	72—91	H.St.M.S.'70 H		
Fidler, Chas. H.....	08—14	Ill. I '06	S.	
Fiedler, Otto.....	1904	Wis. I '02		
Field, Vincent.....	1857			
Fiedling, Frederick J.....	1900	Ia. III '96		Removed to San Antonio, Tex.
Fischer, Benj. B.....	98—01	Wis. I '98		
Fischer, R. C.....	93—95	D. C. III '90		
Fischer, Wm.....	72—73			
Fish, Edmund F.....	82—14	N. Y. VIII '79		
Fish, Fred S.....	1904			
Fisher, Chas. S.....	07—14	Ost.		
Fisher John W.....	81—13	Ill. I '77		Med. Dir. N. W. Life
Fisher, Nellie M.....	09—10	Ost.		Ins. Co.
Fisher, Stephen.....	11—14	Wis. III '03		White Fish Bay.
Fishman, Louis B.....	1897	Mo. III '97		
Fitzgerald, Rob. E.....	13—14	Wis. III '12		Wauwatosa.
Fitzgibbon, Thomas.....	94—14	Ill. I '82	Ob. G.	
Fitzgibbon, Wm.....	04—14	Wis. I '97		
Fitzpatrick, Mary L.....	12—14	Wis. II '11	G.	
Fleckinger, Jos.....	1894	Tenn. II '94		
Fleishauer, Henry J.....	00—05			
Fleischer, John R.....	1887			
Fleischer, Richard J.....	95—13	Wis. II '95		
Fletcher, Armor.....	98—00			
Fletcher, Emerson A.....	08—14	Pa. I '92	U.	
Fletcher, R.....	1846			
*Flessen, Martin J.....	86—97			
*Flynn, Lytton.....	73—01	Ky. I '65		Died 1901.
Foerster, Otto H.....	02—14	Pa. I '98	D.	
Foley, Leander.....	11—14	Wis. II '11		
Fondre, C.....	66—69			
Ford, Edw. P.....	99—00	Ill. IV '96		Removed to Klamath,
*Ford, Julia.....	71—94	O. VIII '70 H		Ore.
Ford, Mattie.....	1897			
Ford, Owen.....	1897			
Ford, Wm. E.....	12—14	Ill. I '03	T.	
Forgey, A. V.....	1873			
Forrester, Joseph.....	1902	Pa. II '91		Removed to Chicago.
Forsbeck, Filip.....	95—14	Ill. I '95 H		
Fortier, Camille A.....	12—14	Wis. III '11		
Foster, James J.....	03—09	Wis. I		Died Apr. 30, 1909.
Foster, John.....	73—75			
Foster, Roswell.....	07—08	Wis. II '07		Removed to Westfield,
				N. J.
Fowle, Frederick F.....	00—13	Ill. I '00		Wauwatosa.
Fowle, Irving.....	10—14	Wis. II '00	S.	
Fowler, M. R.....	1851			
*Fowler, Samuel F.....	67—97	E.		
Fox, Geo. Wm.....	00—14	Ill. I '97		
Fox, Philip A.....	04—14	Ill. I '02	S.	
*Fox, William.....	78—97	Ill. I '67		
Fox, William E.....	05—14	Ill. I '02, Wis. I '04		
France, Jos. J.....	05—14	Wis. III '05		
Francis, Stanley D.....	1898			
Frank, John H.....	02—14	Wis. II '02		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Frank Louis Frederick..	80—14	N. Y. VI '78 Germ'y V '79	D.	
Frankel, Andrew H.....	10—14	Wis. I '06		
Franklin, Isidore.....	12—14	Wis. I '11		
Frankson, Benj.....	1896	Wis. II '96		
Freeman, H. W.....	1900	D. C. IV '98		
Freeman, Thomas.....	76—84	H.		
Frei, Rudolph.....	1914			
French, Samuel W.....	79—14	Mass. I '77		
Frew, James W.....	00—14	Wis. II '99		
Frey, Geo. R.....	09—14	Wis. III '06		
Fricke, Theodore.....	1875			
Friedrich, Rob. O.....	09—14	Wis. II '06		
Friend, Leo J.....	1905			
*Friend, Samuel H.....	93—10	Pa. I '89		
Frings, Chas. H.....	1882	Germ'y III '57		National Home.
Frisbee, Edw. B.....	13—14	Mass. IV '09		
Frisby, Almah J.....	83—07	Mass. II '83 H		
Froehlich, John A.....	08—09	Wis. I '08		
Fromen, E. T.....	1897	Wis. II '97		
Frost, R. Fred.....	85—88	Md. IV '82		
Frye, Bernhard.....	1900	Germ'y III '94		
Fuchs, J. P.....	1852			
Fuerstenau, Louis A.....	11—14	Ill. IV '09	S.	
Fuldner, Louis.....	98—14	Ill. I '95		
*Fuller, F. L.....	70—77	Ill. IV '61		Died in Chicago, June 16, 1910.
Furey, Martin D.....	1896			
Fusshoeller, Fr. Wilh....	1859			
Gaenslen, Frederick.....	07—14	Md. I '03	Or.	
Gallagher, Wm. A.....	95—04	Mich. IV '84		Died 1904.
Gallant, Benj.....	1914			
Gallooly, Martin J.....	12—14	Wis. I '08		
Gansel, Edw. A.....	1900	Ill. X '00		
Garbutt, Wm. J.....	03—04	License R.Coll. of Surg. '76		
**Garner, John E.....	48—76	Md. IV		
Gasser, Adeline.....	1890	Germ'y VII '89		
Gatehell, Chas.....	76—78			
Gathmann, Henry F.....	02—14	Ill. X '99		
Gawrzycki, Paul.....	1884	Ind. II '84		Died 1884.
Gayer, Earl.....	13—14	Ind. II '07		National Home.
Gebhardt, Alb.....	13—14			
Geiger, Albert J.....	1903	Mich. II '02		Removed to Mare Is- land, Cal. P. A. S.
Gennusa, Matteo.....	13—14			Lieut. U. S. N.
*Georgli, Karl.....	60—62	Germany XI		
Gerling, Louis Wm.....	1890	Mo. I '71		
Gessner, Frederick C.....	01—14	Wis. I '01	P.	
Getts, Robert.....	13—14			
Gilchrist, Ralph Towns..	10—14	Ill. I '10		
Gillen, Frederick.....	94—14	Mich. II '93		
Gilles, August S.....	01—13	Wis. I '97		Rem'd to Waukesha.
Gillespie, Wm. W.....	09—14	Wis. I '08		
Gilman, Benj. F.....	1881			
Gilman, Ralph.....	1877			
Ginzberger, David.....	75—76			
Glick, M. S.....	86—87	Ill. V '86		
Goddard, Nathan A.....	08—14	Minn. I '97		
Goebel, Alfred W.....	07—14	Ill. IV '05		
Goeckermann, W. H.....	11—14	Wis. I '06		
Goedecke, Fred A.....	95—00			
Goerss, Franz.....	89—08	Germ'y VII '89		
Goetsch, Frank B.....	99—00			
Goetsch, Herman F.....	03—10	Wis. II '03		
Goette, Wm. L.....	1898			
Goggins, John E.....	95—96	Wis. I '95		Believed to have com- mitted suicide, Dec. 22, 1910.
Goller, Chas.....	86—88			
Golley, Frank.....	79—14	Mich. II '75; N. Y. IV, '79		
Gordon, John S.....	13—14	Ill. X '12		
**Gorham, Wm. Meeker....	36—84	Vt. I '33		
Gough, Chas. R.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Gould, Chas. M.....	1906	Ill. IV '82	D.	Trinity Hospital.
Grabow, Walter.....	1879			
Graenicher, Sigmund.....	89—09	Germ'y II '88		
**Graettinger, Alois.....	57—99	Ill. IV '78		
Graham, Chas. W.....	96—14	Mich. IV '96		
Graham, T. R.....	1862			
Graham, Wm.....	1847			
Graham, Wm.....	1876			
Gramberg, C. S. G.....	1884	N. Y. '84		
Gramling, Henry J.....	02—14	Mo. IV '99		
Gramling, Jos. Joel.....	05—13	Wis. III '05		St. Martins.

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
**Gray, Alfred W.....	56—73	Chenango Co. Med. S. N. Y. H		
Gray, Alfred Wm.....	99—14	N. Y. II '99	Pd.	
Gray, Nath. A.....	67—14	N. Y. IX '67		
Greenberg, Harry.....	98—14	O. IX '97	S.	
Greene, Roderick R.....	1856			
**Greves, James P.....	45—57	N. Y. V '33 H		
**Grider, Andrew B.....	83—14	Ill. IV '82		
Grieger, Hubert.....	1896	Ill. IV '93		
Griffith, J. W.....	1887			
Grob, Arthur R. F.....	86—14	Ill. II '88		
Grob, Jean Rev.....	85—02	Mo. V '76		
Grosskopf, Ernest C.....	97—14	Wis. II '97		
Grotjan, Wm. F.....	04—14	Wis. II '04		
Grove, Wm. E.....	12—14	Md. I '08		
Gudex, Valentin A.....	95—04	Wis. II '95	Op. A. L. R. A. L. R.	
Guy, John E.....	1914			
**Guenther, Joh. Geo.....	55—61	H.		
Guenther, O.....	1879			
Gunderson, Carl.....	1911	Ill. X '04		
Gunning, Frederick.....	1857			
Guthrie, John Blair.....	1895	Canada II '89		
Guzetta, Filippo.....	05—14	Italy II '96		
**Gygax, Paul.....	95—99	Switz'l'd II '89	Op. Ot.	
Habenich, Jos.....	1882			
Habiala, Emil.....	1902			
Hackett, James Hugh.....	97—14	N. Y. '94		
Hadra, B. E.....	1891	Germany I '66		
Haeblerlin, Frederick.....	51—58			
Haevernick, C.....	79—80			
Hafenreffer, Carl.....	1884	Cert. f. Baden, Germ'y '43		
Hagermann, Franklin H.....	92—14	Canada V '92		
Hagerty, Thos. W.....	13—14	Ill. IV '12		
Hahn, Conrad.....	1897	Cert. Wis. B. of Exam. '97		
Haight, Albert L.....	12—13	Wis. III '12		
Hake, Cecil B.....	12—14	Wis. III '11		
Haley, Jarvis G.....	1897			
Hall, Emmett A.....	1891	Mich. II '90		
Hall, R. M.....	12—13	Mass. I '09		
Hall, Wm.....	1877			
Halsey, Wm. H.....	08—10	Ill. X '06		
Hambitzer, Wm.....	56—57			Removed to Black-foot, Idaho.
Hambroer, W.....	1883	Ill. V '83		
Hambuechen, Jos.....	94—95	Germ'y IV '90		
Hamilton, Edw. J.....	95—00	D. C. II '95		
Hamilton, R. G.....	1882	Ill. I '76		
Hancker, Wm. H.....	88—90	Pa. II '73		
Hand, Birney.....	86—92	Ill. IX '81 H		
*Hand, Walter.....	58—07			
Haney, Frederick, Chas.....	08—10	Ill. V '07 E		
Hanks, John E.....	13—14	Wis. III '13 E.		
Hankwitz, Carl.....	99—08			
Hankwitz, Frank.....	1889			
Hankwitz, Paul G.....	97—14	Ill. V '96 E		
Hanna, James F.....	1914			
Hanne, Isaac W.....	85—90			
Hanson, C. O.....	1905			
**Hanson, Moses P.....	56—86	Mo. I '38		
Hanson, Wm. C.....	1897	Wis. II '97		
*Hard, H. M.....	46—49			
Harder, Henry.....	99—14	Ill. IV '99		
Hardy, Clarence F.....	04—14	Md. I '02		
Hardy, Wm. T.....	1914			
Hare, Andrew J.....	82—95	Mass. II '76		
Hargarten, Lambert.....	04—14	Wis. I '04	Pd.	
Harlowe, Cornelius.....	1865			
Harlowe, Geo. Arthur.....	99—14	Mass. I '93		
Harnit, Post.....	1884			
**Harpke, Henry.....	59—92	Germany V	Opt. Ot.	
Harriman, Gilman.....	73—76			
Harrington, Alfred.....	1858			
Harrington, Daniel W.....	03—14	N. Y. II '88	S.	
Harrington, Timothy L.....	01—14	Pa. I '95		
Harris, Jerome.....	72—74			
Harris, Philander.....	87—14	Ill. X '87		
Harrison, E. J.....	92—95			
Hart, John.....	1866			Druggist 1867.
Harvey, Chas. F.....	93—01			
Harvey, James R.....	10—13	Wis. III '10		Wauwatosa.

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Harvey, John C.....	98—14			
*Hasse, Herman E.....	61—84	Germ'y V '61		
Hastreiter, Roland F.....	1903	Md. I '01		Removed to Los Angeles, Cal.
*Hatchard, Thomas.....	51—81	Canada IV '40		
Hathaway, R. W.....	62—69	E.		
Haugh, G. H.....	1901			
Hauser, Diederich.....	1872			
Haushalter, H. P.....	01—14	Wis. I '01		
Hawley, Chas. F.....	1897	Ill. IX '97 H		
*Hawley, Robert Newton.	79—10	N. Y. II '79		
Hay, Thomas H.....	89—06	N. Y. VI '83		Removed to Stevens Point.
Hayes, Dennis J.....	88—14	Ill. IV '79		
Hayssen, Henry H.....	96—97			
Hayward, Herbert.....	08—09	Wis. II '08		
Hebert, Oliver.....	91—04	Wis.		Found murdered in his ranch near Grand Junction, Col., 1912.
Hecht, D'Orsay.....	1898	Ill. IV '98		Assist. Prof. Nervous Diseases N. W. U. Med. Sch., Chicago.
Heckenbach, John A.....	1883			
Heeb, Harry J.....	04—14	Wis. I '04	Op. A. L. R.	
Heffron, James J.....	04—14	Wis. II '04		
Hegner, Geo. F.....	12—13	Wis. II '11		Removed to Melrose, Wis.
Heidenreich, Michael.....				
Heitmann, Wm.....	02—14	Wis. II '02		
Hellebrandt, F. J.....	1896	Ill. X '96		
Heller, Alexander J.....	01—14	Wis. I '01		
Henderson, M. L.....	02—14	Ill. X '02		
Henshall, James A.....	1867	Electropath		
Herb, Ferdinand.....	1895			
Herbst, Elisabeth.....	1883			
Herdegen, Robert.....	82—87	Germ'y XI '76	Ob. G.	Removed to Stuttgart, Germany.
Herig, Emil A.....	00—04	Germ'y I '66		
Herriman, Aron.....	47—48	Thomsonian		
Herring, W. W.....	71—74	Magn. phys.		
Herrmann, Edw. R.....	1910	Ill. VII		
Herrmann, L. D.....	1862			
Herron, Allen L.....	96—14	D. C. IV '92		
Herschmann, Alb. T.....	99—14	Austria I '87		
Hervey, J. Archer.....	12—14	Ia. IV '06	Op. A. L. R.	
*Hess, Adolph.....	04—07	Pa. II '02		Died 1907.
Hesen, Robert.....	1884			
Heuse, Erwin.....	69—70			
Heuslin, A. E.....	94—95	Ia. I '91		
*Hewitt, Jesse S.....	35—48	H.		
Hewitt, M. R.....	92—14	N. Y. IV '69		
Hickey, Rob. E.....	10—11	Wis. II '10		Removed to Wausau, Wis.
Higgins, Samuel G.....	07—14	Ill. X '05	Op. A. L. R.	
Higler, Wm. T.....	09—14			
Hilger, Chas. H.....	04—05	Wis. II '04		Removed to West Bend, Ia.
Hilger, Wm. F.....	03—14	Wis. III '03		Died 1892.
Hill, F. C.....	87—92	Mich. II '74		
Hill, Ralph Wm.....		Wis. III '08		
Hill, Warren B.....	92—14	Md. II '92	G.	
*Hillmantel, J. L.....	1889	Ill. IV '87		
Hillweg, F. B.....		Ill. II '78 H		
Hinz, Ferdinand M.....	75—03	Ill. II '79 H		
Hipke, Gustave A.....	02—14	Ill. X '90	G.	
Hirschboeck, John G.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		Wauwatosa.
Hirschbuehl, Anton.....	75—82			
Hirshfeld, I. Herman.....	93—00	Germany VI		Remov'd to Winnetka, Ill. Resides at present in Berlin, Germany.
*Hirth, Geo. Jacob.....	92—04	Mich. II '91		
Hittner, Henry.....	77—78			
Hitz, Henry B.....	93—14	D. C. I '91	A. L. R.	
Hoehne, Evelyn.....	90—14	Ill. IV '87 H		
Hoenes, Andrew J.....	80—90	Mich. II '89		
Hoenes, J. Emilus.....	1897	Wis. I '97		
Hoermann, Bernhard.....	06—14	Ill. X '01	Op. A. L. R.	
Hoermann, Rudolph B.....	11—14	Mich. II '97	Op. A. L. R.	Resides in Watertown.
Hoffman, Norman.....	96—14	Wis. I '96		
Hogue, Gustavus I.....	06—14	Ill. IV '99	Op. A. L. R.	
Holbrook, Arthur Tenny.	95—14	Ill. I '95	S.	
Holfert, William.....	1895			
Hollenbeck, Norman.....	06—14	Wis. I '04	Ob.	
Holmes, Anna B.....	1896			
Holmes, Benj. H.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		St. Joseph's Hospital.
Holmes, John Rob.....	1892	M. B. C. M. Edinburgh '86		
Holthusen, Emil F.....	99—08	Mo. I '85		
Holton, David P.....	1858			
Holty, Carl.....	97—14			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Practice Years of	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Hoppe, Emil.....	1857			
Hopkins, Alfred G.....	88—91	Pa. V		
Hopkinson, Daniel.....	01—14	Wis. II '01	L. D.	
Hopkinson, Lawrence.....	97—13	Wis. II '97		
Hoene, Geo. C.....	08—10	Vt. II '86		
Hoenig, John P.....	02—04	Wis. I		
Hough, Alex. G.....	05—06	Wis. I '05		
Houghman, C.....	69—85		Op. Ot.	Removed to Morrisville, Wis.
Houghton, Alfred S.....	1884	N. Y. II '80		
Howard, N. J.....	1851	Psychopathist		
Howard, Wm. W.....	75—76			
Howell, John W. S.....	1896	Ill. I '91		
Howes.....	1847	Botan. phys.		
Hoyer, Gustav C.....	90—14	Ill. I '82		
Hoyer, Lucia.....	10—13	Md. V '10		Removed to Chicago.
Hoyt, E. R.....	1844	Botan. phys.		
Hoyt, Moses C.....	65—67			
**Huebschmann, Francis.....	42—80	Germ. XIV '41		
Huenneckens, J. H.....	90—14	Ill. X '90		
Hughes, Chas. W.....	1904	Wis. I '03		Removed to Winneconne, Wis.
Hughes, J. R.....	13—14			Removed to Dodgeville, Wis.
Hughes, Mary E.....	78—81	H.		
Hughes, T. H.....	1813	Mo. I '83		
Hund, John.....	08—13	Ill. X '87		
Hunderson, M. L.....	1903	Ill. X '02		
Hunt, F. G.....	1865			
Hunt, John Percival.....	1897	Uni. Glasg. '72		
Hunter, William.....	1857			
Huntington, Sam. D.....	09—14	Cal. I '97		Died Oct. 19, '14, from the effects of a stab-wound self inflicted at the age of 55.
Hutter, Alfons.....	02—14			Emergency Hospital.
Hyatt, John W.....	1892	O. X '90		Rem. to Red Lands, Cal.
Ide, Chas. E.....	1901	Ill. I '00		
Illger, Frederick.....	1858			
Ingham, Geo. W.....	05—14	Ill. X '00		
Jackson, E. Boylton Jr.....	1899	Ia. I '90		
Jackson, Henry H.....	1878			
Jacob, Benj. M.....	1886	Ill. IV '81		
Jacob, John J.....	1914			
**Jacobi, Adolph.....	69—75	Mo. VI		
Jacobs, Albert H.....	1887			
Jacobs, Edmund.....	93—94	Ky. I '92		
Jaeger, L. E.....	92—94	Tenn. II '92		
Jahn, Chas. H.....	00—13	Ill. I '95		N. Milwaukee.
James, Daniel.....	1896			
James, John Barlow.....	11—13	Ill. IV '11		Wauwatosa.
Janasheski, Simon R.....	1910			
Jaquet, Lizzie J.....	1891			
Jeaucou, Chas. A.....	1890			
Jenison, Chas. O.....	75—82	O. II '79 E		
Jenkins, Chas. H.....	1898	Magnetic		
Jenkins, Sarah J.....	1895			
Jenner, Albert G.....	04—14	Pa. I '97	U.	
Jenney, Francis Le Baron	94—96			Removed to Chicago.
Jergessen, Geo. H.....	94—05			
Jermain, Hubert F.....	01—14	Wis. I '01		
Jermain, Louis F.....	95—14	Ill. IV '94	I.	
Jobse, Peter Henry.....	94—14	Ill. IV '94	S.	
Jobse, William.....	84—14	Ill. IV '84		
**John, Frederick C.....	66—92	Ill. II '78 H		
John, Frederick F.....	83—14	Ill. II '83 H		
Johnson, Albert W.....	82—13	N. Y. XII '80		
Johnson, Arthur W.....	13—14	Canada II '13		Milwaukee Hospital.
Johnson, Christopher G.....	08—14	Canada II '95		
**Johnson, James.....	44—80	Mass. III	Pr.	First Com. of Health, 1867—1877.
Johnson, John F.....	78—79			
Johnson, John Lester.....	03—14	Wis. II '02		
Johnson, Julia.....	12—14	Wis. I '04		
**Johnson, S. D.....	91—11	Ill. II '79 H		
Johnson, Wm. J.....	1896	Ill. IV '96		
Jones, Edw. G.....	1897			
Jones, L. F.....	1871			
Jones, Stella B.....	92—95	Ill. VIII '86		
Jones, Thomas R.....	1894	N. Y. VII '90		
Joseph, Wm. A.....	1914			
Joslen, Otto Chester.....	1893	Mich. III '93		
Joslin, Orin W.....	04—13	Wis. II '03		
Judge, Thos. A.....	10—14	Mo. VI '08		
Juergens, L.....	1847			
**Juergens, Henry A.....	78—05	Hydro.		
Jukowsky, Arkadius.....	1897	N. Y. III '97		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Julien, J.....	1859			
**Jung, Francis.....	49—58			
Junge, Heinrich A.....	82—93	Ill. V '78 E		Died 1893.
Junge, J. Henry.....	91—14	Ill. I '91		
Junge, John J.....	12—14			
Junkermann, Chas. G.....	99—13			
Jurss, George.....	86—13	Ill. I '85		
Kaetel, Chas. H.....	01—14	O. V '77		
Kahn, Joseph.....	88—14	Pa. I '88		
Kalckhoff, Alfonse F.....	77—14	Ill. I '76		
**Kalckhoff, Ferdinand.....	1843	Germany IV		Became Druggist.
**Kalmerton, E. E.....	89—13	Ill. I '87		Died 1872.
Kalowsky, Maurice.....	1903			
Kampmeier, A. J.....	1913			
Kappelmann, F. W.....	13—14	Ill. IV '12	S.	
Kappes, Paul.....	95—14	Germ'y IV '88		
Karass, Hubert Douglass	99—14	Wis. I '99		
Karras, Ray W.....	13—14	Wis. I '12		St. Joseph's Hospital.
Karsten, Adrian C.....	1900	Ill. I '92, Wis. I '97		
Karzke, Wm. C.....	08—14	Wis. I '07		
*Kasten, Julius.....	61—01	Germ. VIII '56	Pd.	
Kastner, Alfred L.....	05—14	Wis. I '02	Pd.	
Kaumheimer, Gustave J.	89—14	Ill. X '87		
Kauwertz, F. H.....	93—96	Ky. II '93		
Keenan, Harry.....	1904	Ill. I '03		Removed to Stoughton, Wis.
Keil, Matthew.....	1871			
Keller, Gilbert G.....	1905			
Keller, Joseph M.....	10—13	Mo. VI '08		South Milwaukee.
Kelley, Edw. J.....	92—14	Ill. I '90		
Kelley, Julia P.....	93—14	Ill. VIII '83	G.	
Kelley, W. P.....	1895	Ky. I '91		
Kellogg, E. W.....	89—14	Ill. I '89		
Kellogg, Joseph W.....	98—03	Ill. I '94		
Kelly, Walter J.....	91—14	Ill. IV '84	Op. A. L. R.	
*Kempe, Julius.....	69—72	N. Y. VIII		
*Kemper, Karl.....	54—84	Germ. VIII '53		
Kempster, Walter.....	84—14	N. Y. XII '64		
Kennedy, Wm. R.....	02—14	Ia. V '95	Op. A. L. R.	Commiss. of Health, 1894—1898.
Kenney, Clarence J.....	10—14	Mo. VI '08		
Kensington, Milo L.....	1885	Mo. VII '83		
*Kerwin, M. H.....	90—91	Mich II '76; N. Y. II '82		
Kessler, Edwin F.....	97—07			
Ketchum, E.....	1857			
Ketchum, Jennie D.....	1902			
Kettelhut, Edw. J.....	07—14	Wis. III '07	Ob.	
Kiefer, Julius G.....	01—14	Mo. XI '89		
Kilbourn, C. Milton.....	1900			
Kilbourn, Benj.....	1892	Tor., Can. '92		
*Kilbourn, Byron H.....	81—92	Ky. II		
King, T. G.....	1867			
Kirk, Wm. H.....	87—05	N. Y. VI		
Kirkham, Harris.....	13—14			
Kissinger, Chester A.....	07—14	Wis. II '07		
Kissling, Arthur C.....	12—14	Md. I '11		
Kissling, Chas. L.....	86—14	Germ'y II '86		
*Kissling, C. Leopold.....	51—71	Germ'y XI '50		
Kitzke, Fred W.....	12—14	Germ'y I '98	G.	
Klecker, H. G.....	1901	Wis. II '01		
Kleffler.....	1848			
Klein, John T.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Klein, Paul.....	1888			
Kleinboehl, Julius W.....	02—09			
Kleinhans, Francis A.....	97—14	Wis. II '97		
Kleinhans, Martin A.....	04—14	Wis. II '02		
*Kleinschmidt, Geo.....	08—14	Ill. X '06		
Klemm, Louis F.....	00—14	Wis. III '00		
Klettsch, Gustave A.....	95—14	N. Y. IV '82		
Kliese, Lewis A.....	01—14	Wis. I '01		
Klug, Rose.....	03—10	M. C. O. '00 Ost.		
Knauf, Arthur J.....	04—11	Ill. I '04		
Kneisler, Peter.....	75—82			Removed to Sheboygan, Wis.
Knight, Howard T.....	13—14	Ill. X '13		Wauwatosa.
Knopfnagel, Saul A.....	94—97	Ill. XIII '90 E.		
Koch, Martin.....	08—14	Wis. II '07	N.	
Koebig, Albert.....	1886			
Koehler, John P.....	12—14	Wis. III '11	Pd.	
Koepfel, Geo. W.....	02—14	Wis. II '01		
Koerner, Mauritius.....	1892	N. Y. VI '92		
Kohlsdorf, Edwin.....	1912			
Konzelmann, Andrew.....	1900	Ill. XVI '99		Removed to Chicago.

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Korn, Gustave.....	79—83			Assist.Com. of Health.
Kortebeln, Henry F.....	94—14	Ill. IV '92		Sentenc'd to Waupun
Kossack, Gustave.....	54—71	Hydro.		June 20, '83, for se-
Kossat, Chas. R.....	00—14	Wis. II '00		duction.
**Kovats, Edmund.....	82—06	Austria I '70		
Kovats, Fred C.....	02—13	Ill. I '00		Dir. Winnetka Health
Kowenstrot, Bernhard...	98—14	Ky. III '90		Resort.
Kradwell, Wm. T.....	04—14	Ill. I '04	N. P.	Wauwatosa.
Kraft, Eugene M.....	00—13			
Kraft, Frederick A.....	95—14	Mo. VIII '94		Health Commissioner
Krainik, Jos. A.....	1908			1910—1914.
**Krank, Karl.....	50—69	Germany XI		
**Kramer, Ernst.....	66—97	Germany I '56		
Kramer, Wm. E.....	91—14	Ill. I '91		
Kratzsch, Arnold W.....	99—14	Ill. I '84		
Kratzsch, Plinius E.....	96—06	Wis. II '98		
*Kratzsch, Richard W....	87—07	Germany V		
Krebs, Jos. F.....	1889			
Krebs, Lines.....	1889			
Kremers, Alexander.....	06—14	Il. IV '05		
Kremers, Walter.....	13—14	Wis. I '11		Milwaukee Hospital.
Kreul, Wm. C.....	01—14	Wis. II '01		
Kreutzer, Alfred G.....	12—14	Wis. II '02	Op. A. L. R.	
**Kreutzer, Chas. A.....	04—14	Mich. IV '97		
Kristjanson, H. F.....	1914	Ill. I '07		Wauwatosa.
Kriz, Geo. H.....	99—14	Md. II '98		
Krudop, Diedrich.....	1893			
Krueger, Bernhard.....	05—13	Wis. I '05		Cudahy.
Krueger, Otto F.....	96—14	Wis. I '96		
Krueger, Wm. F.....	1914			
Krygier, Albin A.....	09—14	Wis. III '08	Ob.	
Krzyzsko, Stanley Leon...	12—14	Ill. IV '11		Wauwatosa.
**Kuettel, Ernst R.....	63—96	Pa. VI '81 H		
Kuschke, R.....	93—94			
Lackey, Anton.....	60—66	H.		
**Ladd, Geo. D.....	75—14	Ill. I '75		
Lademann, Oscar E.....	04—14	Mo. II '96	T.	
Ladewig, A. W.....	01—14	Wis. II '00		
Ladoff, Minkin Anne.....	91—00	Ac. St. Peters-		
		burg '81		
La Ferte, Wm. H.....	97—07	Mich. II '85		
Laidlaw, Wm. R.....	00—07	Mich. III '96		
Lake, Lafayette.....	57—69	H.		Became druggist.
Lake, W. W.....	47—69			
Lambach, Jennie A.....	11—14	Wis. III '09		
Lambeck, Frank J.....	97—14	Wis. III '97	Op. A. L. R.	
La Montague.....	1866			
Lande, Raymond L.....	1896	Russia II '92		
Landmann, Gustav A.....	07—13	Ill. X '04		
Lando, David.....	08—14	Wis. II '01		
**Lang, Jacob.....	67—14	Germ. XII '77		
Langland, Peter.....	76—14	Ill. IV '75		
Langson, Rufus.....	1892	Ill. II '83 H		
Lapham, Pardon.....	1859			
La Rue, Frank E.....	1894			
Lasche, Percival G.....	01—02	Wis. I '01		
Laughlin, D. M.....	12—14	Wis. III '11		
Lauson, Albert E.....	94—03	Ill. X '94		
Law, Wm.....	50—52			
Lawczynski, Theophil...	1897			
Lawhorn, C. C.....	1914	Tenn. IV '09	Ob. Pd.	
Lawler, Geo.....	09—13	Wis. III '08		
Leasum, Sherman.....	1914			
Le Cron, Wilbur.....	11—14	Md. I '08	S.	
Lee, Frederick D.....	1897	D. C. II '94		
Lee, Geo. W.....	1872			
Leffingwell, H. S.....	80—06	Mo. I '63	A. L. R.	
Leggatt, J. S.....	05—14	Wis. II '04		
Lehmann, Elias.....	1892			
Lehmann, Ernst.....	1869			
Leichenring, Geo.....	99—10	Wis. IV '96 E		
Leicht, Philip.....	08—09	Ill. X '07		
Lemke, Albert.....	1870			
Lemke, Louis H.....	1895	Mo. V '90 H.		
Lemon, Chas. H.....	91—14	Ill. I '91	S.	
Lenard, Robert.....	1901	Ill. VII '00		
Lettenberger, Joseph.....	97—14	Wis. I '96		
**Leuthstrom, Chas. A....	65—79	H.		
**Levey, Alfred L.....	94—97	D. C. II '94		
Levi, Louis P.....	1908			
Levings, A. H.....	91—14	Ill. IV '72	S.	
Levren, Thomas.....	1858			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Levvey, M. Lervey.....	78—80	Ill. I '80		
Lewis, Clinton H.....	87—14			
Lewis, Jos. Jr.....	75—14	Ill. II '75 H		
Lewis, Leon G.....	12—14	Ill. II '10		Appointed as physician to the Dayton Nat. Home. Died Sept. 29, 1914.
Lewis, May.....	07—08			
Lewis, Paul.....	1907		L. R.	
Lewis, Sherman T.....	00—14	Ill. IV '92		
Liefert, Fred. C.....	12—14	Wis. III '12		
Liepe, Arthur B.....	08—14	Wis. III '08		
Liggins, John J.....	1896	Mich. II '85		
Lighthill, A. P.....	1868			
Lighthill, E. B.....	1868			
Ligler, Gertrud U.....	1899	Md. I '98		
Liljencrantz, Aug.....	70—74	Ill. I		Rem'd to California, Milwaukee Hospital.
Lillie, Orville.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Lindenschmidt, P. J.....	84—14	Ill. IV '83	D.	
Linke, Wm. Harrison....	98—14	Wis. I '97		
Linkemann, Erwin.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Lipinski, Geo.....	1897	Germ. IX '95		
Littell, Alice.....	1895	Pa. IV '93		
Little, Arthur H.....	00—04	Wis. II '01		
Llobedan, Emil T.....	11—14	Wis. I '11		Wauwatosa.
Lochemes, Wm. F.....	97—14	Wis. I '96		
Locker, Lorenz.....	71—79			
Loebel, Morris.....	80—84	Austria I '70		Devoted to literary pursuits, Berlin, Germany.
Loehr, Oscar.....	95—14	Germany I '80		
Loewe, Frederick M.....	1904			
Logauer.....	1848	H.		
Loge, Edw. S.....	07—14	Wis. I '07		
Lohrs, John F.....	09—10			
*Loomis, Hubbell.....	36—49			Removed to Highland, Wis.
Loope, L. Geo.....	1913			
Loops, Walter A.....	1901	Wis. II '00		
**Lorenz, Wilhelm.....	56—66	Germany VIII		
Loschach, Felix.....	82—88	Germ'y V '80		Died 1888.
Lotz, Oscar.....	07—14	Pa. I '05		
Loughman, Andrew.....	1913			
Lovatt, Galen.....	1891	N. Y. XIII E		
Lower, Leonhard.....	1883			
Lucas, Geo.....	1883			
Lucas, M. B. Mrs.....	1859			
Lucas, W. R.....	1882			
Lucast, Thomas.....	98—01	Wis. I '98		
*Luchsinger, Sam. C.....	98—00	Wis. I '98		
Lueders, A. W.....	95—99			
**Luening, Frederick A.....	43—61	Germany IV		
Luffman, Wm. Collins....	92—04	Belgium I '89		
Lynch, E.....	1848			
Lynch, John Wm.....	1898	Wis. II '97		
Lynch, P. H. S.....	1888	Ill. I '84		
*Lynde, Blanchard A.....	86—87	Ill. I		
Lyons, Johanna.....	77—79			
Lytle, John H.....	12—13			
Maas, Wm. C.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Machleith, Alb. H.....	96—14	Wis. II '96		
Machnikowski, Ignaz....	98—01			
**Mackie, Wm.....	82—08	Scotland II '81	S.	
Mackson, Simpson M.....	08—14	Canada I '14		
Mac Rae, Geo.....	12—13	Wis. II '12		
Madden, John.....	94—04	Mich. II '84		Located at Portland, Ore.
Maddox, D. S.....	1888	Ky. II		
Madison, James D.....	03—14	Md. I '98	I.	
Madler, Nicholas.....	1904	Ill. I '04		Locat'd at Mobile, Ala.
Maechtle, Everett W.....	12—13	Ill. IV '11		West Allis.
Maercklein, Arthur G....	03—04	Wis. I '02		Removed to Ellendale, N. D.
Maercklein, B. G.....	89—92	Pa. I '87		
Maercklein, Fred W.....	1898	Wis. II '97		
Mahoney, James E.....	06—11	Ill. I '97		Died Sept. 27, '11, aged 45, of heart failure.
Mair, A. J.....	1857			
Malendy, Mary Riel.....	1883	Ill. V '76		
Malone, Francis.....	1891	Ill. X '88		
Malone, James F.....	02—13	Wis. III '02		
Malone, Thos. C.....	95—14	Ill. I '97		West Allis.
Malone, Wm. F.....	93—14	Ill. X '88		
Manchester, B. E.....	1913	N. Y. VII '86		
Manhoff, Louis.....	05—13	Wis. II '05		
Manning, Thos. F.....	05—10			
Mansell, James R.....	1868			
Manville, Hiram P.....	1901			
*Marden, Frederick A.....	79—87	N. Y. XII '74		
Markey, F. F.....	1899	Ill. X '99		
**Marks, Solon.....	64—14	Ill. I '53		Removed to Seattle, Wash.

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Markson, Simpson.....	1914	Canada I '04		
*Marsh, E. S.....	43-49			Killed by a steamboat explosion at New Orleans.
Martin, Eugene.....	04-09	Ill. X '89		
Martin, Fred H.....	1899			
Martin, Geo. P.....	72-77			
Martin, Jos.....	1907			
Martin, Kay.....	1878			
**Martin, Robert.....	76-10	O XI '75 H		Health Commissioner, 1882-1890.
**Martin, Robert E.....	86-12	Ill. IX '86 H		
Marvin, John A.....	79-83			
**Mason, Darius.....	79-87	N. Y. II '53		
Mason, Geo. Franklin.....	01-14	Wis. II '01		
Mason, Joseph.....	1911			
Mathewson, H. S.....	12-14			Government Service.
Mathieson, Chas.....	1905			
Mathieson, Niel.....	71-77			
Mathieu, Jos.....	67-69			
Matthews, John B.....	07-14	Ill. I '03	S.	
Max, C. O. C.....	1911	Mo. II '99		
Maxson, F. S.....	12-14	Wis. II '00		
May, Geo. Wm.....	1895	Wis. II '95		
May, Wm. H.....	1898	Wis. II '97		
Mayer, Julius.....	1896			
McArthur, R. D.....	68-71	Canada I		
McBeath, Harry F.....	05-13	Wis. III '04	Op. A. L. R.	
McBride, James S.....	80-04	N. Y. IV '72		Wauwatosa. Removed to Pasadena, Cal. Emergency Hospital.
McCabe, Harry.....	04-14	Wis. I '04		
McCarthy, Geo. W.....	01-02			
McCarthy, Chas. E.....	06-07			
McClellan, Isidore.....	1891	O. II '80 E		
McColl, Duncan.....	1913	Mich. IV '93	Pr.	
McCollum, C. L. R.....	1905			
McCorkle, Sam.....	98-13	Wis. III '93		West Allis.
McCorn, W. Alfred.....	1895			
McCully, Sam. Edw.....	96-98	Canada VI '62		
McCurdy, J. K.....	1847			
McDaniel, George.....	00-04			
McDermott, G. C.....	78-79			
McDill, John R.....	87-99	Ill. I '85	S.	
McDonald, Ernest A.....	12-13	Canada V		Removed to Plummer, Idaho. Wauwatosa.
McEwen, John.....	73-74			
McGarty, M. A.....	13-14	Wis. III '12		
McGinley, James B.....	1903			
McGovern, John J.....	93-14	Pa. I '93		
McGovern, Patrick H.....	95-14	Pa. I '94		
McGrail, James.....	80-81			
McGrath, James W.....	10-14	Wis. III '10		South Milwaukee.
McGuffin, James.....	79-06	Ia. V '70		
McGuire, Chas. J.....	09-10			
McIntyre, A. D.....	1896	Ky. II '91		
McKay, Edwin B.....	97-00	Mich. III '96		
McKay, J. S.....	1879			
McKinley, A. D.....	07-09	Ill. I '06		Removed to Fox Lake.
McKivitt, Wm. E.....	95-14	Mo. IX '99		
**McKnight, Lewis.....	48-65	Pa. I '41		
McLean, Chas. M.....	1893	Mich. III '91		
McLeod, Edw. S.....	1885	Ia. II '77		
McLeod, John A.....	82-14	Mich. II '78		
McMahon, J. P.....	13-14	Wis. I '03	Ob. G. Ob.	
McMalone, Jos. P.....	07-14	Wis. I '03		
**McNamara, Francis S.....	61-09	Ireland I		
McNamara, Francis E.....	80-14	Ill. II '79		
McNary, John Foster.....	00-14	Wis. I '06 Ost.		
McNary, Wm. D.....	97-14	Ill. I '96 Ost.		
McNaughton, Geo. P.....	00-03	Ill. I '00		
McNaughton, Walter T.....	04-14	Wis. I '04		
McNeel, F. H.....	1892	Ill. I '81		
McNeel, James S.....	1892	Ill. I '89		
McNutt, Hiram.....	80-82	N. H. I '72		Located at Aberdeen, S. D. Pract'd at Hales Corners, Milwaukee and Alton, Kans. † in Milwaukee Sept. 17, 1914, aged 44 yrs.
McRae, Murdoch.....	13-14			
McShane, B. E.....	1904	Ill. X '95		
McVicar, Benjamin.....	47-76			
*Meacham, Edw. H. G.....	68-87	N. Y. V '43		
Meany, Stillwell.....	13-14	Wis. III '13		Trinity Hospital.
Meesmann, Hugo.....	95-14	Germany I '93		
Mehl, Hugo.....	02-14	Pa. I '02		
Mehrtens, Fred L.....	68-08	H.		Removed to Oxford, Wis.
**Meinecke, G. W. Ferd....	56-63	Denmark I		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Meinhardt, John D.....	81—82			
Meisburger, Wm. C. L....	1893	N. Y. VII '87		
Melendy, Mary.....	82—86			
Meloy, Wm.....	13—14			
Melster, Wm. H.....	08—14	Ill. IV '06		
Melzer, Frederick.....	06—08			
**Mendel, Jacob.....	73—95	Germ. XIII '70		
Mensing, Edmund H....	12—14	Wis. III '03		Removed to Rochester, Minn.
Mercer, Alfred.....	1847			Returned to Syracuse, N. Y., where he died Aug. 7, '14, age 93 years.
Merdanian, Sarkis.....	1894	Mo. I '93		
**Mereness, Dwight.....	87—01	N. Y. XII '85		
Merten, Peter J.....	10—14	Ill. XIII '09		
*Merville, Hiram P.....	82—08	N. Y. VII '67		
*Messinger, Bacon D.....	80—84			
*Messinger, John A.....	36—54		Op. A. L. R.	
*Messmer, Clemens.....	11—13	Wis. II '03		
*Meyer, Wm.....	81—05	Ill. I '79		
Mevst, Chas. H.....	1902	Wis. III '02		
Mieding, Albert E.....	07—14	Wis. II '06	Ob.	Removed to Burlington, Wis.
Millard, Frank D.....	97—14	Wis. II '97		
Miller, A.....	1891			
Miller, Edw. P.....	1891	Ill. II '71 H		
Miller, Ernest W.....	12—13	Ill. I '07		
Miller, Frank.....		Coll. Phy. & S. Ontario.		
Miller, Herman.....	1884	Mo. I '81		
Miller, Martin G.....	1879			
**Miller, Wilmot F.....	88—14	Mich. II '87		
Miller, W. Wymond.....	1895	O. VII '89		
Milliken, Geo. G.....	1898	Pa. I '91		
Millston, Israel.....	1897			
Miner, Clarence J.....	1892	Minn. I '90		
Miner, Clark A.....	98—99			
Miner, Reuben F.....	1871			
Mishoff, I. D.....	91—14	Ill. I '89		
Mitchell, J.....	1869			
Mitchell, James M.....	1900	Ill. I '00		
Mitchell, Ralph.....	13—14	Ill. I '13		
Mobach, Frederick.....	65—67			Druggist 1867.
Mock, Fernando C.....	98—14	Wis. I '98		
Modrakowski, Geo. L....	1901	Germ'y XII '98		
**Moeller, Adolph.....	91—11	Ill. I '87		
Moeller, John.....	88—14	Ill. I '88	T.	
Moeller, Maximilian.....	13—14			
Moll, Max.....	1881			
Mollinger, Simon.....	05—14	Ill. IV '04		
Molter, August.....	1854			
Montgomery, Alexander..	09—14	Wis. II '09		
Mooers, Emma W.....	1888			
Morehouse, Geo. Wilton..	99—13	Mass. I '97		Wauwatosa.
Morris, Edw. Kirby.....	1894	Ill. I '94		
Morrison, Paul.....	96—97	N. Y. II '95		
Morter, Clyde W.....	08—14	Wis. I '07		
Morter, Ralph E.....	09—14	Wis. I '07		
Morwitz, Sam. Mordecai..	11—13	Ill. I '11		Wauwatosa.
Mosher, Frederick R.....	98—14	Wis. I '98		
Mosher, M. A.....	1894			
Mount, Hugh A.....	04—13	Ill. X '96		West Allis.
Muckerheide, Albert J....	00—14	Wis. II '00		
**Mueller, Armin.....	02—08	Wis. I '02		
*Mueller, Chas.....	54—81	Germ. XIV '53		
**Mueller, Francis.....	79—92	Ill. IV '78		
Mueller, John F.....	1895			
Mueller, Victor Frederick.	99—06	D. C. IV '97		
Muenzner, Richard J....	13—14	Wis. I '00	Op. A. L. R.	
Mulick, Wm. H.....	72—74			
Mulloy, D.....	1851			
Munhall, Katharine S....	1895	Pa. IV		
*Munk, Emanuel.....	52—62	Germany I '36		Removed to Fond du Lac.
Munkwitz, Frank H.....	94—14	N. Y. IV '90		
Munro, John D.....	1912	Wis. III '80		
Munro, Sarah R.....	80—14	Pa. IV '72		Died Nov. 3, '1914, of angina.
Murphy, Edwin R.....	1905			
Murphy, Wm. J.....	13—14	Wis. III '09		
Murray, John F.....	00—01			
Murray, Wm. R.....	1899	Ill. I '97		
Musser, F. Reber.....	1885	Pa. I '85		Removed to Minneapolis.
Muzzy, C. R.....	1882			
Myers, Albert Wm.....	99—14	Pa. I '98	Pd.	
Nadig, Henry H.....	00—13	Ill. IX '98		South Milwaukee.

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Nagle, Walter B.....	88—14	N. Y. II '87		
Nahin, Herman L.....	01—14	Ill. X '95		
Nainka, Anthony.....	02—14	Austria I '88		
**Naumann, Hermann.....	54—03	Germany XIV		
Nauth, Walter.....	09—10	Wis. I '07		Removed to Minneka, Minn.
Neal, F. C.....	13—14			
Nedden, Zur F.....	84—14	Ill. II '83 H		
Neilson, Geo. W.....	10—14	Wis. II '09	Ob.	
Neilson, Walter H.....	82—14	Ill. I '81		
Nelson, James D.....	10—14	Wis. III '10		
Nelson, Wm. Vincent.....	07—14	Wis. II '05		
Netter, Wm.....	1905	Ill. I '77		
Neumeister, R. E.....	85—87	Ill. X '83 H		
Newell, Isaac O.....	94—14	Ill. I '92		
**Neuman, Edgar H.....	91—13	Germ'y III '90	Op. A. L. R.	
Nichols, Theron.....	71—75			Removed from State, 1877.
Nichols, Willard T.....	96—14	Ill. IV '94		
Nick, Herman.....	13—14			
Nickerson, Arthur L.....	1904			
Niemann, Arthur C.....	10—13	Wis. III '08		
Nishang, Edw.....	48—52			
Nobles, Byron.....	93—14	Ill. IV '93		
Noethig.....	1852			
Nohr, Robert.....	1902			
Nolan, John Jos.....	10—14	Ill. IV '04		
Nolte, Henry.....	01—14	N. Y. II '98		
Nolte, Louis G.....	86—14	N. Y. II '86	S.	
Nolte, Robert F.....	92—14	Mo. IV '92		
Noodt, S. M. A. L. V.....	78—79			
Nordlander, A. G.....	1900	Ky. III '02		Removed to Boulder, Col.
Northrup, Frank A.....	97—00	Ill. IV '96		
Norton, Selina.....	1889	Ill. V '88 E		
Noyes, Aaron A.....	1913	Ia. I '50		Wauwatosa.
*Noyes, Geo. K.....	99—07	Md. II '98		
*Noyes, Thomas J.....	36—55			Died on the way to California.
Nugent, Leon M.....	1912	Wis. III '08		Killed by electric railway.
Nye, Fred T.....	98—04	Ill. IV '81		Removed to Beloit, Wis.
Oakland, Hy. G.....	04—14	Wis. I '04	G.	
Oatway, W. H.....	1897	Wis. II '97		
Oberembt, Bernhard H.....	04—14	Ill. I '03	S.	
Oertin, C. A.....	1905	Wis. I '04		
*O'Brien, James S.....	84—10	Ill. I '84		
*O'Brien, John N.....	82—00	Ill. I '63		
O'Connell, Daniel C.....	10—14	Wis. I IV		
O'Connell, Frank.....	1907			
O'Connell, James E.....	10—14	Wis. I '05		
O'Connell, Jos.....	04—09			
O'Donnell, Wm. A.....	1893	Ill. I '93		Died 1893.
O'Donovan, Timothy W.....	09—14	Wis. III '07		
Oehler, Alfred.....	1897			
Ogden, Henry Vining.....	83—14	Can. II '75 B.A.		
Ohlemann, Max.....	85—88	Can. I '82 M.D.		
Olds, E. M.....	1914	Germ. VIII '79		Removed to Voegesack, Germany.
*Olmsted, Chas. C.....	79—86	O. VIII '60 H		
Olmsted, Louis J.....	1884			
Olson, Emma.....	04—14	Ill. II '99 H	G.	
O'Malley, Michael P.....	83—13	Ill. I '88		
Ortalli, F.....	48—57			Died '76 in Hartford.
*Orton, Chas. H.....	1851			
Orth, Daniel A.....	1897	Ill. I '96		
Orth, Chas. H.....	51—88	Canada IV '47		
Orvis, E. J.....	97—98			
Osborn, Richard A.....	1910			
Ostrowski, L.....	1892	Russia I '77		
Oswald.....	1850			
Otto, John H.....	85—97	N. Y. VI		
Oviatt, A. Earle.....	1893			
Owens, Wm. H.....	09—14	Wis. III '08		
Palmer, Benj. F.....	09—13	Wis. III '09		Cudahy.
Palmer, R. A.....	1885			
Palmer, Chas. N.....	1894	Ill. I '80		
Palmtag, Julia H.....	05—14	Wis. I '01		
Panetti, E. J.....	01—14	Wis. II '01		
Pannkoke, Adolph.....	97—14	Germ. VIII '79		
Parish, Chester W.....	09—11	Ost.		
Parker, James B.....	1863			
Parker, Theodore.....	1914			
Parsons, Wm. C.....	1896			
Partridge, D. F.....	1897			
Paschen, James G.....	09—14	Wis. III '08		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Pasudetti, Camillo.....	1904			
Patek, Arthur J.....	96—14	Pa. I '92		
Patrick, Frances L.....	1899	Ill. VIII '94		
Patterson, Frederick W.....	86—14	Ill. I '78		
Pauly, Louis.....	79—11	Ill. X '78		
Pearls, Ralph.....	03—14	Ill. I '03		
Peale, Chas. Clifford.....	93—14	O. XII '92		
Pegram, Jas. W.....	03—14	Va. I '02		
Pelsch, Benj. F.....	09—14	Ill. X '06		
Peltier, Adolphus J.....	1896	Mich. IV '91		
Pendergast, T. J.....	93—14	Ill. IV '93		
Pentillon.....	1848			
Perez, Francesco.....	95—97		S.	
Perkins, Sanford R.....	09—14	Ind. II '83		
*Perlewitz, H. C. F.....	56—58	H.		Removed to Sturgeon Bay.
Perrault, Julian.....	1859			
Perret, d'Ombres.....	1868			
Perrin, Geo. H.....	1914			
*Perrine, Geo. W.....	56—72	H.		
Perry, James S.....	1860			
Peters, Chas.....	96—06			
Peters, Hedwig.....	98—06			
Peters, Herman.....	77—82			
Peterson, Enoch F.....	13—14	Ill. X '05		
Peterson, Neils A.....	1901	Wis. III '01		Wauwatosa.
Peterson, Oscar.....	13—14			Removed to Soldiers Grove.
Pettingill, John B.....	1893	Pa. I '90		
Pfennig, Chas.....	68—70			
*Pister, Franz.....	96—14	O. VIII '95	A. L. R.	
**Pister, Rudolph.....	95—97	Ill. I '95		
Pisterer, F. W.....	13—14	Wis. III '13	A. L. R.	
Pfund.....	1848			
Phillips, Thos. C.....	89—14	Mich. II '87		
Phipps, Franklin J.....	96—14	Wis. II '96	Op. A. L. R. Op.	
Pierce, J. S.....	94—00			
Pierce, William.....	47—49	H.		
Pierpont, David C.....	05—06	N. Y. II '03		
Piggins, Harry S.....	89—14	Ill. I '85		Removed to Ironwood, Wis.
Pihlgren, A. W. Rolph.....	78—80			
Piuard, Pierce Romeo.....	1893	Mo. IV '93		
Piper, Chas. B.....	—14	N. Y. XIII '01		
Piper, W. A.....	13—14	Ill. IV '13		Wauwatosa.
Podlasky, Harry B.....	10—14	Pa. II '09		
Pollack, Wm. L.....	1905			
Polmeteer, John W.....	1879			
Porter, Rob. H.....	1895	O. I '74		
Post, Harriet.....	1866			
Posthauer, Jos. W.....	97—01	N. Y. VI '02		
Potter, Samuel.....	79—82		Microscopist	Located in Boston, Mass.
Powers, Chas. D.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Powers, Herbert W.....	13—14	Ill. X '02	N. P.	Wauwatosa.
Pratt, Ambrose.....	1851	H.		
Pratt, W. Augustus.....	07—08	Ill. V '05 H		Located in New York City.
Preuss, Albert F.....	97—09			
Pritchard, Geo.....	11—13			
Prochazka, E.....	1890	Ill. I '85		
*Proudtit, Wm. P.....	36—43			
Pruessing, Hugo F.....	05—14	Wis. II '04		
Puls, Arthur J.....	87—14	Germ'y X '83	Ob. G. D. U.	
Purdy, Albert H.....	91—14	Ill. XIV '90		
Pursell, F. J.....	13—14	N. Y. XII '99		
Purtell, Edw. J.....	91—14	Ill. I '91		
Purtell, Jos. A.....	01—14	Ill. I '99		
Quick, Edward.....	13—14	Ill. I '02	S.	
Quin, Jos. F.....	07—14	Wis. II '05		
Radloff, Alfred C.....	1911	Wis. III '04		
Ramm, Fred.....	84—88	Norway I		
Randall, Richard.....	06—14	Canada IV '05		
Randall, J.....	1859			
Randall, Sam. J.....	82—87	O. V '80		
Rankin, J. B.....	1893	Mich. III '91		
Rasmussen, Hans.....	97—14	Pa. II '96		
Raue, J. Ferd.....	1893	Pa. VII '90 H		
Ravich, Simon.....	1906			
Ray, Claude F.....	02—07	Wis. II '00		
Raynor, Wm. C.....	81—14	Ill. II '81		
Rector, D. W.....	1856			
Redner, P.....	1871			
Regan, Eugene D.....	00—14	Wis. II '98	Op. A. L. R.	
**Regan, John N.....	86—88			
Rehm.....	1848			
Reich, Wm. F.....	99—14	Wis. I '99		

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Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Reid, May E.....	97—01			
Reineking, Herman.....	04—14	Ill. I '80	S.	
Reineking, Walter C.....	10—14	Wis. I '07		
Reinert, Edwin.....	1902	Wis. III '02		Removed to Cleveland, Wis.
*Reinhard, Carl.....	77—14	Germ'y XV '72		
Reinhard, Hans.....	06—14	Ill. I '03		
*Reinhard, Louis.....	70—93	Germ'y XV '65		
Reinhardt, Wallace A.....	1911			
*Reitmann, Arthur.....	07—12	Wis. I '05		
Rennert, John F.....	1882			
*Reynolds, Addison A.....	04—10	Wis. II '93		
Reynolds, Belle L.....	1892	Ill. II '80 H		Removed to Santa Barbara, Cal.
*Reynolds, Mary.....	84—88	Ill. VIII '84		† Jan. 20, 1910, aged 36 years.
Reynolds, Nelson W.....	04—10	Wis. II '98		† Jan. 10, 1906, in S. Germantown.
Rheineck, Arthur F.....	10—14	Wis. III '10		
*Rheingans, Geo. H.....	98—06	Wis. II '98		
Ribenack, Emma Berger.....	93—96	Ill. VIII '92		
Ribenack, Geo. A.....	93—96	Ill. I '91		
Rice, E. M.....	1914			
Rice, Hannah M.....	1903			
Rice, Milton.....	06—14	Ill. VI '95 H		
Rice, Phillip.....	1894	Ill. VI '94		
Rice, Rudolph H.....	08—14	Ill. X '97	Op. A. L. R.	
Richards, Camillus E.....	79—14	Ill. IV '76		
Richards, John.....	65—66			
Riehl, Fred W.....	03—14	Wis. II '03		
Ries, M. A. Mrs.....	79—81			
Rigby, Edw. D.....	02—14	Wis. II '02		
Riley, Dennis B.....	05—14	Wis. I '05	T.	
Riley, Fletcher.....	99—14	O. VII '77		
Riordan, E. J.....	1899	Ia. III '97		
*Risch, Meinrad.....	62—77	Ill. IV '69		
Rischatz.....	1850			
Roach, Michael P.....	1901			
Robb, J. B.....	1894	Ky. I '89		
Robbins, Chas. W.....	79—81	Ill. I '79		
Roberts, Vernon Maj.....	13—14	Ia. II '07		National Soldiers Home.
Robinson, Andrew.....	11—14	Canada IV '95		
*Robinson, Chauncey C.....	49—70	N. Y. V		
Robinson, Robert E.....	1895	Ia. V '94	Op. A. L. R.	Removed to Waverly, Iowa.
Robinson, S.....	1847			
Roby, Harlow S.....	01—14	Ill. IV '04		
Rock, Arthur A.....	02—04	Wis. II '02	Ob. G.	
Rock, John N.....	91—14	Ill. I '91		
Rockwell, Harwin O.....	1881			
Rodermund, M. J.....	88—09	Ill. V '86		Located in Madison.
Roehr, Chas. G.....	86—94	Ill. X '83		Located in Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Roemheld, Fred P. O.....	86—14	Ill. I '86		
Roethe, Rud. W.....	12—14	Pa. I '10	N. P.	
Rogers, Arthur W.....	95—14	Ill. I '95		
Rogers, B. Westcott.....	01—08	Ill. X '85		Located at Oconomowoc, Wis.
Rogers, Edw. H.....	1892	N. Y. II '92		
Rogers, Frederick C.....	87—14	Ill. IV '95		
Rogers, Philip F.....	99—14	Ill. IV '97	S.	
Rohr, John H.....	00—13	Wis. I '97		North Milwaukee.
Rohrdanz, Rob. W.....	93—03	Pa. I '93		Died Apr. 17, 1914, in Los Angeles, Cal.
Rohrer, Wm. L.....	05—14	Wis. I '05	Op. A. L. R.	
Rolph, August.....	1877			
Rolph, George.....	67—76			
Rolphs, Theodore H.....	02—14	Ill. X '01		
Ronneburger, G. F.....	06—14	Mich. II '02		
Root, Chas. W.....	95—96			
Rosenblith, Harry.....	11—14	Ill. VII '00		
Rosencrans, Kath.....	1878			
Rosenheld, Frederick.....		Ill. I		
Rosenheimer, M. Hugo.....	09—13	Wis. III '08		
Rosenheimer, Max A.....	08—13	Wis. I '07		
Rosenheimer, Meyer.....	91—13	N. Y. IV '84		
Rosenkrans, Edw. M.....	75—87			
*Rosenthal, F. A. F.....	48—66			
Rosenthal, George.....	08—14	Pa. VIII '06	U.	
Ross, John M.....	1907	Mo. IV '05		Removed to Bloom City, Wis.
*Ross, Laura.....	1857	Pa. IV '56		
(Mrs. E. B. Wolcott)				
Ross, Wm. D.....	1877			
Rowland, Samuel.....	1900			
Rowley, Benj.....	13—14	Ill. IV '13	N. P.	
Rubin Barney.....	1901	Ky. I '93		
Rucker, W. C.....	1910	Ill. I '97		Health Commissioner 1910.
Ruhland, Geo. C.....	05—14	Wis. I '04	L. D.	Health Commissioner 1914.
Rumpf, Chas.....	13—14	Mich. II '03		South Milwaukee.
Rumsey, Lee S.....	1909			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks	
Runkel, Allen E.....	99—14	Wis. I '98	A. L. R. R.	Died July 11, 1896.	
Runkel, Wallace W.....	99—09	Wis. I '98			
Rupp, Paul.....	05—14	Wis. II '04			
Ruschhaupt, Louis F.....	03—14	Ill. I '02			
Russell, Fred G.....	11—14	Wis. III '10			
Russell, Hugh C.....	07—14	Wis. III '07			
Rust, Edw. A.....	12—14	Ill. V '09 E			
Ruszcynski, Napoleon.....	89—02	Germany IX			
Rutherford, Alfr. J.....	89—96	N. Y. VII '89			
Rutland, Fred M.....	1896				
Ryan, Edmund E.....	00—07	Wis. II '00	Botan. phys.	Died 1883.	
Ryan, Edward T.....	09—13	Wis. II '98			
Saalen, v. A. Mrs.....	1894				
Sabin, Robert C.....	77—83	Ill. II '72 H			
Salinko, Salinkiewicz.....	02—13	Md. VI '01			
Sanborn, Jeremiah.....	73—82				
Sanborn, Jos. H.....	1897	N. H. I '56			
Sandt, Sarah E.....	1868				
Sanford, Arthur H.....	08—11	Lil. IV '07			
Sauer, Frederick N.....	99—14	Ia. III '92			
*Sauerhering, Adolph F.....	1850		S.	Died 1908.	
Sauerhering, D. L.....	1901	Ill. IV '89			
Savage, Gerald T.....	12—14	Wis. III '11			
Sawtell.....	1847				
Sawyer, Sylvester J.....	1859				
*Saxton, W. Dwight.....	91—08	Ill. IV '64			
Sayle, Robert G.....	96—14	Ill. I '85			
Scarborough, James I.....	1914	Md. I			
Schaefer, Theodore W.....	1888	Md. VI '80			
Schaeffer, Frank X.....	00—11	Wis. IV '96 E			
Schapiro, Louis.....	12—14	D. C. I '06	S.	Sentenced to Waupun for manslaughter '14. Previously in Bontoc, P. I.	
Schapringer, A.....	1873		D.		
*Schauer, Julius L.....	99—07	Md. IV '91			
Scheele, Frank M.....	11—14	Wis. III '11			
Schell, Ida Leonore.....	02—14	Ill. IV '00			
Scheller.....	1849				
Schenkman, Fred.....	1887	Germ'y V '85			
*Scheuermann, Caspar.....	72—98	Germ'y V '55			
Schiedel, Adolph.....	88—08	H.			
Schiedel, Carl F.....	94—14	Wis. I '94			
Schiller, Leopold.....	83—14	N. Y. II '82			
Schlaeger, Hugo H.....	99—14	Wis. II '98	D.	Johnston Emergency Hospital.	
Schlaikowsky, Jos.....	13—14	Wis. III '13			
Schless, Wm.....	66—67				
Schloemilch, Albert.....	76—79	H.			
Schloening, G.....	1892	Germ. XVI '83			
Schluckebier, Wm.....	95—96				
Schmidt, Adolph.....	96—97				
Schmidt, Dominic T.....	1899				
Schmidt, Geo.....	92—01	Canada V			
Schmidt, Gustav.....	1898	Ill. X '98			
Schmidt, Henry A.....	98—13	Ill. XV '96	Op. A. L. R.	Rem. to Whitefish Bay Rem. to West Allis.	
Schmidt, Hugo.....	1913	Ill. IV '08			
Schmidt, Otto.....	85—86	Austria IV '64			
Schmit, Anton.....	89—92				
Schmit, Felix.....	01—14	Wis. II '00			
Schmit, Louis.....	02—14	Wis. I '02			
Schmitt, Gustav.....	00—13	Ill. IX '99			
Schmitt, Philip.....	86—14	Pa. II '83			
Schmitz, Edw. A.....	85—95	Ill. IX '84			
Schmitz, T. N.....	1907	Ill. I '84			
Schneider, Adalbert.....	89—09	Germ'y VI '86	Op. A. L. R.	Removed to Berlin, Germany.	
Schneider, Clarence.....	1904	Wis. I '02			
Schneider, Joseph.....	82—14	Germ'y I '74			
Schneller, Edmund.....	1896	Austria '64			
Schnetz, Thos. W.....	04—14	Ill. I '84			
Schnetzky, Oscar P.....	04—14	Wis. II '03			
		Ill. X '04			
Schnittker, Edw. C.....	99—07	Mo. I '98			
Schnug, Max.....	97—05	Wis. III '05			
Schoen, Chas. M.....	05—14	Ill. X '05			
Schoen, W. P.....	01—02	Ill. I '95	Removed to Chicago.		
Schoene, Emil.....	07—14	Ill. III '95			
Scholz, Geo. M.....	03—14	Wis. II '04			
Shorer, Samuel S.....	88—14	Ill. V E			
**Schorse, Richard.....	03—07	Pa. I '02			
**Schorse, Wm.....	78—98	Germ. VIII '77			
Schott, Geo.....	1897				
Schoyer, Chas. C.....	1851				
Schram, A. W.....	1896	Ill. I '96			

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Schreiber, Albert.....	1914			
Schreiber, Edward.....	05—06			
Schroeder, John C.....	10—14	Ill. X '08		
Schuckmann, Fred.....	87—12	Germany V		
Schultz, Frank J.....	08—14	Wis. III '07		
Schultz, John T.....	1892	O. VI '76		
Schultz, Julia Mrs.....	81—82			
Schulz, Ferd. M.....	90—07	Ill. I '90		Health Commissioner
Schulz, J. H. A.....	03—14	Wis. I '03		'98-'06. Sup. County Hosp. Wauwatosa.
Schulze, John.....	1897			
Schumann, Hermann.....	04—05			
Schuster, Bruno L.....	02—09	Pa. II '98		
Schuster, Carl J.....	10—14	Wis. III '08	Op. A. L. R.	Entered U. S. Marine Service at Pt. Huron.
Schuster, John K.....	02—14	M.C. O. '01 Ost.		
Schwarz, Sam. G.....	1900	Wis. II '00		
Schweichler, A. J.....	91—14	Germany I '72		
Schweiger, H. F.....	1869			
**Schwendener, John.....	85—14	Ill. IV '78		
Schwendener, John E.....	1902	Ill. I '02		Removed to Bryant, S. D.
Seollard, John T.....	87—14	Ill. I '87		
**Seollard, Wm. Edw.....	82—14	Ill. I '82		
Seollard, Wm. J.....	07—14	Wis. II '05		
Scott, Alfred J.....	94—01	Mich. II '82		
Scott, J. W.....	1867	H.		
Scribner, Fred. E.....	86—89	N. Y. IV '63		
Seaman, Gilbert E.....	92—14	Mich. II '89	Op. A. L. R.	Supt. County Insane Asylum. † 1889.
Seerist, Henry C.....	96—02			
Seegers, Frederick W.....	12—14	Mo. VI '06		
Seelman, John J.....	02—07	Wis. II '01		
Segelke, Fred C.....	05—07			Died from overdose of morphine at age of 27 years.
Seibert, John.....	1850			Removed to Ripon.
**Selby, Jeremiah B.....	45—97	N. Y. VI '45		Removed to Chicago.
Senn, Christian W.....	1910			
**Senn, Nicholas.....	73—91	Ill. IV '68		
Sercombe, H. Francis.....	82—04	Ill. VIII '81		
Severance, A. B.....	1872			
Severance, J. H. Mrs.....	72—91	Hydr.		
Shearer, Robert D.....	95—14	Mich. III '93		
Sherer, Jos. Whitman.....	1897	Pa. I '95		
Sherman, Frederick E.....	72—75			
Sherman, John H.....	1905			
Sherman, Louis.....	71—14	N. Y. VI '70 H		
Shimonek, G. Frederick.....	89—14	Ill. I '73	S.	
Shipman, Kirk W.....	09—10			
Sholdski, Joseph.....	92—14	Germ'y X '91	A. L. R.	
Shorer, Samuel.....	1914	Ill. V '85 E		
Shumway, H. D.....	1847			
Sickles, Wm. A.....	00—14			
Sidler, Arthur C.....	98—99	Mich. III '96		Removed to Cudahy.
Sidler, Emil M.....	97—00	Wis. II '97		Removed to Cudahy.
Sidley, Kyrle A.....	1851		Physician & Apothecary	
Siefert, Carl F.....	04—14	Ill. I '03		
Sifton, Harry A.....	93—14	Mich. II '86	S.	
Sigel, Carl.....	1909	Ia. VI		
Siller, Edward.....	1851			
Silverston, Anthony R.....	1910			
Singer, David.....	1908			
Singer, Louis.....	1889			
Sinz, Phillip M.....	1907			
Sizer, E. M.....	1895			
Skinner, J. H.....	75—76	Magnetic		
Slominsky, Ladislaus.....	1882			
Smalle, Wm.....	1894			
Smalley, F. G.....	1847			
Smalley, Irwin D.....	1903			
Smith, Bryant.....	91—10	N. Y. II '91		Removed to Iowa on farm.
Smith, Charles.....	1871			
Smith, Charles.....	1903	Ill. V E		
Smith, E. Ford.....	13—14			
Smith, Eugene A.....	03—14	Pa. I '98	S.	
Smith, Eugene F.....	07—14	Wis. I '05		
Smith, E. G. Mrs.....	76—77			
Smith, F. B.....	1889	Ill. II '79 H		
Smith, H. Karl.....	1897	Ky. II '94		
Smith, Henry.....	1846			
Smith, J. Edw.....	1908			
Smith, L. C.....	1857			
Smith, R. Leslie.....	08—14	Ill. II '03	G.	
Smith, Raymond F.....	1910			
Smith, Sidney M.....	00—14	Canada IV '00		
Smith, T. D.....	1896	E.		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Somers, Arthur J.....	05—10	Wis. II '05		
Sonnenmann, Chas. L.....	94—10	III. IV '94		Died June 22, 1910.
Sontag, Adolph.....	04—07	Wis. I		Died Feb. 2, 1907.
*Sosath, Felix.....	82—87	Germany V		
Sour, Rudolph.....	85—88	E.		
Southwell, Chas. C.....	1901			
Spalding, J. F.....	46—49			Died 1849.
Spangenberg, Wm.....	1876			
Sparre, Henric.....	85—93			
*Spearman, Alfred S.....	52—01	Pa. II '52		
Spencer, Robert D.....	11—13	III. I '11		
*Spencer, Thomas.....	49—57			
Sperry, Selden B.....	91—14	Innd. II '81		
Spiegelberg, E. H.....	07—08	III. I '06		Removed to Wausau.
Spinney, Anson B.....	87—02			
Spitz, Anton M.....	03—14	Wis. I '01		
Spoerri, Gottfried.....	1858			
Spork, Benj. S.....	1898	Wis. I '98		
Spork, Emily.....	1897	II. II '73 H		
Sporleder, Otto.....	07—08	Wis. II '07		
Stack, Stephen S.....	94—14	III. I '83		
*Stadler, Joseph.....	46—87		Op.	Removed to Ouray, Colo.
Stadler, Lester C.....	80—91	III. I '80		
Stanhope, Chas. D.....	73—14	III. II '73 H		
Stanhope, C. Rob.....	05—14	Wis. I '05	S.	
Stankiewicz, Stanislaus.....	1891	Russia II		
Stankiewicz, W. W.....	1891			
Stanley, Wm. S.....	03—14	Wis. III '00	Op. A. L. R.	
Stanton, Charles.....	1892	Ia. I '92		
*Stark, Geo.....	73—82	Canada I '72		
Stark, T. F.....	78—79	Pa. I '77		Removed from State.
Starke, Eugene F.....	1900			
*Stearns, Isaac Holden.....	77—83	D. C. III '60		Health Com. 1877.
*Steele, Corwin James.....	88—96	III. I '88		Died at Hustler, Wis., Nov. 1913.
Steele, Geo. Ambros.....	1911	Wis. III '09		
Steele, Rebecca.....	90—91			
Steele, Thomas.....	82—84			
Steenberg, Hubert.....	02—14	Wis. II '02		
Steigleder, Henry.....	1865			
Stein, Gottlieb.....	1897	N. Y. II		
Steuber, Rudolph H.....	10—11	Germany I '84		
Stearnagl, George.....	1884			
Stewart, Frank W.....	87—04	III. I '83		
Stieren, Herman.....	66—68			
Still, Mabel.....	12—14	Ost.		
Still, J. S.....	1890			
Stinson, Bert L.....	07—08	III. I '01		
Stirn, Francis J.....	07—13	Wis. III '07		Cudahy.
St. John, H. H.....	1897			
Stitt, James Steele.....	89—14	III. IV '68		
Stoddard, A. W.....	1859			
Stoddard, Chas. H.....	97—14	III. X '92		
Stolte, Herman.....	04—13	Germany I '89	A. L. R.	Removed to Germany.
Stolz, C. Engels.....	12—14	Wis. I '11		
Stolz, Henry C.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		St. Joseph's Hospital
Stoner, John J.....	01—06			
Stoos, Henry N.....	02—05	Ind. III '93		
Storke, Bert F.....	1890	III. II '90 II		
Storke, Eugene F.....	75—89	III. II '73 H		Rem. to Denver, Colo.
*Strassmann, Adolphus.....	05—14		Op. A. L. R.	Died Jan. 27, 1914.
Straub, Chas. O.....	96—97	III. I '95		
Strauss, Fred H.....	95—14	Wis. II '97		
Strauss, Oscar A.....	13—14	Wis. III '13		
Stratton, Frederick A.....	05—14	Wis. I '03		
Strong, Russell James.....	1912	Wis. I '00		
Strong, Warren B.....	03—14	III. II '02		Removed to St. Mar-
Studley, Frank C.....	94—13	N. Y. II '93	N. P.	tins.
Sullivan, Jefferies.....	1882			
Sultan, George.....	1895	Md. III '93		
Sure, Julius H.....	03—14	III. X '03	Ob. G.	
Sweemer, Wm.....	86—13	III. X '84		
Sykes, Herbert D.....	01—13	Wis. I '01		
Sykes, Lawrence G.....	11—14	III. X '10		
Sylvester, Homer.....	97—06	Pa. I '95		
Synon, Wm. A.....	03—08			
Taft, William.....	1910			
Tanner, Emil E.....	98—14	Wis. I '98		
Taughner, Anthony J.....	00—14	III. I '99	Op. A. L. R.	
Taughner, James P.....	85—14	III. IV '93	A. L. R.	
Taughner, Patrick J.....	10—14	III. IV '86		
Taylor, Edw. B.....	05—14	III. II '97 H		

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Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Taylor, J. Gurney.....	13—14	Pa. I '95	Pd.	
Taylor, W.....	1894			
Teich, Wm.....	04—08	Wis. I '04		
Terhorst, Hein.....	95—14	Ill. IV '80		
Terhorst, John H.....	93—14	Ill. IV '94		
Terry, J. Marcy.....	1904			
Teschau, Rudolph C.....	89—14	Mich. III '82		
Teschau, Rudolph F.....	03—14	Ill. X '00	S.	
Thewalt, W. B.....	1893	Ill. IX '93 H		
Thienhaus, Carl Otto.....	00—14	Germany I '95	S.	
Thill, Dominic P.....	00—14	Wis. II '00		
Thomas, C. H.....	1870			
Thomas, J. Stanley.....	12—14	Ill. IV '07	Ob. G.	
Thomas, Uriah D.....	1889			
*Thompson, Francis A.....	97—14	Wis. I '97		
**Thompson, James H.....	67—90	Me. I '59		
Thompson, J. R.....	1883	N. Y. II '72		
Thompson, Rob. E.....	01—14	Wis. II '01		
Thompson, S. A. L.....	00—14	Ost.		
Thompson, Wm. Lloyd...	10—13			
Thomson, Jos. H.....	1898			
Thomson, Thomas F.....	98—14	Mich. III '96		
Thorn, Samuel S.....	1856			
**Thorndike, William.....	65—87	Mass. I '57		
Thorndike, William.....	97—14	Mass. I '96		
Tierkel, Wm. T.....	1893	Md. II .		
Tiller, Daniel.....	1912			
Tillson, Edwin M.....	09—14	Ill. X '95		
Timm, Edw. W.....	99—14	Ill. X '99	S.	
Tisdale, Lewis Cass.....	03—14	Wis. I '01	S.	
*Titus, Willard H.....	1874	Ill. II '74		Removed to Oshkosh.
Todd, Stephan C.....	1889	O. II '68	Op. A. L. R.	
Tolman, E. E.....	1900	Ill. I '00		
Tomkiewicz, Irene.....	11—14	Wis. III '10	Pd.	
Tousey, Thomas.....	1882			
Toussaint, Louis.....	97—10	Wis. II '96		
Tower, F. J.....	90—01	Ill. X '90		Removed to Los Angeles, Cal.
Tracey, Henry C.....	13—14	H.		
*Tracey, Luther M.....	47—70			
Traverse, Alfred W.....	89—14	Ill. I '89		
Treffehn, Henry.....	1883			
Treichler, M. J.....	10—11			
Trenkler, Oscar.....	1877			
Trinobth, Thos. H.....	1904	Wis. II '01		
Trock, Michael.....	1914			
Trostorff, v. John.....	96—14	Germ'y IV '86		
Trowbridge, Parker T.....	11—13	Wis. III '10		Wauwatosa.
Trudgeon, Wm.....	79—94	Ind. II		
Trummer, F.....	1873			
Trump, Leonard.....	1914			
Tuerk, Paul.....	1875			
Tuholky, Louis S.....	02—04			
Tuft, Daniel.....	1894	Norway I '93		Removed to Pelican Rapids, Minn.
Turner, Wm. R.....	1901	Mich. II '96		
Tyrell, Gerard.....	1857			
Tzamaloukas, Geo.....	11—14	Greece I '10		
Ubesh, Oscar.....	1914			
Ulrich, Geo.....	62—63			
Ulrich, Wm.....	1851			
Upson, Rosa M.....	94—95	Mich. II '81		
Urban, Jacob D.....	1914			
Utess, Oscar W.....	05—13	Wis. III '04	N. P.	
Utley, M. H.....	1859			
Valentin, James C.....	1887	Ill. II		
Van Altena, Cornelius.....	62—75			
Van de Erve, J.....	13—14	Ill. I '11		Wauwatosa.
Van der Hoewen.....	50—58			
Van der Horst.....	1897			
Van der Vaart, S.....	1862			
Van Deusen, Hattie.....	1877			
*Van Dusen, Harmon.....	47	Pa. II '36		Removed to Mineral Point. Died 1885.
Van Ellis, Albert.....	1902			
Van Hauten, Frederick..	51—67			
Van Kirk, S. A.....	1866			
Van Schalck, Roy.....	11—13	Wis. I '11		Wauwatosa.
Veau, Clement.....	1890			
Venn, Fred.....	1895	Germany I '47		
Venn, T. F.....	1848			
Vernon, Thomas.....	1891	Wis. IV '90		
Verta, Camillo.....	11—14	Italy I '01		
Vertessy, John.....	66—83			Became druggist '67.
Vickers, Jos. P.....	1870			

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Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Violet, Malcolm.....	1899			
Voelkel, Theodore.....	1900			
Vogel.....	49-51			Died 1851.
Vollmer, Joseph.....	92-07	Ger. XVIII '77		Died in Hutchinson, Minn.
Von Larking, Henry.....	1914			
Voorhees, Isaac M.....	94-98	O. IX '77		
Voorus, Leo O.....	1910	Wis. I '11		Removed to Beaver Dam.
Voss, Hermann H.....	1887			
Vriens, Gerard.....	1872			
Wadsworth, Timothy D..	85-92	N. Y. IX '66 H		
Wagner, Karl.....	94-14	Germ'y V '92		
**Wahl, Emil.....	85-10	Germ'y XII '84		
Waite, I. W.....	1882			
Walbridge, Franklin E..	84-10	Mich. II '77	S.	Removed to Stevens Point, Wis.
Walker, Geo. K.....	1848			
Walker, James B.....	1914			
Walker, Wm. K.....	1894			
Wall, H. Jackson.....	1896			
Wallender, Jos. H.....	98-01	Wis. I '98		
Wallis, Jos. Hooker.....	98-14	Wis. II '98		
Walsh, Jno. E.....	13-14	Ill. X '10		
Walshr, James Lawson..	1900	Ill. X '99		
**Walsh, Thomas G.....	87-08	Ill. I '87		
Walsh, Mathew.....	1854			
Walter, Lyman P.....	1893	O. XI '81		
Ward, Calvin H.....	91-01			
Warfield, Louis M.....	11-14	Md. I '01	I.	
*Warnke, Charles.....	56-63			Killed by shot 1863.
Warner, Francis J.....	1900			
Washburn, Rob. J.....	06-14	Md. I '04	D.	
Washburn, Wm. H.....	85-14	Ill. I '77	I.	
Washington, Nelson.....	96-14	Canada VI '72		
Wasielewski, Frank S..	99-14	Mich. II '99		
Wasweyler, Chas. S.....	96-14	Wis. II '96		
Waterman, Oscar M.....	87-96	Germany I		Resides in Germany.
Watts, Chas. J.....	1893	Ill. VI '93		
Waugh, F.....	1907			
Weber, Andrew J.....	08-14	Wis. I '07		
Weber, Burchard A.....	99-10	Wis. I '98		
Weber, David E.....	13-14	Wis. III '10		
Weber, Ernest J.....	05-14	Wis. II '04		
**Weber, Frederick R.....	92-07	Austria III '90		
Weber, Herman F.....	1896	Wis. I '96		
Weeden, Arthur.....	1909			
**Weeks, Lemuel W.....	36-84	Vt. I '28		
Wegge, Wm. F.....	98-14	Md. VI '86		
Wegner, Otto.....	79-80			
Wehle, Edw. H.....	99-14	Wis. II '98		
Weidemann, Geo.....	1914			
Weidemann, Wm. G.....	06-14	Mich. I '04		
Weidner, Max.....	07-14	Ill. IV '07		
Weinem.....	1852			
Weingart, Wm. F.....	13-14	Ill. XIII '11		
Welse, Carl.....	68-77			Became druggist 1878.
Welse, Nathalia Mrs.....	1882			
Welsenberg, Berthold..	94-00	Ill. X '94		
Weiss, Johannes G.....	1902			
Weiss, Samuel.....	1884			
Weitze.....	1850			
Welch, Jos.....	1902	Ill. I '02		
Welcker, Herman.....	94-14			
Weld, Wm. Homer.....	1900	Ky. II '93		Removed to Ft. Atkinson.
Wells, H. W.....	1890			
Wells, M. L.....	1859			
Wendel, Adolph.....	1883			
Wendel, John A.....	99-14	Wis. I		
Wenglesky, Julius F.....	11-14	Ill. I '02	P.	
Wenstrand, David E. W..	03-13	Ill. IV '00		
Wenzel, Erwin F.....	12-14	Wis. I '12		
*Wenzel, Henry P.....	81-97	Ky. IV '77		
Wenzlick, Wm.....	92-10	Mass. I '88		
Werner, D. Edward.....	1894	Wis. I '94		
Werner, Henry C.....	06-09	Wis. I '05		Located at Fond du Lac.
Werner, W. L.....	13-14			
Westernhagen, Eugene..	1914	Wis. III '13		
Westhofen, Rud. C.....	02-14	Wis. II '02		
Weston, J. D.....	1851			
Wetzler, Sidney H.....	06-14	Ill. I '05	S.	
Wheatley, Claude I.....	04-14	Mo. III '01		
Wheeler, Allen E.....	86-14	Canada I '54		
Wheeler, C. E.....	13-14	Wis. II '01		
Wheeler, F. A.....	90-95	Ill. V '85 E		

* Biography ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Whetzel, Frank F.....	91—95	Ind. II	N. P.	Wauwatosa. Wauwatosa.
White, Adam Geo.....	92—14	Ill. X '90		
White, Gilbert J.....	1897	Ill. V '86 E		
White, Moses J.....	88—14	N. Y. VI '84		
White, Reynold.....	13—14	Wis. III '11		
Whitehead, Harriet A....	1904			
Whitney, Geo. F.....	1891	O. XIII '86		
Whitney, James P.....	46—52			Left for California in search of gold. Located in Chicago.
Wiborg, Hans B.....	93—97			
Wiborg, Sophia J.....	85—89	Ill. VIII '85		
Wick, Wm. J.....	91—97	Ill. I '90		
Wicke, Curtis B.....				
Wierzbowski, Leopold....	1894	Germ'y V '92		
Wiesike, Paul.....	88—93	Ind. II '88		
**Wight, Orlando W.....	71—82	Ind. XII '65		Health Commissioner 1878—1881.
Wilbur, Jos.....	66—68	Electropathic		
*Wilcox, F. M.....	45—49			
Wildmann, Henry G.....	1891	N. Y. II '80		
Wilhelmi, Chas.....	48—58			
Wilkinson, John A.....	02—13	Wis. III '02		Hales Corners.
Willett, Thomas.....	03—13	Wis. I '03		West Allis.
Willgohs.....	1850			
William, Rob. L.....	13—14	Pa. II '06		Emergency Hospital.
Williams, Daniel Y.....	1880			
Williams, Dever O.....	1901	N. Y. VI '85		
Williams, Ellen C.....	1872			
Williams, Maud R.....	12—14	Wis. I '07		
Williams, O. W.....	07—14	M.C. O. 00 Ost		
Williams, Thaddeus W....	71—14	O. VII '62		White Fish Bay.
Williams, Wm. C.....	77—79			
Williamson, James L.....	81—14	Ill. IV '81		
Williamson, Luther.....	88—11			
Williamson, Rob. H.....	78—80	Ill. I '77		
Willson, Chas. G.....	96—03	Wis. I '96		Removed to Chicago.
Wilmans, F. A.....	1896			
Wilske, Carl A.....	11—14	Ill. III '06		
Wilson, Arthur R.....	86—14	Ill. X '86		
Wilson, Sam. Jerome.....	1898	Wis. II '98		
Windle, Kirby E.....	1899			
**Wingate, Uranus O. B...	86—11	N. H. '74		Health Commissioner 1890—1894. South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa.
Winkel, A. H.....	11—14	Mo. II '11		
Winnemann, Frank.....	99—00	Wis. II '97		
Winnemann, Walter.....	13—14	Wis. I '12		
Winston, Reuben A.....	87—93	Ill. V E		
Winters, Frument U.....	1894	Mich. III '86		
Winters, Mary Norton...	1894	Mich. II '89		
Witte, Wm. C. F.....	98—14	Ill. I '96	S.	
Wolcott, Daisy G.....	1913			
**Wolcott, Erastus B.....	39—80	N. Y. II		
**Wolcott, L. J. Ross.....	67—87	Pa. IV '56		
**Wolcott, O. P.....	57—75	Fairfield M.C. N. Y. 1827		
Wolf, Milton C.....	1904	Ill. X '98		
Wolf, R.....	1851			
Wolf, W.....	1893	Austria I '53		
Wolff, Jacob.....	85—14	Ky. III '84 Germany XI		
Wolters, H. F.....	1913			
Wood, Fred B.....	85—86			
Woodsworth, James E....	1886			
Worden, John E.....	00—06	Ill. IV '99		
Wright, Frank R.....	01—13	Ill. I '85		
Wuerdemann, Henry V....	90—09	Md. I '88	Op. A. L. R.	West Allis. Located in Seattle,
**Wunderly, Eduard.....	46—59			Wash.
Wundsch, Edward.....	1849			
Wyllie, Daniel B.....	94—04	Ill. X '88	Op. A. L. R.	
Xelowski, H.....	67—90	Russia III '48		Died 1890.
Yaffe, Aran.....	11—14	Mich. II '08		
Yanke, Albert E.....	99—14	Ill. IV '98		
Yarnall, Wm.....	1881			
Yates, John L.....	08—14	Md. I '99	S.	
Yeargain, Emily McB....	1886			
Young, Alb. Frederick...	95—14	Ill. I '94		
Young, Wm. B.....	1906			
Ypes, E. P.....	1858			
Zammert, Edmund.....	93—97	Germany VI		
**Zartzin, Bernhard.....	82—04	Russia IV '70		
Zartzin, John C.....	03—09	Wis. II '03		
Zaun, Geo. F.....	03—14	Ill. I '93	Op. A. L. R.	
Zaun, Henry H.....	1891	Ill. IV '91		
Zaun, John J.....	03—13	Ill. I '01		
Zborowski, Ladislaus....	1897	E.		

* Biography. ** Biography and Portrait.

Name of Physician	Years of Practice	Degree and School	Specialty	Remarks
Ziegler, John E.....	13—14	Md. II '08	Op. A. L. R.	Removed to Chicago. Removed to Superior, Wis.
Zimmermann, Carl.....	85—14	Germany I '81		
Zimmermann, Edw.....	1849			
Zimmermann, W. C.....	1900	Wis. I '98		
Zink, Frederick J.....	1878			
Zink, George.....	1878			
Zinns, Albert J.....	78—14	O. IX '78		
Zivnaska, Iaros.....	05—14	Wis. II '05		
Zochert, Lebrecht.....	1897	Wis. II '97		
Zoehrlaut, Geo. G.....	03—05	Ill. X '02		
Zukowski, Arkadius.....	98—02			
Zwickey, Wm. H.....	1906	Wis. I '06		

ADDENDA

Medical Journalism, p. 139. In October, 1904, the Quarterly Journal "Ophthalmology" began its publication in Milwaukee with the following editorial staff: H. V. Wuerdemann, M. D., Milwaukee, Managing Editor and Publisher; Nelson Miles Black, M. D., Milwaukee, Assistant Editor.

Casey A. Wood, M. D., Chicago.

Chas. H. May, M. D., New York.

Chas. A. Oliver, M. D., Philadelphia.

Albert B. Hale, M. D., Chicago.

Chas. Zimmermann, M. D., Milwaukee.

Wm. Zentmeyer, M. D., Philadelphia.

J. Guttmann, M. D., New York.

Frank Allport, M. D., Chicago.

Edmond E. Blaauw, M. D. Buffalo.

Mitsiyasu Inouye, M. D., Tokio.

Prof. M. Wicherkiewicz, Cracow.

Claud Worth, F. R. C. S., London.

The above journal is the result of the expressed wish of English-speaking ophthalmologists to have a quarterly journal which would be printed without the intervention of a non-medical publisher, whose interest must necessarily lie in pecuniary profit rather than in the advancement of ophthalmic science. "Ophthalmology" is owned, edited and published by the medical profession and printed by the American Medical Association Press. It includes only the highest class of original articles, and notes in its abstracts and reviews the principal articles in all languages having to do with the progress of ophthalmology.

The following well-known ophthalmologists and editors comprise the staff:

H. V. Wuerdemann, M. D., Milwaukee, Managing Editor.

Nelson Miles Black, M. D., Milwaukee, Assistant Editor.

For American and English.—Dr. Chas. H. May, New York City; Dr. P. H. Fridenberg, New York City; Dr. T. A. Woodruff, Chicago; Dr. Wm. R. Murray, Minneapolis; Dr. Melville Black, Denver; Dr. Mark D. Stevenson, Akron; Dr. Edwin E. Jack, Boston; Dr. Claud Worth, London, England.

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For French.—Dr. Chas. A. Oliver, Philadelphia; Dr. Blencowe E. Fryer, Kansas City; Dr. F. W. Marlow, Syracuse; Dr. Clarence Van Epps, Davenport.

For Italian.—Dr. Casey A. Wood, Chicago.

For Spanish and Portuguese.—Dr. Albert B. Hale, Chicago.

For Dutch.—Dr. Edmond E. Blaauw, Buffalo.

For Austro-Hungarian.—Dr. J. Guttmann, New York City.

For Russian and Scandinavian.—Prof. M. Wicherkiewicz, Cracow, Austria.

For Japanese and Asiatic.—Dr. Mitsiyasu Inouye, Tokio, Japan.

Since the removal of Dr. H. V. Wuerdemann to Seattle, Wash., in 1909, the journal is published in Seattle.

ERRATA

On page 9—Saxy-Weimar should be Saxe-Weimar.

exuded should be excluded.

On page 20—*Robinson, Chauncey C. should be *Robinson, Chauncey C.

On page 26—Dr. Brendecke 1854 should be Dr. Brendecke 1852.

On page 28—proctice should be practice.

On page 90—*Thompson, Thomas F. should be Thompson, Thomas F.

On page 91—*Junkermann, Chas. G. should be Junkermann, Chas. G.

On page 92—Diefendorfer should be Diefenderfer.

On page 131—dayh should be days.

On page 139—Holt should be Hoyt.

On page 141—Dr. McDill 114 should be Dr. McDill 200.

ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS

Page XII	1884	should be 1834
“ 80	insert Mueller	“ “ Moeller
“ 237	Legion of Honor	“ “ Foreign Legion

S. G. L.

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